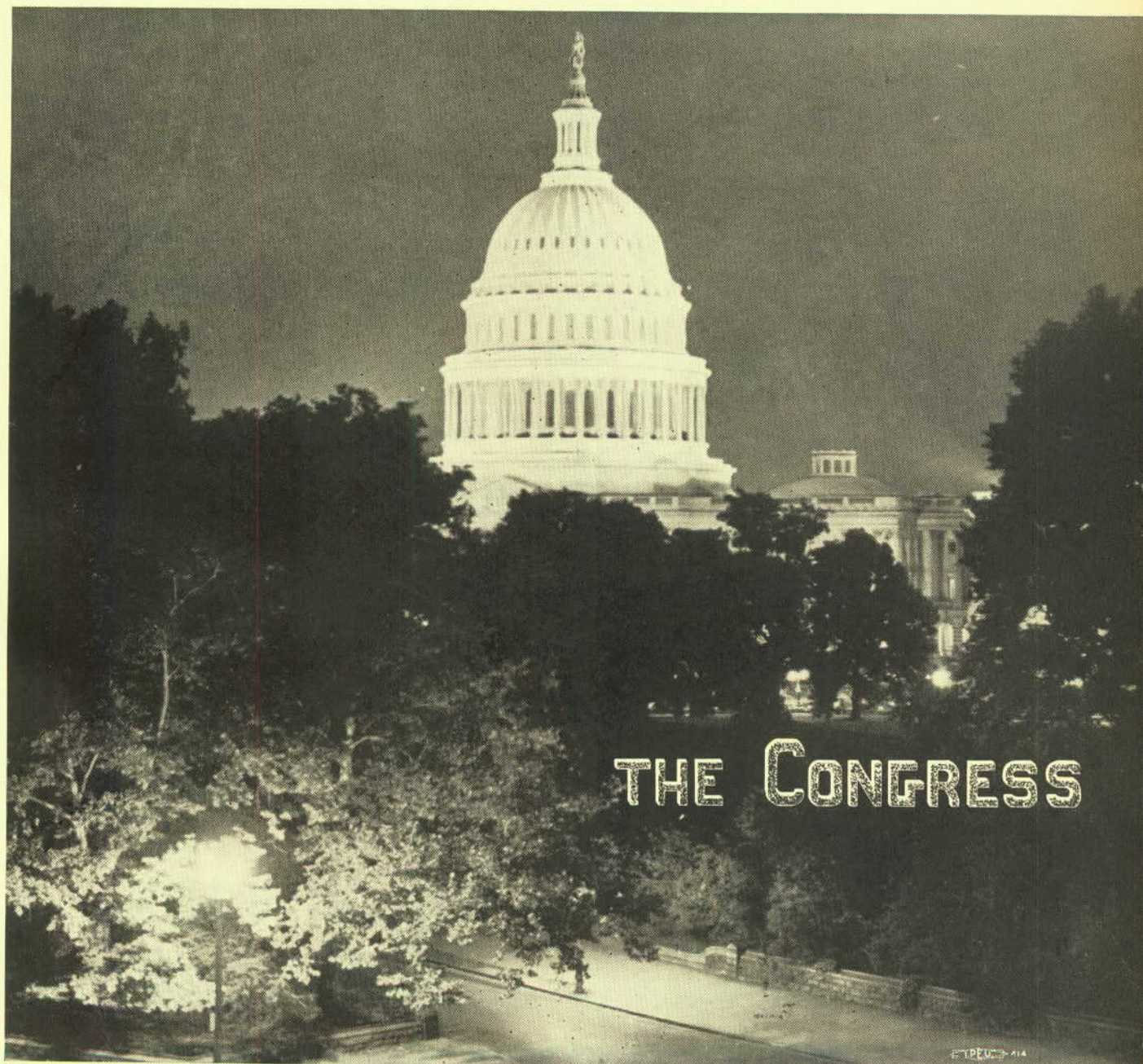
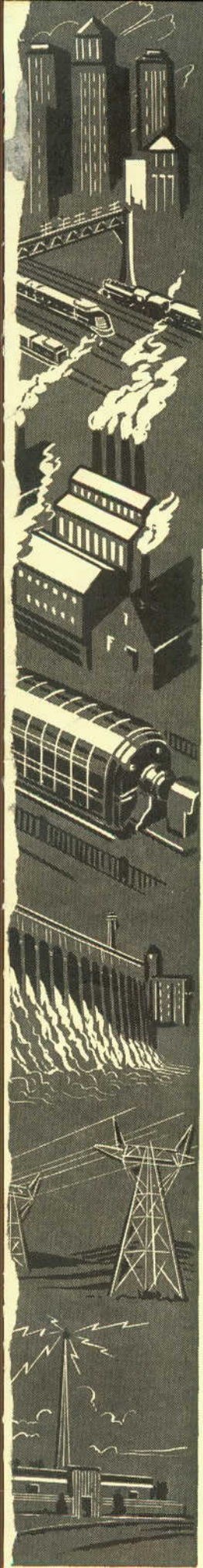


THE JOURNAL OF  
**ELECTRICAL  
WORKERS**  
AND OPERATORS



THE CONGRESS

DL. XXXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1940

no. 1

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

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# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine

### CHAT

One morning toward the end of the old year we received a telephone message from an amateur radio operator. The message said: "I have a message for you. I have just picked it up." This is the message:

SPRING HILL, LA.  
PLEASE ADD MY NAME AND CALL  
LETTERS TO FRATERNITY OF THE  
AIR. MEMBER OF L. U. 572. REGARDS.  
W5GHF                      ROBERT E. BARR.

Thus one ham operator proved to the satisfaction of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL that the amateur system works. For a moment we shared the thrill of being a part of the I. B. E. W. radio family.

Last month we reported a request from an important news agency in Norway for the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL for a subscriber at Oslo, the capital city. This month we receive a request from MINERVA from Torino, Italy. This appears to be the Fascist Union of Printers and Editors. This letter follows:

"We are issuing a fortnightly paper MINERVA, Rivista dele Riviste (Review of Reviews), that reproduces for many thousands of Italian readers the most interesting articles published by the most prominent reviews of the world. We send you apart a copy of the last two numbers of it.

"As we are aiming to extend our care also to your review THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS that we know to be among the best American reviews, we take the liberty to propose you the reciprocal exchange of our MINERVA with your review, and we can ensure you that we will apply to it with the keenest attention. The result will be a broader knowledge of your paper among the Italian people, which since nearly fifty years reads and appreciates our MINERVA."





## *Power Plant*

By THELMA ABBOTT

*Here is a beautiful structure  
Outlined against the sky,  
Stalwart it stands like a bulwark,  
To the daily passersby.*

*Here is the pulsing of turbines,  
The magic of dynamos,  
The guardian of a city  
With droughts, and fires its foes.*


*Here are the gods of machinery,  
The competent engineers,  
Who control the pulse of a city  
Through the hours and the years.*

*Here beside the river  
Where its layers of new bricks tower,  
Stands a beautiful, stalwart structure,  
A monument to Power!*



# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



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VOL. XXXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1940

NC. 1

## CONGRESS *in the* American SCHEME

**W**HEN the Congress of the United States met this month, it had before it not only the usual routine business but the question of its constitutional place in the American scheme of things. This question has been uppermost in the minds of many citizens for several years. Strictly speaking, the United States Congress is the source of all power in our government. This is true because the government of the United States derives its power from the people, and Congress is representative of the people.

A little over a year ago Congress declared its independence from the executive branch of the government and began a series of investigations of special agencies which Congress itself had created. A number of Congressmen feel that the powers of Congress have been trespassed upon by the executive branch of the government. The attack upon Congress is probably a far more subtle one than this. It may be regarded as a flank attack and consists largely in ridiculing and belittling the activities of this representative body. The example that comes most readily to mind is, of course, the attack on the Dies committee. This attack has been led from the White House and has been carried on by many voices directed either against the chairman of the committee or against its activities. The assumption is that a committee appointed by the United States Congress, representative of the will of the people, is undermining the civil rights of citizens. Just how this can logically be is not made clear.

### ANSWER TO CRITICS

An answer to this sort of thing was made recently to officials of the American Student Union by two publicists, the Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, New York City, and Abraham Epstein, secretary of the American Association for Social Security. Both Mr. Epstein and Dr. Peale surprised the young enthusiasts with opposition to attacks upon investigation of fascists and communists in America. Mr. Epstein said: "I do not believe the Dies committee is either attacking genuine liberal organizations or

Do Congressmen fully believe in Congress? Agency of the people's will

is violating any principles of the Bill of Rights. The committee may have begun foolishly, but today, I am convinced, is doing a very important and useful job. Communists, nazis and fascists who do only the bidding of their foreign masters, have no place in any American organization. To search out and expose these enemies of American progress and labor is not a violation of the Bill of Rights, but an indispensable social task, although apparently a thankless one."

Dr. Peale was equally caustic: "When you are as outspoken in your opposition to communism as you are against the so-called 'violations' of the Dies committee, some of us will begin to have more faith in the objectives of your organization."

In spite of the concerted effort of these organizations, the Gallup Poll announced recently 75 per cent of the citizens queried emphatically demanded that Congressional investigation of communists and fascists go forward.

Another kind of attack on the power and standing of the United States Congress is seen in the attitude of the U. S. Department of Justice. Even the Attorney General of the United States takes the position that the U. S. Department of Justice is justified in following rulings of the Supreme Court rather than the laws passed by Congress.

### JUDGE-MADE LAW

It will be recalled that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed a letter to Frank Murphy, Attorney General, complaining about misuse of the antitrust law to cripple labor. Mr. Murphy's answer is rather strange and ironical:

"In the enforcement of criminal statutes it is the practice of the Department to follow the construction placed on them by the Supreme Court. In doing so in this instance,

the Antitrust Division has followed the usual practice, and I would not be justified in interfering with that course."

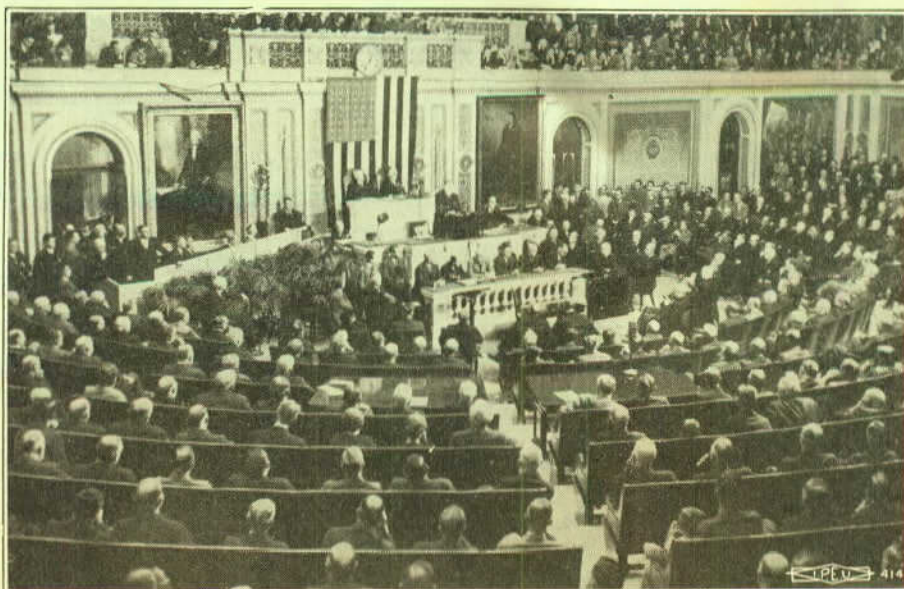
Thus it would seem that the Department of Justice has bogged down into upholding what labor traditionally has called judge-made law, inasmuch as the laws passed by Congress over a period of 40 years have recurrently and explicitly exempted labor from antitrust legislation.

That the Congress of the United States is regarded as the source of all legal power is clear by reading the Constitution. The formulators of the Constitution were clear in stating that Congress should assemble at least once in every year so that there could be no usurpation by any other branch of the government of Congress' powers. The list of duties invested in the Congress are so varied and so numerous that one cannot doubt that all power is vested in the Congress. The very first duty of Congress set down by the Continental Congress was to levy and collect taxes. This was quite natural, inasmuch as the Revolutionary War was fought over the tax question. After giving to Congress not only the question of how money should be raised but the right to coin money and to regulate its value, and the right to declare war, the formulators of the Constitution gave to Congress the right to make courts and to unmake them—all courts except the Supreme Court. After listing this long program of duties, the Constitution says of the powers of Congress: "To make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or any department or officer thereof."

### POWERS OF PRESIDENT SIMPLE

The powers of the President of the United States are quite simple compared with the powers of Congress. The Constitution states that "the executive power shall be vested in the President." This is about all. He is given the power to make treaties, but only with the consent of two-thirds vote of the Senate. He can appoint officials, but the principal ones must be confirmed by the Senate.

What students of government see in the beginning of 1940 is a re-assertion of the powers of Congress. What students of government see lacking in members of Congress is a strong and jealous nonpartisan instinct to protect Congress from the inroads of either the executive or the judicial branches of the govern-



IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED

ment. For contrast, a Congressman of the United States might turn to England.

An important and exciting example of how British members of the Parliament regard the powers of that body occurred in an incident a little over a year ago. Duncan Sandys, a young member of Parliament, regarded as a follower of Anthony Eden, arose in the House of Commons and criticized government war preparations. In particular, Mr. Sandys wanted to know how many anti-aircraft guns were available in London. He was vigorous in his criticism and he was unsparing of the feelings of the Chamberlain government to provide enough protection for the city.

Shortly after this speech, Mr. Sandys was set upon by the executive branch of the government, namely the Prime Minister's Office and the War Office, on the grounds that he had revealed war secrets. Now it so happened that Mr. Sandys was a member of the Officers' Reserve Training Corps and under the procedures of that corps, Mr. Sandys was guilty of treason for revealing in the House of Commons war secrets. There was a good deal of hullabaloo in the House of Commons and warm debate, and thereupon Tory, Liberal and Labor members arose in their might and in no uncertain terms told the executive branch of the government that it could not touch Mr. Sandys or any other member of Parliament under one subterfuge or another because Parliament was supreme and members of Parliament were absolutely at liberty to say anything they wished to say in the House of Parliament. As a result of this act, Mr. Sandys was exonerated. Mr. Chamberlain's government was rebuked and Parliament is still supreme and in full control of the British empire.

#### TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

In the United States, Americans do not see the same jealous regard for the powers of Congress on the part of Congressmen. This is probably due to our

two-party system and to the fact that the party in power fancies that it is the government, and not the people. At no time during the last few years have the citizens of the United States heard any Congressman in the United States Congress arise to his feet and demand that the powers of Congress be protected against either the executive or judiciary branches.

How firmly the concept of the people's rule is embedded in the American tradition can quickly be illustrated by reference to the persons playing important roles in our history. Take Alexander Hamilton. He was a founding father, of course, but he was also considered to be quite conservative and even monarchical. Alexander Hamilton said in "The Federalist" in 1787: "The fabric of American empire ought to rest on the solid basis of the consent of the people. The stream of national power ought to flow immediately from that pure, original fountain of all legitimate authority."

Abraham Lincoln would be expected to speak the following: "This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

#### TAFT SPEAKS

William Howard Taft, who, like Alexander Hamilton, was considered the arch-conservative of his day, who held the office of both the Presidency and Chief Justiceship of the United States, declared: "The opportunity freely and publicly to criticize judicial action is of vastly more importance to the body politic than the immunity of courts and judges from unjust aspersions and attacks. Nothing tends more to render judges careful in their decisions and anxiously solicitous to do exact justice than the consciousness that every act of theirs is to be subjected to the intelligent scrutiny and candid criticism of their fellowmen."

Henry Cabot Lodge, the elder, who also was a leader of the conservatives, carried on this faith in the people and in the right of the people to understand and criticize. He said: "The framers of the Constitution did not believe that any man or any body of men could safely be entrusted with unlimited power. They thought and all experience justified them in thinking that human nature could not support the temptation which unlimited power always brings."

Conservatives, liberals and radicals in American history, therefore, have united on two definite principles: First, the power of the people to control their own government; and, second, the power of the people to criticize freely their government. The corollary to these principles is that Congress as a representative of the people is the dynamic center of power in the American government.

The present investigation of the National Labor Relations Board stems out of this tradition of liberalism. The principal charges against the board have been that the board

1. Has exceeded the powers conferred upon it by Congress and used its own discretion in administering the law.
2. Has ignored public opinion with respect to the board's administration.
3. Has infringed upon the rights of American citizens in an arbitrary and even tyrannical manner.

These are grave charges because they cut so sharply against custom, practice and tradition in American life. That the labor board did not see fit to apply democratic principles to its procedures is indicated by one of the first sharp differences of opinion which developed between William Leiserson, the new board member, and the majority on the board. The board by interpretations of the Wagner Act was setting up procedures by which it was imposing upon workers the type of union organization that the board thought the workers should have. Mr. Leiserson contended that this was wrong, the workers had not only the right to choose unionism but had the right to choose the type of union that the group wanted. In short, the board not only was following forceful and arbitrary and tyrannical procedures but was making the mistake of not being democratic enough.

It may well be that the United States has reached a stage now in its development by which it would turn away from strengthening central government to a reconsideration of the representative principle. It may well be that a party could arise which would take for its slogan, "Strengthen Congress and build democracy."

Our cover photograph this month, as well as the excellent photograph on page 15, was taken especially for the Journal, by Brother R. D. Wagner, now residing in Washington, D. C.

# 1937 THURMAN ARNOLD 1940

In his "The Folklore of Capitalism," a satiric work which won him his position as Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Thurman Arnold approvingly carried quotations from a speech by Robert H. Jackson, now Solicitor-General of the Department of Justice, as follows:

"A failure to enforce the antitrust laws would have been bad enough but they were not merely ignored, they were perverted. In 1908 the Court \* discovered (*Loewe v. Lawlor*, 208 U. S. 274) that labor unions were monopolies in restraint of trade if they attempted to boycott the goods of any firm that was engaged in interstate commerce.

**"Those who enjoy comparative studies of the judicial process will find it interesting to note the elasticity of the interstate commerce conception in cases where it was utilized against labor as compared with the narrow interpretation when the sugar trust was under consideration.**

"After experimenting for many years with efforts to enforce the antitrust laws through the Court, the Congress enacted the Federal Trade Commission Act, which was designed to add to the existing remedies against monopoly proceedings before an administrative body. It was thought, apparently, that if the courts would not enforce the laws themselves, they would let someone else do so. This hope was in the main disappointed.

"The Federal Trade Commission has had its powers whittled away and has been cramped by Court interpretations and judicial constructions. It was directed to prevent unfair methods of com-

petition. Of course it was impossible to define by statute the multitude of unfair practices. The Commission was expected, after investigation, to determine what practices were unfair methods of competition. But the Supreme Court promptly decided, 'It is for the courts not the Commission ultimately to determine as a matter of law what they include,' and it went back to its old precedents for the definition (*Federal Trade Commission v. Warren*, 253 U. S. 420). The Court next decided that it would not only define the terms, but that it would also examine the whole record in any case and ascertain the issues presented and whether there were material facts in evidence not given sufficient weight by the Commission (*Federal Trade Commission v. Curtis Publishing Company*, 260 U. S. 568). Chief Justice Taft filed an opinion, the substance of which is that he was unable to decide just what it was that the majority was deciding. It was apparent, however, from the outcome, as the chairman of the Commission stated, that the Court had claimed the power to frame an issue of its own, and to support it by its own findings of fact.

"Another blow to the Commission was dealt in *Federal Trade Commission v. Klessner* (280 U. S. 219) and *Federal Trade Commission v. Raladam* (283 U. S. 643). Professor Bates describes the effect of these two decisions to be that when the Commission 'attempted to check monopoly it found that public deception was the essential and when it attempted to check public deception it found that monopoly was the essential' of its power."

Why, in 1940, does Thurman Arnold adopt the program of the conservative Supreme Court to attack labor?

\* U. S. Supreme Court.

# Labor's Fears of

# M-PLAN *Grow*

By WARREN MULLEN

**T**HE heart of the Industrial Mobilization Plan is in eight war-emergency agencies which for all practical purposes will rule the country. These new agencies will deal with war resources, war trade, war labor, public relations, selective service, price control, war finance control, and post-war readjustments. The President's cabinet will be relegated to the sidelines to function as an advisory group for normal activities, with an advisory defense council dominating the government.

The present draft of the bill (1939) makes little mention of the rigid restrictions which previous drafts sought to impose on the life of our people and our nation. Such provisions as press censorship, regimentation of labor, draft of our civilian population (the "unorganized militia"), are all conspicuous by their absence from this draft.

The present plan omits many of the details contained in the 1936 draft and while the phraseology is changed, those who have studied the I. M. P. believe the plan remains the same. It has been dubbed a "blueprint for fascism," for it calls for the setting up of a military dictatorship in time of war.

Briefly, the agencies that will be created to put into effect the I. M. P. are the following:

## 1. War Resources Administration

The War Resources Administration is the key agency which will deal with and "direct the productive machinery of the nation."

To shift our country from a peace economy to an expanding war economy, this plan urges "varying degrees of coordination . . . in order that the nation may mobilize and efficiently utilize materials, facilities, capital, labor, power, fuel, transportation, and communications."

The WRA contemplates the reduction of the activities of certain industries which are non-essential and will divert the nation's efforts into more essential channels.

"The civilian population," the plan says, "may be depended upon to voluntarily reduce their requirements for items not absolutely needed, when the necessity becomes known, as part of their contribution to the war effort."

The plan further states: ". . . the WRA in skeleton form should be set up as early as practicable when an emergency is envisioned"; another section adds that "it is considered fundamental that the War Resources Administration should be created promptly when war is imminent."

War Department's scheme of mobilization looks like fascism to Mth degree

"It must be charged with the responsibility and clothed with adequate authority to make and enforce decisions.

## BUSINESS DICTATORSHIP

"The personnel to fill positions of responsibility in the WRA should be obtained from the patriotic business leaders of the nation."

The War Resources Board, set up this year by the President and later disbanded because of its unpopularity throughout the country, was "stacked with Morgandupont-controlled members," according to Senator Clark, who condemned this action on the floor of the Senate on October 11, 1939.

No labor or farm representatives were included on the War Resources Board, although these are groups most vitally concerned with the prosecution of a war.

Industry, labor and agriculture would be at the mercy of a small group of men in Washington. The powers delegated to the War Resources Administration are as drastic as any of the controls exercised by dictatorship governments.

Senator Clark further condemned Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson's public announcement that the War Resources Board would become the War Resources Administration.

"Under authority of an act which has never been passed by the Congress," said Senator Clark, "the War Resources Board would become the War Resources Administration, and its chairman, the head of the steel trust, would become the virtual economic and industrial dictator—except for price fixing, which was to be handled by another similar committee."

Specific measures which are to achieve the necessary coordination and mobilization are priorities, price fixing, licensing, compulsory orders, and the power to commandeer materials and plants.

## 2. Public Relations Administration

"The mission of this administration should be the coordination of the dissemination of information for the public. This information should insure adequate presentation to the people of the purposes, views, and progress of the government in the prosecution of the war. . . . The maintenance of a high national morale is a continuing function of this administration."

The 1936 plan, under its public rela-

tions section, stated the duties to be: ". . . to enlist and supervise a voluntary censorship of the newspaper and periodical press."

Further, ". . . immediately upon the outbreak of war it is essential that special provisions be made, on the one hand, to control the giving of information to the public regarding matters of military import and, on the other hand, to make known in an authoritative manner such information as it is right and proper that the public should have."

## HANDCUFFS FOR THE PRESS

This provision would end all semblance of freedom of the press. For example, the licensing and priority regulations of the I. M. P. could be used to put a newspaper out of business by withholding publishers' requisition for news stock or Mergenthaler type if, in the minds of the WRA, the publisher was not prosecuting the war to the fullest possible extent.

In addition, just as the European countries are now issuing official communiques, our government would probably issue such news about the war as it wished the public to have.

## 3. Selective Service Administration

"The creation of this administration should follow the enactment of selective-service legislation."

The mission of this agency would be "the selection of personnel for, and their induction into, the armed services."

The Selective Service Act has already been drafted and is awaiting a declaration of war to be sent to Congress. (Text may be obtained from the NCPW.)

It provides for registration of all male citizens and residents of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45.

(This differs from our World War experience in that at that time registrations were made by various age groups as they were needed for duty. It is now contemplated that all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 would be compelled to register "on or before the day or days proclaimed by the President for such registrations.")

It gives the President the authority to determine the number of registered persons who will be put into the Army.

Every male citizen in the age group named (18 to 45) is liable for service and will be required to serve until six months after the *emergency*—not the war—shall have been declared by the President to be at an end. Citizens and subjects of neutral or enemy countries are excepted from this provision.

## GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EXEMPT

All officials of the United States, and of the separate states, territories and District of Columbia, or ordained ministers of religion, are exempt from the provisions of the Act.

Special treatment is offered "members of any well recognized religious sect whose creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war but no such person shall be relieved from service in such capacity as the President may declare to be noncombatant."



Military and naval court-martial will be used in "cases of persons subject to the Act who fail to report for duty in the land and naval forces as ordered."

The Act further states that its provisions shall be construed so that the spirit will control the letter of the Act.

**4. War Finance Administration**

"This administration will be staffed by representatives of existing public and private financial agencies, such as the Treasury Department, Federal Reserve Board, and the Federal Loan Agency, with the Secretary of the Treasury as ex-officio chairman."

The agency is empowered to limit the finance structure of the country to two tasks: (1) to channel investment funds into those industries which are producing war essentials; and (2) to control strictly the sale of securities for capital expenditures not directly concerned with the war effort.

The Finance Control Commission, according to the provisions of the 1936 plan (second draft) would supersede the Securities and Exchange Commission. No security made will be registered with the SEC unless it has been approved by the Finance Control Commission.

In explaining the urgency of this commission, the plan speaks of the necessity of preventing unnecessary capital expenditures. "There will also be need to render financial assistance to industry in order that it may adjust itself to essential wartime production. When on account of excessive risks or the lack of adequate assurance of a reasonable return on the investment, provided capital will not make itself available to essential enterprises, the government itself must assume the responsibility."

**5. War Trade Administration**

This agency is charged with the "regulation of imports and exports in such fashion as best to further the economic interests of the United States and to damage those of the enemy."

The War Trade Administration will have complete power over all exports and imports. It will be empowered to negotiate trade treaties with allied or neutral countries in an effort to damage the economy of the enemy. To do this, it may be found necessary to carry on a huge foreign trade regardless of the economic interests of our own country, so that we may buy all the products of those countries which normally deal with the enemy in peacetime and sell to them regardless of price those items which they need.

**6. War Labor Administration**

"It should be the mission of this administration to provide the machinery for the equitable and voluntary distribution of labor to industry and agriculture during war by maintaining close cooperative relations between labor, industry and the government . . . primary attention directed toward furnishing adequate supplies of labor for the more important industries, thus keeping the job and the worker together as far as circumstances permit."

**LABOR REGIMENTED**

The 1936 draft had much more to say about the War Labor Administration. As Charles M. Kelley, Washington columnist for "Labor," Railroad Brotherhoods weekly, points out workers would be regimented; they would be told where to work and at such "wages and for such hours as are determined for them by an industrial autocracy that will be in complete control of the life of the nation."

Provisions of the 1936 draft, to which there is no doubt this country will return at the outbreak of war, are as follows:

Setting up of an Administration of War Labor, the chief of whom "should be an outstanding citizen who is thoroughly familiar with the problems entering into the relationship between employer and employee and who is capable of dispassionate judgment in their solution. He should have the complete confidence of both management and labor in industry."

Among the issues over which jurisdiction is placed in the labor division (details are from 1936 draft) are:

"Measures to prevent grievances of employers or employees, whether actual or imaginary, from interfering with war production.

"The effect of organization of employers into trade associations and of labor into trade unions and the effect of the maintenance of the right of collective bargaining between such organizations on industry's ability to meet the material requirements of the armed forces.

"Standards of wages, hours of labor and working conditions.

"Equality of pay for identical work.

"Necessity for modification of the statutory workday with due regard for the national necessity and the welfare of labor.

"Maintenance of maximum production in all war work, and the suspension for the period of the actual emergency and a reasonable adjustment thereafter of restrictive regulations not having the force of law which unreasonably limit production."

**CHILD AND WOMEN WORKERS**

On the question of child labor, the I. M. P. (1936 draft) has this to say:

"While the employment of children under the age of 16 in industry or agriculture will be avoided wherever possible, it must be recognized from the beginning that the nature of the emergency may require such employment. . . . In the earlier stages minors over 18 . . . and in some cases over 16 years can be utilized to advantage."

On women wage earners, it says:

"The specific mission . . . is to divert the greatest possible number" of women and girls employed in industry, commerce and professions "to munitions and essential civilian industries."

"The division also must be prepared to undertake an active recruiting campaign in cooperation with the employment service for the securing, training and infiltration of women, not gainfully employed, into industry, commerce, and auxiliary services to fill vacancies caused by the withdrawal of men to the colors and to provide for the labor expansion of many essential industries."

On the question of woman labor required for service with troops:

The mission is "locating women who comply with the occupational specifications of the War and Navy Departments . . . for the purpose of recruiting women . . . for duty with the armed forces."

(Continued on page 52)



A PAUSE BETWEEN BOMBARDMENTS

# SECRETARY'S *Office*

## Makes LABOR BOARD Policy

**T**HE opening guns of the congressional investigation of the National Labor Relations Board were fired at Washington on the morning of December 11, 1939. For eight days the investigating committee presented evidence, through counsel, and shot questions at witnesses, before it recessed until January.

The first person called to the stand was chunky, good-natured William M. Leiserson, most recently appointed of the three members composing the labor board. For two days he testified on the policies and activities of the board, as he had observed them during the six months since his appointment to it last June by President Roosevelt.

At that time, it will be recalled, Mr. Leiserson was drafted, somewhat against his will, from his former position as chairman of the National Mediation Board—where for many years he had been entrusted with the job of administering the Railway Labor Act, which governs labor relations between railroad workers and their employers—to fill the place of Donald Wakefield Smith, whose term as member of the NLRB had expired. Leiserson was appointed when the reappointment of Mr. Smith to the board failed because of alleged pro-C. I. O. leanings during Smith's first term of office.

In fact it was suspected bias in favor of the C. I. O. on the part of persons connected with the NLRB, combined with the opposition of certain employer groups to both the National Labor Relations Act and its administration, that brought about the present congressional investigation into the activities of the board by the United States House of Representatives.

The chairman of the congressional investigating committee is Representative Howard W. Smith (Democrat) of Virginia—not to be confused with Donald Wakefield Smith, the predecessor of Mr. Leiserson as a member of the labor board, nor yet with Edwin S. Smith, who has been a member of the board since its inception.

Other members of the committee are Representatives Charles A. Halleck (Republican) of Indiana, Harry N. Routzohn (Republican) of Ohio, Arthur D. Healey (Democrat) of Massachusetts, and Abe Murdock (Democrat) of Utah. The last two named members of the committee have been staunch New Deal supporters, friendly to the board, and opposed to the holding of the investigation of the NLRB.

Counsel to the investigating committee is Edmund M. Toland.

On the stand Mr. Leiserson briefly traced the history of labor relations in

Nathan Witt, once employee of Lee Pressman, sets up bottle-neck control

this country for the past century, then turned to a discussion of the present National Labor Relations Act and its provisions. It is "a good law," he declared, and "something to be proud of."

"I do not think that the Act needs to be amended in any important respect," he added.

### BOARD'S METHODS CONDEMNED

Most of the trouble, he stated, lay in the interpretation and the administration of the Act by the board. In particular, the board's haphazard and inconsistent methods of determining appropriate bargaining units for selecting employee representatives came in for a great deal of criticism.

The Labor Relations Act, it will be remembered, was adopted in 1935, before the split between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. Congress failed, therefore, to foresee the present difficulties over the determination of proper collective bargaining agencies. The great majority of cases in which the three members of the NLRB disagree among themselves revolve around the problem of the proper method of determining employee representatives.

It is Leiserson's belief that the employees themselves should choose both the bargaining unit and the type of bargaining agent best suited to their own purposes. It is not a function of the board, he declared, to decide either the unit or the form of organization best adapted to collective bargaining. "I do not think that Congress intended \* \* \* to give such large powers to the board," he said.

"The essential requirement for satisfactory adjustment of disputes as to the appropriate unit," he continued, "is that the government board shall not undertake to pass judgment on whether organization of employees along the lines of an industrial unit is better than on craft lines, or that craft or plant units are preferable to industrial or other units.

"It is wrong, I think, for the government to say that one structure of form of labor organization is more effective than another in accomplishing the purposes of collective bargaining.

### TOO MUCH AUTHORITY

"I am of the opinion that both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., as well as the employers, would agree that it is unwise to vest a government agency with any such authority as would give it a

free hand in deciding what form of labor organization is best for labor bargaining. However difficult it may be to bring together the divided labor camps in a united organization, I think it not at all impossible that both camps could reach an agreement that the practices, customs, and forms of organization established by the employees themselves and by their collective agreements with employers should control the board in deciding disputes as to bargaining units. If such an interpretation of Section 9 (of the Act) were accepted by the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. and were applied by the board in deciding disputes as to bargaining units, it is my judgment that much of the difficulty in handling these cases would disappear."

Leiserson declared the board should adopt and stick to some definite policy as to the proper method of solving questions of conflicting representation claims.

The board's greatest weakness, he said, and we believe that everyone will agree, is its delay in handling its cases. In 1937 there was a two-year backlog of cases. Now the backlog is one year.

Responsibility for much of the current criticism of the board Leiserson traced directly to poor administration resulting from what he termed "sloppy" handling of NLRB cases by the office of the board's secretary, Nathan Witt. He described Mr. Witt as having "no understanding of labor problems," as "lacking understanding of the problems of administration that are required," and as being "unable to perform his duties impartially."

Incidentally, although the fact was not brought out at the investigation hearings in December, Mr. Witt is known to have been employed in the office of the general counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, back in 1933 and 1934, under no less a personage than Mr. Lee Pressman. Mr. Pressman is now chief counsel and publicity agent for the C. I. O. This former association with one of the present big-wigs of the C. I. O. may possibly explain Mr. Witt's inability "to perform his duties impartially."

Several memoranda introduced as evidence at the hearings revealed extensive efforts on the part of Leiserson, since his appointment to the board, to have Mr. Witt removed from his influential position. As NLRB secretary, Witt transmits to the board members the material evidence and reports from the regional offices bearing on the various cases pending before the board. Witt also makes summaries of the available data. It is on the basis of the material submitted by the secretary that the board members make their ultimate decisions.

### MISINTERPRETED EVIDENCE

Leiserson named numerous instances in which Secretary Witt had failed to give complete and adequate information on cases before the board. In others he had obviously, and perhaps deliberately, misinterpreted the meaning of the evidence, and had made "reckless recommendations \* \* \* without knowledge of the facts."

Despite Mr. Leiserson's utmost efforts to have Secretary Witt relieved of his

duties, the other two members of the board refused to take action against him.

In several cases Leiserson flatly refused to participate in making a decision or to have anything to do with it because of its mishandling in the secretary's office before he had joined the board. In some such cases the remaining two members of the board had disagreed on the proper position to be taken by the board and consequently no decision had ever been handed down, although the cases were very old.

Somewhat to Leiserson's surprise, correspondence introduced at the hearing uncovered a secret attempt on the part of NLRB Member Edwin S. Smith to force Leiserson to "perform his duties" by participating in those split decisions, an abortive effort to toss into his lap the responsibility for the outcome.

Irregularities in handling NLRB cases by Secretary Witt were described by Leiserson as "usual." Such irregularities included the filing and prosecuting of complaints against wrong employers; the arbitrary consolidation of unassociated cases (as in the Chrysler case); the refusal to consolidate other related cases; the reopening of cases already settled and the taking of further evidence upon them (as in the General Electric case); the allowing of the board to declare an employer guilty of a violation of a section of the Act when he had never been accused of so violating it; and the continual amending and re-amending of complaints, thus shifting the grounds for charges against employers.

Under the last category falls the case of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees against Universal Pictures. Leiserson said that the case "smelled." He refused to sign an amended complaint against the company.

Another case in which he declined to participate was that concerning the Todd-Johnson Drydocks Company at New Orleans. In this case the I. B. E. W. was one of several A. F. of L. metal trade crafts which the NLRB had first certified; but a few months later the board rescinded its certification and reopened the case to see if the C. I. O. did not represent a majority. Now after two years the board has finally ordered an election. Each of the three members wrote a separate opinion.

**ANSLEY RADIO CASE  
"CONFUSED"**

In our Ansley Radio Corporation case Leiserson announced that he would participate only to the extent of ordering it dismissed. He stated that the case had been "confused" and "improperly analyzed from the beginning," and that too much time had been allowed to elapse to justify, at this belated date, the holding of an election which was requested and should have been held long ago.

Startling NLRB tactics were revealed at the investigation when a letter from the board's director at its Detroit regional office was put into the record. In reporting to the NLRB at Washington on the status of charges filed against the



DR. WILLIAM LEISERSON

Aronsson Printing Company, Regional Director Frank N. Bowen wrote,

"We've got a weak case and we're trying to break Aronsson down, rather than go to a hearing."

Nathan Witt was called to the stand at the last of the December sessions of the investigation. Efforts of Witt to "entrap" the Inland Steel Company officials during the C. I. O.'s "Little Steel" strike in 1937 were revealed through evidence taken from the NLRB files by the investigators.

It was shown that Witt flew to Pittsburgh during the strike to consult with Lee Pressman, C. I. O. general counsel, and Philip Murray, vice president of the C. I. O., and to help them map out a strategy for whipping "Little Steel" into line.

Witt advised that the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. should claim majority representation and request recognition as exclusive bargaining agency on this basis, rather than as representative of its members only. If Inland declined, as it did, the S. W. O. C. would then be in a position to file charges against the company before the NLRB, claiming violation of Section 8 (5) of the Act in refusing to bargain with the chosen representative of the majority of its employees.

On the stand Witt had a hard time explaining why he happened to be so concerned with the situation, since no case had yet been filed with the labor board. He said he was anxious to see the strike ended.

On December 15 and 16 the committee called Board Member Edwin S. Smith to testify. Investigation Counsel Toland asked Smith to identify a photostatic copy of a memorandum addressed to him on March 30, 1937, by David J. Saposs, NLRB economist. In commenting on the first draft of a speech which Smith proposed to deliver, Saposs advised:

**IMPARTIALITY VAINLY ADVISED**

"I question the wisdom of a member of the board taking sides in the C. I. O.-A. F. of L. controversy at the present time, particularly in a written speech. \* \* \* Although my sympathies are well known, I think it is not a good policy for an agency like our board to publicly place itself on record as endorsing the position of one side or another. In that connection I have the following suggestion to make:

"If you begin your talk with paragraph 3, on page 1, you would not at the outset be placing yourself in a position of criticizing craft unionism. At any rate, should you desire to express your opinion on that subject, I believe paragraphs 1 and 2 of page 1 would properly fit in on page 9."

Board Member Edwin S. Smith was questioned extensively on his activities in connection with a C. I. O. boycott of the Berkshire Knitting Mills of Reading, Pa. Berkshire is one of the largest manufacturers of women's silk hose in the United States. It occupies, therefore, a commanding position in the industry.

In 1936 the American Federation of Hosiery Workers engaged in a long and violent strike at the Berkshire plant. The union was poorly organized at the mill at the time. There was no question of representation, or of company violation of the National Labor Relations Act. The issue was purely one of wage and hour standards.

Nevertheless, NLRB Member Edwin S. Smith interested himself in the matter to the extent of writing personally to Louis E. Kirstein, vice president of William Filene's Son's Company at Boston, an important Berkshire customer. (Mr. Smith was once a general manager at Filene's.)

"Our Philadelphia office," he wrote, "has been interesting itself in an attempt to settle the strike at the Berkshire Knitting Mills, but without success. I understand from the office that an attempt was to be made to appeal to some of the large customers of the Berkshire Knitting Mills to take up with the company the question of its wage scales. \* \* \* I was told that you were one of the persons whom the union was going to address on this matter and volunteered to write your letter myself. \* \* \* I do most certainly feel that any stand which you might adopt would be listened to with the greatest respect by the Berkshire company."

On the witness stand Smith angrily and vehemently denied that his letter constituted an endeavor to promote the boycott against Berkshire. To explain his "extra-legal activities" in intervening in the case, before there were any grounds for an NLRB case, he declared that he was interested solely in hastening the settlement of the strike. He admitted, however, that he had made no effort to contact the officials of the company and also that the National Labor Relations Board was not authorized to act in the capacity of conciliator in labor disputes.

It was brought out that Smith later persuaded the American Federation of Hosiery Workers to file a trumped-up charge of company unionism against

(Continued on page 51)

# National ELECTRICAL CODE

## Basically UNTOUCHED

**W**HEN the 1940 edition of the National Electrical Code is published, it will be evident to every electrical worker that the code remains basically unchanged. The historic meeting of the electrical committee at Atlantic City in December, charged as it was with controversy, is regarded as significant inasmuch as only minor changes were made in the procedures and principles of code making.

Forty-nine representatives of every branch of the industry—without, however, having representatives from labor—worked day and night for six days wading through the deluge of proposals of code changes. A strong group of representatives from the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, the Conference of Mayors, the National Electrical Contractors Association, American Association of Government Officials, and others, refused to permit the further advancement of either bare or covered neutral, or the further inclusion of thin wall tubing in the code.

Slight concession was made to the commercial group by permitting the use in new work, through special permission of inspectors, the so-called synthetic wiring and a type of steel flooring. The code will carry a note about this synthetic wiring expressing this point of view:

### CAUTIONED ON SYNTHETICS

"At temperatures below freezing, plasticized polyvinyl chloride stiffens. For

### Atlantic City Committee meeting, for most part, proceeds on original concepts.

this reason, installations of wires should not be made at these temperatures since the insulation might be injured by the unavoidable rough handling the wires might receive during installation. However, after the wires are once installed, they will perform efficiently and safely at temperatures much below those normally found."

Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, sent out the following announcement to all local unions:

A sizable victory for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and other members of the public group was achieved in Atlantic City during the week of December 4 at the historic meeting of the electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association.

By and large the National Electrical Code of 1937 remains intact. The assault upon the fundamentals of this code was turned back and though small concessions were made the major victory was achieved:

1. Bare neutral, save as it now appears in the code in service cable, was completely barred.
2. Covered neutral, usually described

as CNX, was summarily turned down.

3. Thin-wall tubing, so-called, was only permitted in elevator shafts.

The barring of these types simply means that the fundamentals of the code, based on experience in the way of protection of life and property, have been saved.

The one concession to the opposition was made in the instance of the so-called synthetic covered wire. This material, a copper wire sprayed with a light covering of chemicals which can not be used below freezing temperatures, was permitted in new work so-called. Another form of rubber covered wire called latex was also permitted.

### NOT FULLY TESTED

This innovation is described as merely legalizing trial installations of the new material. The position of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and other members of the public group was that none of this so-called synthetic covered wire had proved itself adequate under tests and that such new material should be remanded to a laboratory for a complete testing. The new code will be ready in printed form probably in the fall of 1940.

The trend, of course, therefore, will be for manufacturers of the new synthetic wire to seek the rapid use of this material through special permissions from city inspectors and city departments of electrical affairs.

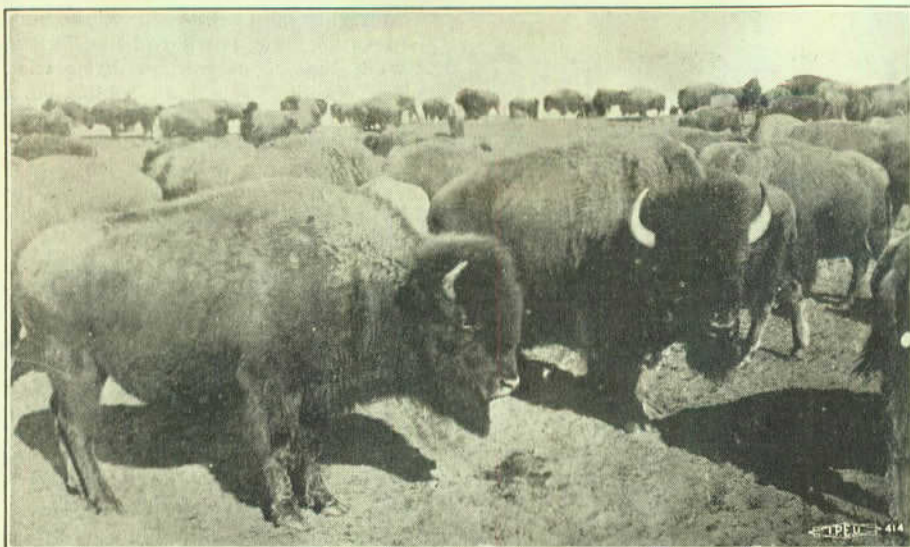
The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, through its local unions and their code committees, put up a gallant fight for 18 months for the preservation of the National Electrical Code. The three-quarters victory may be the subject of congratulation, therefore, to the International Office and to the local unions of the organization.

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A CONGRESS OF TECHNICIANS

The Electrical Committee of the National Fire Protection Association meets in Atlantic City.



BUFFALOES ARE REAL ANIMALS—NOT MERELY A SYMBOL ON A NICKEL

# 10,000 BUFFALO *Scheduled* for SLAUGHTER

By I. G. LEWIS, I. O.

ENCLOSED find pictures of the last round-up and slaughter of the largest herd of buffalo in the world, taken at the National Park at Wainwright, Alberta, Canada.

This article does not deal on electrical topics or offer a solution to the many labor problems, but for several years all the electric work done in the park, and at the large killing plant, has been done by a member of the I. B. E. W. out of Local No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y., card at present in head office. I thought the enclosed pictures and a little description of the park would be of interest to the members of the Brotherhood.

The park is located about two miles south of the town of Wainwright, and has always been a sight-seeing spot for tourists, who wished to see the animals in their wild state. It consists of about 150,000 acres of prairie land, wood land and lakes, and was a natural grazing ground for thousands of buffalo, elk, moose, deer and yak. The park was entirely enclosed by a nine-wire fence, supported on 14-foot poles, and together with the cross fences totaled about 200 miles of fences.

About 14 miles south of the main gate is located the killing plant, with its adjoining sorting corrals and killing pens, barns, bunk houses and cook houses and power plant.

Sight  
brings regret to hardened  
electrician

## ALL DOOMED TO SLAUGHTER

Starting several years ago with a herd of about 500 buffaloes, the park's herd had increased until at one time it numbered nearly 10,000 head. It became necessary to get rid of some, so for the past few years, about December 1 each year, the government has ordered a thinning out, and the annual round up and slaughter took place. Each year they

would try to kill off each fall as many old ones as they had had increased during the summer. But this year, for reasons not yet made public, they have ordered the killing of all animals in the park. Which means that 3,000 buffaloes, over 2,000 elks, 150 moose, 100 deer and yaks, will all fall from bullets from a gun in the hands of Sam Purcell. Purcell has been at the park for several years, and when this year's slaughter is over he will have shot and killed about 23,000 buffaloes, besides hundreds of elks and other animals.

As the animals are shot in the killing pen they are hauled to the plant by a team, where a force of butchers take the hides off and cut them into halves. The halves are run by overhead track to the cooling room, from where, after a little delay for cooling, they are taken by truck to town, placed in refrigerating cars to be shipped to market.

## ELECTRICIAN VOICES PROTEST

The buffalo meat and the hides are contracted for from the government by one of the Canadian meat packers and the meat is sold in all the cities. Of the 850 elks killed up to the first of December, the dressed meat and the hides were taken by the government and shipped to the various reservations in Canada and given to the Indians for winter use.

It seems a shame that all those fine, big animals should have to go, and especially the elk and the deer, which are a noble sight, and would make even a hard boiled electrician stop to look and admire. I am sure that if you could see them outlined against the evening sky and a distant sunset, as I have seen them, you couldn't help joining with me in a loud protest, and wonder with me why their slaughter is necessary.



A MILE-LONG PANORAMA OF LIVING BOVINES

# WANDA, WANDA,

## Where Art Thou?

Wallace Campbell, Local Union No. B-77, captures this radio love yarn from the Western Cascade's Mossyrock Rifle.

**H**AMRIGHT rotated his buzzer and searched for new and distant amateur stations. He heard a faint humming and ticking sound and amplified it. Someone was talking—and then he got it. It was a girl.

"Hello! Hello!" he said, "This is six dash, d circle, blue pearl. Who are you?"

"This is Wanda, on the wandering cycle, on the moon," she replied. Hamright's eyes popped out. A cat's whisker would have brushed him over.

"What kind of aerial you got?" he questioned.

"Oh, it's built in, I think, and there is an acmedyne receiver amplifier which is aperiodic and the auxiliary anode was especially tuned to the audion," Wanda answered.

"Sure!" Hamright said. "I have a Hertzian oscillator and my coherer stands by and I just connected my counterpoise tonight. Maybe that's how I got you."

### DISTANT ENCHANTMENT

"Well, I just cut in my jigger and I think I have your selectivity on my vario-

"I am sitting on the moon."  
"How lovely you are!"

coupler vernier. I am tuning my wave trap to cut out some one jamming," replied Wanda. Hamright liked her voice.

"Say," he said, "you're a long way off. What kind of a person are you, anyway, and how did you get there?"

Wanda laughed musically. "I came here on a rocket ship last week with my brother and a party. The first one to land here, I understand. We were only 19 hours en route. I'm the cook."

Hamright whistled to himself. "Where are you from and do you think you can get back?"

"Oh, yes," replied Wanda, "everything worked like clock work and they have everything figured out. We start back soon and can easily land at Centerville, Ohio, where we started from. There is an acoustical compressor operated by photoradiogram which cushions our landing."

Hamright was excited. "Say," he said, "Centerville, Ohio, is where I live."

"Well, that loops me for hysterisis," replied Wanda, "you don't sound like a millihenry. Do you know Loren Carver, the Bugle editor? Tell him Gust Enright and party are all well and leave here tomorrow. We'll land about 9 a. m. at the field. Since I've contacted earth I'm going out and get some of this scenery." Wanda faded out. Hamright tuned awhile, studied the cymometer and then put on his coat and hat.

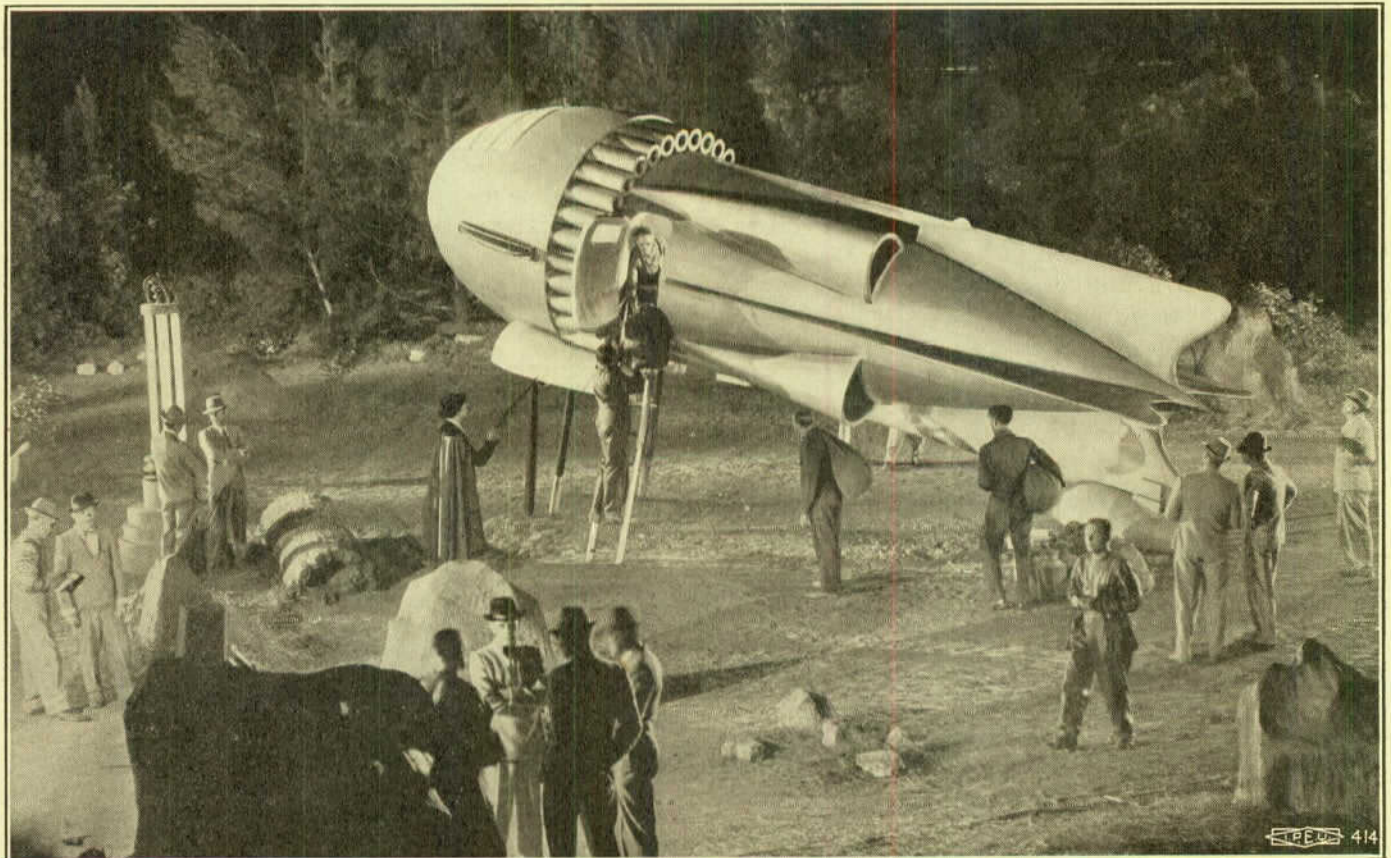
### EXPEDITION SUCCESSFUL

They were very busy down at the Bugle just before press time. A news commentator, tuned low, issued from a side office. Hamright found Loren Carver and told him details of what he had heard. Carver excitedly made notes for the press, called the boys around him and told them Gust's party made the moon all right, and that he was phoning Columbus immediately.

As he entered the phone booth the gang all shook hands with Hamright and slapped him on the back and congratulated him, hurriedly, before going back to work. As he reached the door Hamright heard a musical laugh. He turned, and his eyes told him she looked as beautiful as her laugh was musical. Then ideas seeped into his brain and his face and ears got red. He went out quickly.

There was no item in the Bugle concerning Enright next day.

Although he eschews radio news, Hamright now collects whatever local items he can for the Bugle. The boys say he seems to be doing right well for himself.



THE ROCKET SHIP READY

# OVERTIME Blossomed in HENRY EIGHTH'S Day

"SEE by the papers," said the young apprentice, "that the building trades is coming in for an awful shellackin' on account of their obstructive practices."

"Sonny boy," drawled Old Wirepatcher, "when you have lived and worked as long as I have you won't get upset about what a lot of gabblers says about the buildin' trades. The oldest and most honorable crafts known to man is the buildin' trades, and during their progress from the time some caveman found out he could dig his cave a little deeper back so the fambly could get out of reach of the searchin' paw of the sabre tooth tiger, to the present day, why naturally a lot of traditions has grown up. But, my boy, these was reasonable and logical practices to start with, or they never would have got to be traditions, because all down through history the buildin' trades has had their critics yappin' at their heels—usually fellows who had never knew the feel of a tool in their hand."

Opening his dinner bucket, the Old Wirepatcher took out a sandwich. "Cheese ag'in! Why can't a woman understand that when a man don't like something he ain't gonna like it no matter how often he gets it? Well, cheese was what she had on hand so that's what I get."

"Unless you'd ruther have potted ham," suggested the young apprentice, tactfully offering a sandwich from his own lunch box. The deal was concluded to mutual satisfaction, and soon both were munching busily.

## THE GREEKS HAD WORDS

"Returning to our original subject," said the Old Wirepatcher, between bites, "I might say, the buildin's we erect stand as our lasting monuments long after the tongues of our critics has mouldered into dust. I don't doubt that the stone masons on the Parthenon had to stand a lot of sass from the New Athens Gazette because they insisted that the stone had to be laid accordin' to the methods they had found best. But she's still standin' to show that the masons knew their trade."

"Some mighty prominent and bull-headed characters has tangled with the buildin' trades during the history of the world. Usually they ain't no record of it because an influential man wouldn't let it be wrote up how he was worsted. But one case I remember readin' about, which was a long way back, the trades had their side to do the writin'."

The apprentice began to peel an apple with minute care.

"Did ye ever hear tell of Pharaoh of Egypt?" ask the Old Wirepatcher.

## Ancient and honorable building trade met today's problem long before dictators were streamlined

"Sure, I been to Sunday School."

"Pharaoh is remembered today because the buildin' trades made such a fool of him. He had a bunch of Israelites he had captured and brought over to work on his buildin' projects, pyramids and such. But they didn't like the working conditions and the way they had to lay the brick."

"You mean *make* the brick," corrected the apprentice.

### PHARAOH PULLS A BONER

"My boy, when I went to Sunday School, I paid attention to the lesson, which I'll admit is uncommon. Well, these Israelite bricklayers growled about it among themselves, and finally they elected a young fellow by the name of Moses as a walking delegate to take their protest to Pharaoh. Well, Pharaoh wouldn't listen; he just sent word to the overseers, 'Here, why ain't you using them whips I give you?' But the Israelites made him look pretty sick before they got through with him."

"It was quite a walkout," commented the apprentice.

"Yes, the whole nation, and all because Pharaoh was bull-headed with the buildin' trades. Now in more recent history there was another ruler who also thought he was some punkins. When he couldn't get along with one of his wives, he divorced her, or else he had her head chopped off. When the Pope remon-

strated with him for his light way of disposin' of excess wives, he set up his own church."

"I guess that was Henry VIII," ventured the young apprentice.

"Right you are that time, my boy. But though Henry ran things in a high-handed way, he was sensible enough not to stir up a row with the buildin' trades. He wanted a lot of buildin' done and he wanted it quick—it appears Henry was not endowed with the quality of patience—but he recognized that the builders was craftsmen and not slaves—so he paid time and a half for overtime, and double time for holidays."

"I wouldn't doubt you," muttered the boy.

### HENRY USED HIS HEAD

"No, and you'd better not, for I have it all in black and white, in a magazine published by the buildin' trades unions of England. My brother sent it to me," said the Old Wirepatcher, beckoning vigorously to the pieman who was passing by. He selected a small apricot pie and bit into it without any great enthusiasm. "Yes, Henry was the first to pay extra for overtime, that they have any record of. The old time sheets has been kept to this day. Yes, they had timekeepers in them days, too, and fined 'em if they made mistakes, so you can count on the record being set down straight. And this has all been published in a book, the 'Economic History of England.'"

"Henry was building his new palace, Sandgate Castle, and he wanted it done quick. He saw how the contractors had been fooling along on Westminster Abbey where they kept the job going more than 150 years just rebuildin' one nave. Labor was scarce, for one thing. The plague of the Black Death had killed off so many of the population they was really short handed. Labor was in such demand that the ruling classes had passed laws settin' the length of the workday—which was from sunrise to sunset—and the rates of wages—and making it a conspiracy pun-

(Continued on page 52)

\* By Prof. Douglas Knoop and G. P. Jones, published February, 1938.



Moses, the walking delegate, leads protest of Pharaoh's bricklayers.

# Two AMERICAN Socialists

## Evaluate RUSSIA

**T**HERE is no particular virtue in aiming a fresh accusation at one whose conduct has already brought about his conviction and whose guilt is universally acknowledged. Nor is there any value to a prophecy which is issued after, rather than before, the event which it purports to predict.

If "Russia—Democracy or Dictatorship?"\* were either a stale accusation or a belated prophecy, it would merit no discussion in these columns. But it is more. In its 71 pages are concentrated such statements of fact and cold, logical analysis of principles as to give the work a practical and enduring value. In its treatment of the revolution which proved to be a dud, the booklet makes a permanent contribution for those who still strive to make a better world but who would avoid that circuitous road which leads from disillusionment to more bitter disillusionment and, finally, to despair.

The real achievements of Russian communism are not denied. The corruption and incompetence of the Czarist government, and the resulting necessity of the Russian Revolution, are admitted. The issue which the essay raises—and answers in the negative—is whether communism approached, or could possibly approach, the democratic goals which it professed.

### THE VESTMENTS OF OPPRESSION

"Democracy for the poor, democracy for the people," according to Lenin, was the objective of the revolution, while the dictatorship was necessary only as a temporary measure to protect the revolution until it was secure against counter-revolution from within and against military invasion by the capitalist powers from without. Such assertions sounded plausible during the period immediately after the World War. And in the years that followed the Soviet government showed respect at least for the forms of democracy. Popular education, universal suffrage and even the "most democratic constitution" was given to the people. While the fascist powers were equally energetic in eliminating illiteracy, and while they, too, permitted the people to vote as they were told they must vote, they remained frankly contemptuous of democracy.

Before the arrival of that indefinite time when the dictatorship was to be replaced, however, the economies of the capitalist nations had become clogged and fascism became an international

Norman Thomas  
warns against awful implications of Soviet control

force before which the democracies were in humiliating retreat. In consequence, countless sincere anti-fascists who had up to that time been skeptical joined others who had long been sympathetic to communism, and in their hearts they hoped that the Soviet Union might find the strength, for they assumed it possessed the will, to combat fascist expansion. And it all seemed very logical, for the leaders of both fascists and communists insisted in outspoken terms that each was the mortal enemy of the other.

### AN UNACCEPTED CHALLENGE

Such, in a general way, was the situation when Norman Thomas and Joel Seidman wrote "Russia—Democracy or Dictatorship?" approximately a year ago. Because it constituted such a fundamental challenge to the philosophy and conduct of communism, the League for Industrial Democracy did not immediately publish the work, but instead sought to have an adherent or an apologist of communism present the other side of the subject in order that readers might judge of the respective merits. Neither Earl Browder, nor any of his nominees, however, undertook the task of demonstrating that the facts or the conclusions were false, and though the league's offer to publish the opposing arguments is still open, there has been no acceptance.

In the meantime events have moved swiftly. The communist-nazi partnership, the outbreak of new wars, and the cowardly aggression of the Soviet government have shocked the world. The irreconcilable nature of communism and democracy is no longer open to question. But, though that fact may be clear a new mirage may lead to a similar disaster if the reasons underlying the fact are not understood. That's the merit of the booklet "Russia—Democracy or Dictatorship?" It supplies the means to an understanding.

### A NATION PROSTRATE

Communism begins by justifying dictatorship, not on the basis of principle, but as a means to an end. It then continues to apply the doctrine that the end justifies the means. But the end that was to preserve the gains of the revolution gives way to that of keeping the Bolshevik Party in power, and in turn that end is sacrificed to keeping just a faction of the party in power, and finally the end and object is to keep Stalin in power.

Throughout this horrible distortion, the opposition is helpless because of the deadly poison which emanates from the foul instrument of dictatorship.

Not even the Communist Party can oppose it. The authority of the Communist Party between party congresses is concentrated, at least nominally, in the central committee. Of 71 members of the central committee attending the party congress of 1934, only 22 were on hand for the congress of 1938. Out of 135 prominent party members attending the former congress, 14 are known to have been "officially" executed, one was merely murdered, one committed suicide, while only three died natural deaths in the four-year interval. Of the central committee which led the Bolsheviks in the revolutionary period, only Stalin is left. The communist who holds even an opinion at variance with Comrade Stalin's becomes guilty of counter-revolution and treason.

### THERE ARE NO RIGHTS

If there are any, communists or otherwise, who can contemplate with indifference the whimsical and ruthless "liquidation" of those who may express opinions divergent from Stalin's, even to citing a quotation from Marx where one of Stalin's might have been cited, they must seek in vain for compensating results, no matter how deficient they may be in ethical concepts. Even the most vulgar materialist must experience some pain when confronted with the appalling waste of mere physical resources which this system entails. A mistake in judgment on the part of a factory foreman may be construed as sabotage and wrecking. Article III of the Soviet constitution provides that "cases shall be heard in public unless otherwise provided by law." But political offenses are among those "otherwise provided" for, and sabotage is a political offense. So are four-fifths of the offenses committed in the Soviet Union. Under such conditions many a competent man prefers to live rather than to be foreman. The Soviet economy must furnish scapegoats for the multitudinous mistakes of the infallible dictator.

With efficient brevity, Thomas and Seidman examine the concepts which characterize democracy — freedom of speech, of press, of religion, of education, the legal system and its administration, trade unions, rights of women, rights of minorities, peasants, industrial workers, soldiers, employment and production, elections and representation—and catalogues with authentic references the tragic status of each in the land of Stalin.

The value of the work to Americans lies not in its condemnation of an inhuman system which needs no further condemnation, but in emphasizing by contrast the tremendous importance of preserving and expanding the ideals and processes of true democracy. Only by vigilant adherence to democratic methods can we insure ourselves against eventual catastrophe such as the almost incredible betrayal which the Russian

(Continued on page 49)

\* League for Industrial Democracy: Paper edition 25c.



# That GENUS LINEMAN

## Makes Own LINGO

By ARTHUR HUNTINGTON, Iowa Electric Light and Power Company

THE lineman was a product of the telegraph development. For many years after the telegraph came into common use, even the major cities were connected by a single wire strung on 25 to 30 foot poles, usually along the railroad right-of-way. These lines were built by men whose homes were wherever their hats happened to hang. Many of them followed the cross-country construction crews all of their lives. The old American Telegraph and Telephone bunk car was the best home many of these old timers ever knew.

These men knew where lines were being built and how to get to the job without money or tools and when once on the job, how to "attach" themselves to the payroll. Sometimes they used borrowed tools or tools purchased from some man who was ready to "float," from the local "hock shop." The lineman worked in the North in the summer and in the South in the winter; he saw the country and knew the people.

The lineman with a fixed home came in with the telephone central exchange and became a factor in the electric light field during the late 90's; but the old "boomer lineman" was not part of what he called "panty-waisted wire-twisters." The superstitions of these old-timers would make a long story. Each one had some pet superstition, but there was only one which every "boomer lineman" respected. He always kept track of the line built and always quit when it got to be 1,000 miles. He would not do a lick of work after the 1,000 mile limit was reached, even though it was the middle of the morning or within an hour of quitting time. He "bunched the job" and "floated." Few of them ever settled down. They passed out of existence through either the undertakers' establishment or the morgue. His last stand was the transmission line building period of the electrical industry.

If some of the veterans of our line crews were to have a picnic, they could talk all afternoon and evening recounting the antics of such characters as "Dingbat" Cassidy, Dick Dickinson, "Hippity Hop" Tom Hulon, Silver Hard, or Park Owen, and it's a cinch that sooner or later someone would recall how these old boys liked to "rawhide" some young "limberneck" who thought he could climb. Even as old men, these five could take every fifth pole and lay-up and tie-in 20 miles of two conductor line between breakfast and supper, get drunk that night and repeat the next day and the next and the next. Again any one of them could spend a whole day dolling up a two-arm corner pole and apparently be working all the time.

### Picturesque language of soldiers of wires intrigues power leader

In addition to these "boomer linemen," there was another class of men who followed the pole line. At one time there was a lineman on this property\* who held a doctor's degree from Oxford, read Latin, Greek and Sanscrit and always dressed for dinner. He is now a research professor in one of our large eastern universities.

With another crew there was a man who

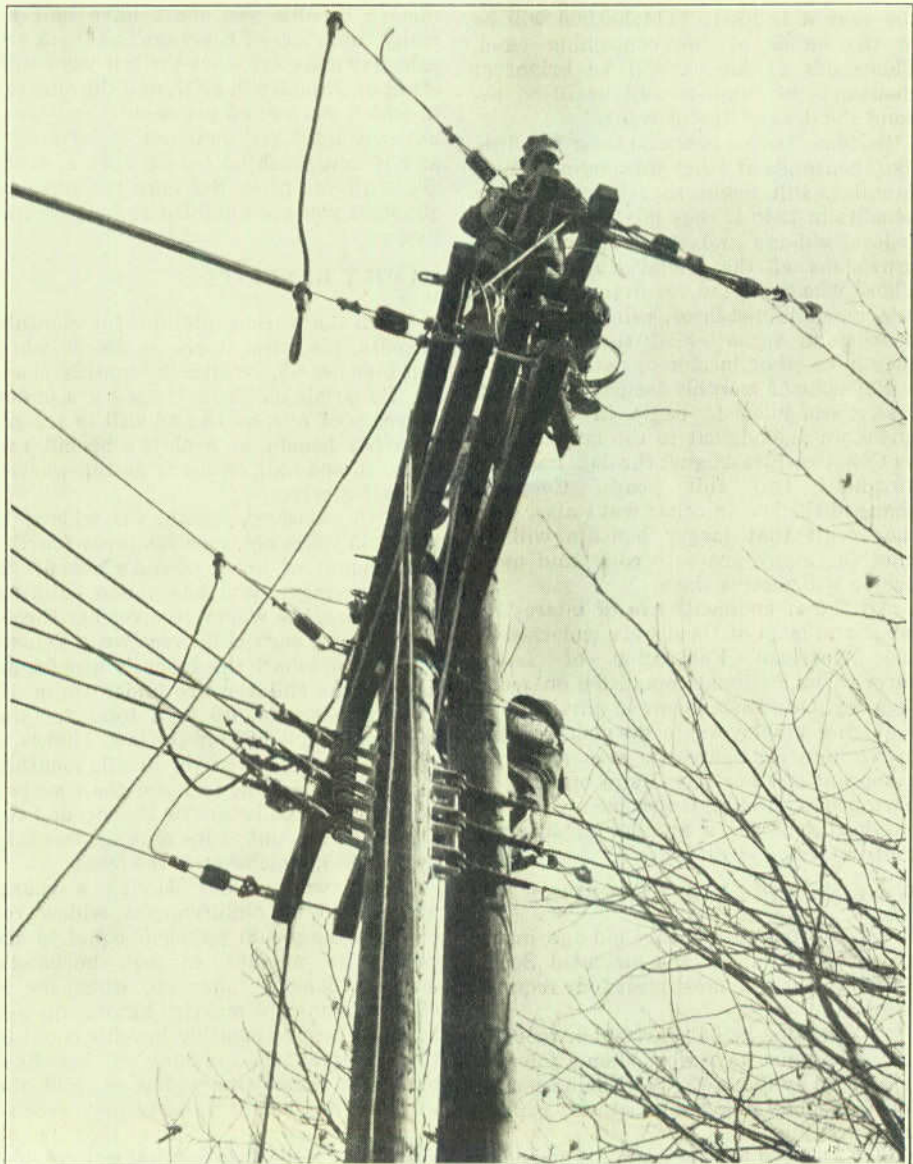
\* Iowa Electric Light and Power Company.

always carried a trunk which no one ever saw him open. He was the son of one of America's best known authors. In the trunk was an autographed copy of every book his father had written and which had more cash value than the line which was hauling them around. Another crew had an artist of note. Another old character conducted a Masonic school each night after supper. There are high ranking Masons on this property who received their Masonic education from this old lineman. The man who with his wife gained world fame as "Pa and Ma" Burdick with their Salvation Army pies in the front trenches in France was fired from one of our towns for neglecting his work in order that he could preach at a revival service.

These linemen have developed a jargon which can be called the language of the industry. On account of its expressiveness and generally accepted use, much of it gets into the dictionary, but there is much—some of it quite picturesque—which has never gotten beyond being industry slang.

The list given below is far from complete. We hope that those who read this article and remember some typical lineman English (swear words, of course, excepted) will send it in. Yes, and don't forget the table talk. One of these construction camp tables was a

(Continued on page 44)



Courtesy Brother R. D. Wagner.

He rides the wires in all weather, and creates a sinewy, living language on the job.



# U. S. STARTS PAYING Old Age PENSIONS

Year 1940  
of historic significance. May  
change course of economy

**J**ANUARY, 1940, sees the beginning of payment of old age annuities by the U. S. government. Before the end of the year it is likely \$114,000,000 will be in the hands of the consuming aged. Thousands of homes will be brighter; thousands of families will be lifted beyond the dreary line of want.

Building trades men and their families, like thousands of other workers and their families, will begin to receive monthly benefits in 1940 if they qualify under the federal old-age and survivors insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. Those who meet the requirements of the law, as explained later, will receive their benefits as a matter of right, whether they have other income or not.

Payment of monthly benefits was originally scheduled to begin in 1942, but under an amendment to the law adopted by Congress last August the date has been advanced two full years. Congress changed the law in other ways also, with the result that larger benefits will be paid for many years to come and more people will receive them.

All the amendments are of interest to labor and most of them were endorsed by the American Federation of Labor through its national committee on social security. One amendment in particular—requiring employers to furnish receipts to workers for the social security taxes taken out of their pay—is of special importance to building trades men who work on short jobs for a number of different contractors.

## WHO QUALIFY FOR BENEFITS?

To qualify for monthly old-age insurance benefits under the amended Social Security Act, you must meet four requirements:

1. You must be 65 years old or more;
2. You must have worked on a job that is covered by the law. (This includes most jobs in building and other private industry);
3. You must have a certain number of "quarters of coverage"—which means you must have received wages amounting to

at least \$50 in each of a given number of calendar quarters since the law went into effect. (A calendar quarter is the three-month period beginning the first of January, April, July or October of any year).

4. You must no longer be at work. (You are not considered to be "at work" if you are making less than \$15 a month on a job covered by the law, or if you are working on a job that does not come under the law at all).

The general rule is that before you can receive benefits you must have half as many "quarters of coverage" as there are calendar quarters since the law went into effect on January 1, 1937, and the quarter in which you are 65 years old. You must have at least six quarters of coverage, and if you reach 65 before July 1, 1940, six is all you need. But once you have 40 quarters you are qualified as long as you live.

## FAMILY BENEFITS

When the worker qualifies for monthly benefits, his wife, if she is 65, or when she becomes 65, receives a monthly benefit. So do his children, if they are under 16 years of age, or 18 and still in school. A wife's benefit or a child's benefit are equal to one-half as much as the worker himself receives.

At the worker's death, his widow, if she is 65 years old, receives three-fourths the amount of her husband's benefit. If she is younger, and has young children in her care, the widow receives her three-fourths and each child receives a benefit equal to one-half the father's benefit, as long as the children are under 16, or 18 if still in school, up to a total for the family which is fixed in the law. That is, a family may not receive, in all, monthly benefits amounting to more than 80 per cent of the breadwinner's benefit, or two-thirds the amount of his average monthly pay, or \$85, whichever is the least.

If the worker dies leaving a young widow and no children, the widow receives a lump-sum payment equal to six times the amount of her husband's monthly benefit. Later on, when she is 65, if she has not married again, she will begin to receive monthly benefits equal to three-fourths the amount of her husband's. If there is no widow or child, the worker's dependent parents may receive monthly benefits, if or when they are 65 years old. If he dies leaving no one who is at the time entitled to monthly benefits, a lump sum will be paid toward fu-

neral expenses, up to an amount equal to six times his monthly benefits.

## IF YOU ARE NOW PAST 65

One of the changes in the law that will be felt now affects the people who are past 65 and still at work. Under the old law, wages received after age 65 did not count toward old-age insurance benefits, and social security taxes were no longer taken out of the worker's pay. Now, however, you can go on building up your social security account as long as you work on a covered job, regardless of your age. This means that many workers who were too old for benefits under the old law, but are still working, may yet earn enough "quarters of coverage" to qualify for monthly benefits.

In counting coverage, however, this amendment to the law goes back only to January 1, 1939. The result is that workers who reached 65 in 1937 or 1938 can not count quarters between the date they were 65 and the first of January, 1939.

This works out as follows:

For example: If you were 65 before the law went into effect, even though you have been regularly at work all the time, you could count "quarters of coverage" only from January 1, 1939. Therefore, since you must have six such quarters, you could not be qualified for benefits until some time in the second quarter of 1940; that is, some time between April 1 and June 30.

Suppose, however, for another example, that you were 65 on January 1, 1938. You could count four quarters in 1937, skip 1938 and count the quarters in 1939. If you had sufficient wage credits in each of those quarters—that is, \$50 or more, you would have more than enough to qualify by the first of January, 1940. You would have eight quarters, whereas you need only six.

In that case, if your sixty-fifth birthday came before 1940, you would in all probability, have received by now a lump-sum payment. That would not disqualify you for monthly benefits, but the amount of the lump sum would be taken out of your monthly benefits before payments begin.

## BENEFIT PAYMENTS

The amount of your old-age insurance benefits depends on the amount of your average monthly pay, figured on the months since the law went into effect, and up to the quarter in which you retire.

If you are now 65, or will be by July 1, 1940, and have made a steady average of \$100 a month for the past three years, your monthly benefit will be \$25.75. Your

(Continued on page 56)

# Bread, Beauty and Brotherhood

## A Page of Verse by Our Readers

### The Sign of Mars

Close by was seen the planet Mars,  
Most sinister of all the stars,  
Red flamed, it symbolizes blood,  
War's elemental wasting flood,  
Whose presence does the beast enrage  
And fills with woe all history's page.

Upon the placid brow of Cain  
Was seared its livid mark of pain;  
Since that recorded time began  
Its fiery course of havoc ran,  
Before whose touch Reason soon flies,  
That vacant throne—Lust occupies.

You are the fearful crimson flow  
Threat'ning through ages to o'erthrow  
The dam of culture, that mankind  
Has reared, in safety tries to find  
The things in life which are worth while,  
Beauty and Truth and Friendship's smile.

When held submissive to the will  
The tasks of progress you fulfill,  
But let your fuel once ignite,  
That flame of hope which burnt so bright  
In passion's flare is then destroyed  
And all is chaos, all is void;  
Where once existed treasures rare  
Are blackened ruins—and, despair.  
The fluid of life?—a fangéd lie!  
Death's now the meaning you imply.

ROBERT A. SMITH.

### Flights

Wings swept the sky. Mere man, forever  
striving  
To conquer every law, has  
set to soar  
Strange wings, that never  
swept the air before,  
Strange birds, of man's own  
arrogant contriving.

Wings swept the sky and  
men looked up, admiring  
Those cold, unfeeling eagles  
of unrest,  
Who mate not, nest not,  
know alone a quest  
For some strange goal of  
mortal men's aspiring.

Wings swept the sky: Lo,  
Man is free, at last . . .  
A world stood by to cheer,  
and caught its breath:  
Wings swept the sky, again  
. . . and this time passed  
The shadow wings of One  
that we call Death.

INA ROED PETERSON.

### To the Soldier's Mother \*

O, dearest Mother, when I heard  
My country's clarion-call,  
That far-flung cadence bore a word  
Which next to God is first preferred;  
O, Mother, Mother! That was all.

But hark! The lingering bugle-note  
Upon the vibrant air,  
Is lost amid the battle-shout,  
It bursts forth everywhere!  
Action! Forward! Strike! Maintain!  
(I wave aloft the flag again)

Groans, curses, prayers—the hillsides  
quake  
Delirious with the draughts they take  
From warm red rivers: Blood of men!  
Compute the price of freedom then!

Above the pandemonic din,  
Heroic death and wretched sin  
A voice resounds serene and clear;  
O, Mother, Mother—hear!

Thy name I praise, thy name I bless  
In my most tragic hour;  
To thee I owe the happiness  
Of manhood's perfect flower.

To God my soul, to thee my heart  
Whose patron, nothing less thou art,  
Of hope and saving power.

Thy noble grief should find relief  
Should I my spirit yield,  
While you wage war of love at home,  
And I on honor's field—

\* This was first published in 1914.

My God! Our flag! The staff is gone!  
O, let me be the favored one!  
I to my comrade's shoulders spring,  
And to the breeze our banner fling,  
The flag of freedom's land!  
And then—"Brave knight!" ("The  
battle's won!")  
Ah! Well I know my day is done—  
O, Mother—Mother—death—is—grand.

THOMAS BERRIGAN.

### America

Thank God for America,  
So vast from sea to sea,  
A land of wealth and freedom,  
A true democracy.

Where men need not look upward  
With horror-stricken eyes,  
Lest a swift approaching plane  
May rain death from the skies.  
Where women go serenely  
About their tasks each day,  
Where happy little children  
May safely run and play.

Thank God for America,  
Where men may live in peace,  
While across the restless waters  
The cannon never cease.

CORA KENNEY.

### Human Bondage

They have not lived who have not suffered  
pain;  
Seen Youth's illusions shattered; felt wild  
fear

Lest failure in their lives in-  
cite the sneer  
Of mankind looking on in  
proud disdain.

They have not lived who  
have not seen how vain  
And transient are the glories  
of a year;  
How love grows cold and dies  
and leaves a drear  
Foreboding world where sad-  
eyed sorrows reign.

They have not lived who in  
some sheltered place  
Have spent their lives, by  
fate unbuffeted;  
Who've never lost, yet never  
won a race;  
And never struggled for a  
doubtful prize—  
Or longed for peaceful death.  
They have not lived  
For man is born to suffer ere  
he dies.

R. H. ANDERSON.



# DOORWAYS *to the* ELECTRICAL *Trade*

By WILLIAM A. FOWLER, L. U. No. 358

**T**O be a success in any trade or profession and to make a sufficient income to maintain a high standard of living, one must be thoroughly skilled and schooled in his particular line of endeavor and this is true of the electrical trade as well as any other. Skill is acquired by practice, and knowledge by study, so to command the maximum income, one must be well versed from a practical as well as a technical standpoint.

Starting in any trade or profession, the initial income is usually small and remains so for a period of approximately four years, dependent, of course, upon the ability of the individual and his usefulness to his employer. The maximum income is reached when a worker becomes thoroughly proficient in most phases of the work and can perform workmanlike installations in a reasonable time and this commands a salary averaging \$35 to \$50 weekly. We men who belong to a union have been credited with receiving the highest rate of pay, and while this is true, based on an hourly rate, it is seldom that our weekly average over the period of a year is any more than the figures stated above.

In a brief outline of the electrical trade as an occupation I would state these facts:

## IMPORTANCE OF TRADE

The services of an electrical worker to a community can best be answered by yourselves, for our living conditions today are such that we depend considerably

## One who knows suggests advantages of working with mobile power

upon electricity for many conveniences, and any electrical installation, even an ordinary base-plug, contributes to the well being of someone.

There is always some demand for electrical workers. The demand is not excessive at the present time, but improving industrial conditions would increase it appreciably. One of the contributing factors to prosperity during the years 1921 to 1929 was the development and use of radio.

In considering the probable future of the electrical trade my private contention is that we have but scratched the surface of things electrical and many developments yet to come will make more work and create more jobs.

## DAY'S WORK

Of course you can readily understand with so many applications of electricity, that what constitutes a day's work would be hard to explain thoroughly and the detail required would tax time and space, but I can vouch that it would be a highly interesting day, and no day's work becomes boring, for there is a certain fascination connected to the electrical trade which is hard to explain, except that it is probably akin to artistry.

There are no set standards regarding

what physical, mental or personality requirements are necessary for an electrical worker, but I would like to stress that he be sincere in purpose and be completely sold on the idea beforehand, for many a young fellow starts in a line of endeavor from which he finds hard to escape. Also by knowing what he wants to do a young fellow avoids much lost time floundering around before he finally selects and finds the craft position he is best suited for.

It has often been stated that there are no thrills connected with a trade or vocation where it is necessary to perform the work manually, and as a good part of the electrical installation or application is done by hand it can be classed as manual labor. Another statement is that most work today is of such a nature that it offers no outlet for inventiveness or research. Both of these statements may be partly true when an individual does not have a fundamental technical background and performs work just as he is told, but electricity still offers an outlet for exploration and pioneering into the unknown. I can cite neon and fluorescent lighting as recent examples of new uses of electricity and the Diesel electric bus is also a new development.

## KNOWLEDGE OF ELECTRICAL THEORY

Electricity as a study subject has an abundance of technical information, and while it is not necessary to have any technical knowledge to be an ordinary workman, nevertheless learning some fundamentals will prove decidedly helpful in performing the work, plus knowing what it is all about. To prove that craftsmen are always seeking additional information about their particular occupation I can cite the enrollment at many evening schools catering to adults where related subjects to their trade are taught. Algebra, trigonometry, physics, mechanical drawing are necessary subjects to a better understanding of electricity, and should be taken by a student deciding upon the electrical trade as a vocation.

A student selecting the electrical trade as his vocation should have a distinct leaning toward things mechanical and electrical, but by no means is such a condition essential, for one can acquire a liking for a craft trade after having started to work at it.

Manufacturing production methods, which involve the use of expensive equipment are so dependent upon electrical applications for their operation that the trend in employment in recent years is that the personnel operating this equipment be composed of men who have had electrical training.

## APPRENTICES ADMITTED

Many articles are printed about the reasons for a shortage of skilled men and the unions are being partly blamed for this condition for refusing to take on apprentices. This statement is absolutely false, for I have yet to learn of a local union of electrical workers that does not have its quota of registered apprentices.



YOUNG ELECTRICIANS AT SCHOOL

(Continued on page 56)

# BLUE-EYED CHILD

## Comes to a HOUSE to Stay

By SHAPPIE

"WAN night we all wint over to the Dubois place to spend the avenin'. We made quite a large party as we sat aroun' the big, stone fireplace, wid Jean an' Skin sprawled out on their stomachs, flickin' back an occasional spark as it shot out from a blazin' fire av pine stump roots, while Joe was sittin' on a low stool at her mither's side wid her head restin' against her mither's knee. Us men were enjoyin' a smoke, an' lazily watchin' the little blue cloudlets from our pipes hover in the air fer a moment, an' thin gradually float towards the fireplace an' sweep out av sight in the draught up the chimney. The two women were enjoyin' a friendly gossip over the little happenin's av the village, but their gossip, unlike most talks av that nature, bore no malice to annywan, but was rather a layin' av plans to help some wan in need. A thump, creak, an' a step was heard, comin' up the front walk.

"Here comes Dot an' carry wan,' said Jean. 'That'll do'—Mrs. Dubois spoke quietly, but Jean flushed up an' was mute fer the rest av the avenin'. The door opened an' in walked Barney. He tuck off his hat wid a sweepin' bow, an' said,

"An' where, in the whole country wide wud I be findin' so manny, distinguished pable under wan roof?' 'Away wid yer blarney,' said Mary. 'An where's the fiddle?' said Mrs. Dubois.

"To tell the truth, leddies, I had ither important business on me mind, an' I clane fergot it entirely.' 'It must have been important,' said Mrs. Dubois, 'whin ye come to visit us an' don't bring it wid yer. Out wid it, an' don't be afther kapin' us in suspense.'

### NEWCOMERS ARRIVE

"Well,' said Barney, 'I was comin' by the hotel late this afternoon, whin the stage stopped. A young couple wid a little girl got off. The stage driver set down a large valise an' the young man paid him an he druv away. They was as fine a lookin' couple as ye vud meet in a day's travel, an' the little girl—jus' wait till ye see her—was as purty as an angel. I cud see that the young woman had been weepin,' an' me Irish heart wint out to them, as they stood lookin' so forlorn, apparently not knowin' where to go. I wint up to them, took off me hat, bowed, an' said, 'Seein' that ye're strangers here, cud I be av anny service to ye?' The young man spoke up, an' said, 'We've got to try an' find some inexpensive place to stay for a few days until I see if I can get some work to do. I'm afraid I can't afford to stay at the hotel.'

Soon all are  
her abject slaves because she  
goldens life

"I said, 'I know jus' the place that 'ull suit ye, but afore we do annything else, ye'll jus' come along wid me to me little house across the way, an' afther ye've had a cup av tay an' somethin' to ate, thin we'll talk things over.' The young man started to object but the leddy spoke up an' said, 'Oh, Robert, cuddn't we go? I'm so tired, an' little Beth is so sleepy.' I didn't wait to hear anny more. I jus' picked up that valise, an' said 'Folly me.'

"Well, afther they had tay an' a little

lunch they felt a little better an' they tould me their story. They had lived in the south av England an' had been married about four years. Robert had been workin' in a big flour mill, but the mill had shut down an' he cuddn't get anny work. Their little savin's soon dwindled away. They heard that there was such wonderful chances in Canada, so they sold up their little belongings, an' come out to this country, an' wint to stay wid an uncle av Robert's, who had writ thim. They soon found out this uncle was a drunken ould rascal. Robert heard there was a big, flour mill here, so that's why he come here lookin' fer work. There names is Robert an' Amy Ruskin, an' whin ye see how nate an' refined they are, ye'll have no hesitation in helpin' thim.'

"Mary jumped to her feet.

"Come on Kate,' she said to Mrs. Dubois. 'This is where Mrs. Prudham's house is goin' to start work right away. Us women folk 'ull go an' get a fire on an' air out the rooms, while Barney goes an' brings thim over.' Whin the three women an' Barney had gone, Mr. Dubois said,

"Barney is a pretty good judge of human nature, so this young couple must be all right. I know the manager of the

(Continued on page 49)

### AN EXPERIMENT IN PARALLELING

By FRED RUPERT, I. O.

FIGURE 1.

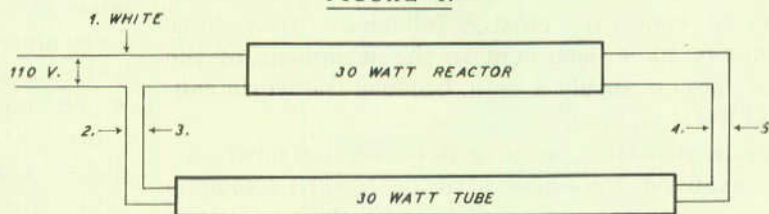
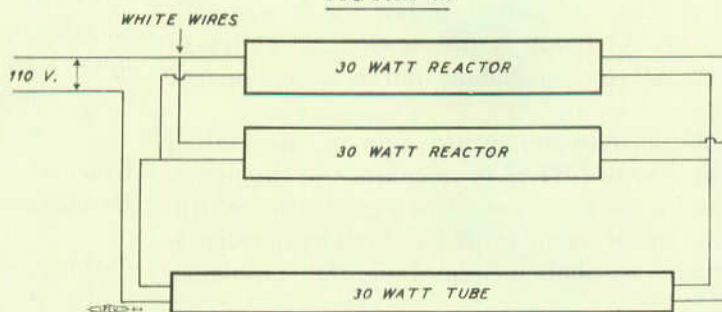


FIGURE 2.

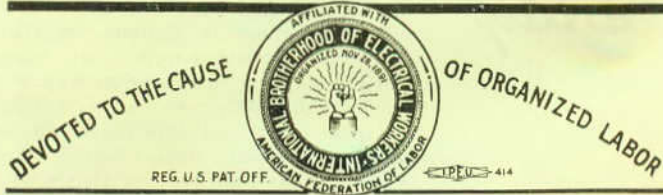


In sketch No. 1 wires No. 1 and No. 2 are line, carrying 110 volts. Between 2 and 3 there is a momentary voltage that cannot be read on an ordinary voltmeter, but this drops to zero the instant the tube lights. Between No. 3 and No. 4 there stands a steady voltage of 65. Between 3 and 5 the voltage stands at 60. From 2 and 5 we again find 65 volts. From 4 and 5 we find the same as between 2 and 3.

Now in ordinary circumstances paralleling means raising the amperage with no change in the voltage, but here, when we parallel another reactor we find that the voltage takes a definite drop of 20 volts across each of the pairs with an increase in efficiency of the fluorescent (by eyesight) of near 50 per cent. Why? This test was made with just a voltmeter.

# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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No. 1

1940 The year 1940, like every other glimpse of the future, discloses a changing vista of light and shadow. The World War, of course, casts its pall over the entire globe. Even here, however, there are some gleams of encouragement, for instance, the brilliant and brave resistance of the little nation of Finland and the part the democracies are still playing toward the making of peace.

At home there is evidence that on the material plane, 1940 is likely to be a good year with greater employment and increasing wages. Part of this prosperity comes, ironically enough, through the force of the European war. Encouragement to labor comes in the fact that beyond peradventure of doubt, the card house of Stalin and Lenin has tumbled and all intellectual concepts, mostly fallacious, they have built into it, have been sent to the scrapheap of the old year. This is surely a gain, because the world cannot heal itself on error.

At home, Americans appear to be settling down to a more considered and saner attitude toward economic problems. This does not mean that much error is not publicized with the unctious and pontifical valor of self-assured journalists. One of the most disturbing outlooks rests in the usurpation of law by government officials, namely Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, with all the attendant harsh assertions of guilt.

More hopeful than any other sign in the United States is the strong revival of allegiance to the democratic form of government and the organization of life as we know it in this country. If we stand by our democratic practices, we shall surmount all other problems.

**Arnold's Blunder** Last month, we paid our respects to John T. Flynn, former Wall Street reporter, who has been masking as a liberal during the Roosevelt administration. Last month we pointed out that Mr. Flynn was mighty careless with facts. This month we can produce evidence to show that John Flynn has no intellectual integrity. In his column of December 18, 1939, Mr. Flynn praised Mr. Thurman Arnold for his vigorous campaign for full enforce-

ment of the anti-trust laws. Particularly did Mr. Flynn believe that Mr. Arnold was on the right track in attacking labor leaders in the building industry. Having delivered himself of this diatribe against labor unions Mr. Flynn pens the following two paragraphs:

"If the people of the United States want to substitute regulation in industry for the anti-trust laws, the agency of the government to decide that is Congress and not the Justice Department. And if Congress decides on a system of regulation, it will also decide what is the best instrumentality to carry out such regulation.

"It is not the function of the Justice Department thus furtively to introduce into our system a left-handed device for instituting this regulation. If there must be industrial regulation it must be done by a body of administrators familiar with economic laws and not Congressional laws. The last place to lodge industrial regulation is in the courts. This is the policy which seems to contradict Mr. Arnold's excellent program in the field of building."

In short, Mr. Flynn is saying that it is all right to misuse the law to get labor leaders, but when it comes to attacking business, it is a blunder. Our position is that it is wrong to misuse the law to attack any citizen or any group of citizens.

**New Attacks on Labor** Thurman Arnold's attack on the building industry was a signal to unloose on public opinion all the lies, innuendoes, insults, misconceptions, fallacies, that misguided and labor-baiting men can employ. Held back for years by government friendliness to labor, these enemies of labor have accumulated a great store of half-truths which they are now unloading upon the public. Labor is brought down just about where it was in 1929 in the golden era of Herbert Hoover when business was riding high and the prophet knew whereof he spoke.

Luckily the world does not move on propaganda. Both the right and the left think it does. Luckily the world moves on daily integrity of function, upon self-sacrifice and willingness to do one's share. As long as labor leaders continue to perform with integrity, lies and fulminations cannot reach them.

**Glory of Democracy** If prizes were given to nations for valor and service, the 1939 prize would go to Finland, one of the most democratic nations of the earth. Finland's achievement is the glory of democracy. We do not refer merely to the form of its economic life with its strong cooperative tinge, but we refer to the fact that a handful of free men, each skilled in his own right, has been able to hold up a great army of men drilled and regimented by secret police and commissars. Finland's skill, the power of the individual soldier, his remarkable marksmanship, his economy of means, his individual valor and self-sacrifice; these things are qualities that democracy produces and will continue to produce. This does not mean that we do not feel pity for the Russian

legions. These ill-clothed, badly drilled and misguided men are victims of a system of tyranny and selfishness. Quite dramatically therefore, the whole issue between totalitarian countries and the democracies is vividly portrayed on that narrow neck of land between the Colossus of Russia and the Pigmy Finland.

**Withering Front** What Americans see before their eyes is the crumbling of the united front. The united front is a piece of strategy devised by communists to secure attachment to themselves of the liberal groups within a nation. The most vivid example of the united front occurred in France between the years 1936-39. The communists succeeded in building the united front by the weapon of fear. They capitalized the threat of fascism and succeeded in convincing groups in the community that if these groups did not support the communist program, fascism would arrive. But the united front crumbled in France as it is now crumbling in the United States.

The united front in the United States was not as sharply outlined or as forcibly propelled as in France, yet that was surely the intent of the Communist Party. Through the erection of dummy liberal groups, through the attachment of the C. I. O., through cooperation of certain government agencies, the Communist Party hoped to take possession of the labor movement and bring about revolution in America. These hopes were dashed when Russia invaded Finland, and the whole intellectual framework of communism was shattered.

This does not mean, of course, that the remnants of the United States' united front cease to function. Badly crippled though this movement is, it is still alive and still functioning. It intends to remain in the Democratic Party and intends to refrain from giving up any advantage it gained through its early gulling of the American people.

**News Suppression** The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals sitting at Cincinnati handed down a decision against the National Labor Relations Board. This decision contained a scathing denunciation of the board's conduct. "We understand," the court explained, "that the board is not bound strictly by technical rules of evidence. But we do not understand that this is a caveat to arbitrarily substitute *surmise, suspicion and guess for proof.*"

Now then, the startling fact about this important and sweeping decision is that there was no general report of the case in the daily press for nearly three weeks, 20 days, in fact. Why was this decision suppressed and who is responsible for its suppression? Disagreeable assertions are being made to the effect that a zealous member of the American Newspaper Guild in Cincinnati suppressed the story with the cognizance of the National Labor Relations Board. All of this is of course serious. It represents an attack on the very fundamental right of American citizens to know

what is going on. It involves the fundamental question of freedom of the press. Guild members have no more right to interfere with the circulation of important news than have newspaper owners.

**A Simple, Noble Man** Those who knew Robert Fechner best knew him as a plain-spoken, simple, self-effacing man. His reports on the workings of the Civilian Conservation Corps were models of lucidity. He did not seek the limelight. Records show that he worked arduously at his important public job, that he eschewed capital social life and that he never forgot old friends. His hard labors bore fruit. The Civilian Conservation project is surely a great success. It is a monument to a labor leader who learned his job in the school of hard experience and who mastered essentials of discipline which call for individual effacement and the advancement of the group. That he has passed on is a loss to labor and to government.

**"Government Blackmail"** An eminent economist said to a representative of the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** recently that the campaign of Thurman Arnold was "mighty near to government blackmail." What did he mean by this charge? Mr. Arnold undertakes to bring indictments against businessmen and labor leaders under dubious legal processes. He then seeks to secure through consent of the indicted certain concessions which he regards as necessary to the free flow of interstate commerce. While Mr. Arnold is carrying on this process he seeks to surround his campaign with a lofty atmosphere of noble motives.

Recently Mr. Arnold found it necessary to make a plea to the public to support him in this campaign. We believe Mr. Arnold will not get this support. Mr. Arnold may know something of the folklore of capitalism but he knows little about the processes of democracy.

Yes, Jefferson not only preached; he practiced. He stayed the hand of religious intolerance, calling pious certainty by its proper name, private certitude. That's democratic education. He exacted freedom of speech for his enemies. That's democratic education. He abolished both educational and financial primogeniture. He recommended frequently recurring revolutions to re-shuffle opportunity and start each generation from scratch. That's democratic education. He intellectualized his practice, lifting democratic sympathy into a universal philosophy in snatching property from the divine protection afforded by natural rights. He insisted upon testing private ownership by its relation to life, to liberty and to the pursuit of happiness. That's democratic education. Nor did Jefferson ever see how education or government could be *for* the people without being *of* the people and *by* the people. That's democratic education.

—T. V. Smith.



# Woman's Work



## THE TREE'S INCLINED

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**A** YOUNG man who had graduated from a Washington, D. C., high school now complains that his education did not fit him for life as he actually found it to be. This boy passed his final exams with flying colors, received his diploma and went on into college. Then the depression hit. He had to leave school. Deluded, like many others, into the belief that the depression was only temporary, and blinded by the fair dreams of youth, he married. There is no doubt that this young man made honest and vigorous efforts to make a living for himself and his wife, but for a time he was on public relief.

Now, six years after his graduation, he writes this letter to the principal of the high school:

"I am a husband and a father, working my way blindly from a high school intellectual to a respectable, self-supporting, voting citizen of the community. In this transition I am beginning to get an upper hand on the lower rung of the ladder of life for which your education never prepared me a whit.

"I want to know why you and your teachers did not tell and teach me about life and the hard, critically practical world into which you sent me? Why did you have to spend so much time on dry, uninteresting subject matter and so little on genuine life problems?"

He then outlined what he thought his school training should have included:

"I wish I had been taught more about family relationships, child care, getting along with people, interpreting the news, news writing, paying off a small mortgage, household mechanics, politics, local government, the chemistry of food, carpentry, how to budget and live within the budget, the value of insurance, how to figure interest when borrowing money and paying it back on installments, how to enjoy opera over the radio, how to detect shoddy goods, how to distinguish a political demagogue from a statesman, how to grow a garden, how to paint a house, how to get a job, how to be vigorous and healthy, how to be interesting to others, how to be popular, how to be thrifty, how to resist high pressure salesmanship, how to buy economically and intelligently, and the danger of buying on the installment plan."

This compendium of the things he wishes he had learned in school opens up many interesting vistas into the young man's bewildered attempts to grapple with adult problems. This letter was quoted at a meeting of District of Columbia school executives in considering what

could be done in shaping the curriculum of the schools more closely to modern needs. Of course the young man is setting up some rather heavy demands for the teachers in asking instruction to be given how to tell a political demagogue from a statesman, how to be vigorous and healthy, how to be popular, how to get a job, and similar subjects. Very few teachers could honestly claim more than a limited knowledge of these matters. Some of them don't even realize the dangers of installment buying. There are a number of subjects on the young man's list which every person must learn for himself in the hard school of experience; others which intelligent parents should have taught him. He could learn how to grow a garden by giving his help with shovel and hoe to some friend who does successful gardening.

But I like the young man's spirit because he wants to learn and to do. His complaint is that he has had to meet his difficulties insufficiently equipped. That happens in some measure to all of us. Who hasn't said bitterly to himself, "If I had only known better." But the realization of inadequate knowledge has hit with particularly stunning force the young people coming out of school early in the depression years who expected progress by their efforts, and security, and found instead a world gone topsy-turvy with nothing securely fastened in place. Since that time even the school children have found out that certainties are few and rosy pathways hard to find.

It is true that many young people leave school and home poorly trained in practical matters. Our nation is changing from a population mainly employed at agriculture and crafts to an ever-growing proportion of industrial and white collar workers. In the farm home of the old days of course the children were encouraged to make themselves useful. Thus the youngsters acquired an enormous practical education in many crafts—household, agricultural, mechanical and financial. Woe be to the child who was careless, lazy or inattentive! In the home of the craftsman, too, the children were taught to "be handy" with tools. The girls invariably and the boys to some extent learned the domestic arts by being called to assist the hard-worked mother.

Now, alas, in city homes necessity does not force parents to train their children as helpers. Better household equipment, ready-made clothing, bakers' bread, canned foods, etc., have relieved the mother of many hours of work each day. Consequently she does not have the in-

centive to teach her daughter to cook, preserve, bake and sew. The father works at an office, factory or store. He doesn't have the opportunity to teach his son during his own working hours.

Without making claim to be an educational authority, I do have one idea to present for your consideration. It seems to me that the most important thing either parents or teachers can implant in the minds of the young is the WILL to learn, the WILL to do. The person who wants to learn can always find instruction somewhere. The person who has learned to enjoy working will accomplish far more than the one who brings an unwilling attitude to every task. And of course any teacher or instructor will be stimulated to make an extra effort for the eager, willing student because it is a pleasure to help him. This attitude should be instilled into the child in his home for it is the best possible basis for success and happiness in life.

In addition the child should be equipped with certain practical skills and habits which will help him to live comfortably on a limited income. I think the boys as well as the girls should be grounded in the domestic arts. If they marry they may be called on to pinch-hit sometimes when the wife is absent or sick. Even the bachelor finds it handy to be able to do his own cooking, mending, pressing, and tidying up.

Let me just mention a few techniques a practical education should include. You, no doubt, will think of many more to add to this list:

- The habit of saving money.
- The habit of keeping a personal account or budget.
- The ability to plan a meal and market for food economically.
- The ability to cook and serve an appetizing meal. (This should include some knowledge of calorie and vitamin values of foods.)
- How to change sheets and make up a bed neatly.
- How to tidy up a room.
- Efficient dish washing.
- How to mend clothes and darn stockings.
- How to launder, iron and press clothing, including knowledge of which fabrics are washable.
- How to saw a board and drive a nail.
- How to replace a burned out fuse.
- How to keep electric cords and plugs in safe condition.
- How to operate stoves and heating plants.

(Continued on page 50)



## Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-5,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

With Christmas cheer past our thoughts naturally turn to what we intend doing the coming year. We all have a tendency of making resolutions which we are so sure we will keep, if we don't break them unintentionally.

Now there are a few resolutions which I sincerely believe should be kept regardless how hard the effort would be. By not keeping these resolutions you will be undermining unionism, so you see it is very important and necessary that all heed this advice.

Resolution No. 1: Be a good union man and woman. Also teach your children the importance of unionism. With the world in such a chaotic state it becomes more essential to our welfare that unionism reign supreme. Buy union-made products and employ union help wherever possible.

Resolution No. 2: That you will make every effort to attend your union or auxiliary meetings regularly and in that way keep in touch with the happenings. Getting information second-hand is by no means as accurate as being present.

Resolution No. 3: That you will be a true Brother or Sister member both in thought and in deed, that if you cannot be of help you will do nothing to hinder.

Loyalty and cooperation are two good rules a union man and woman should remember.

Heeding this advice, I am sure, will promote a better and firmer understanding among the members, both in the union and in the auxiliaries.

We are hoping that all the tumult and conflict now on earth will be a thing of the past and that the coming year will bring peace and good will to all.

MRS. FANNIE JACOBS.

2945 Webster Ave.,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO.  
B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

On November 29 the ladies auxiliary to L. U. No. B-18, held their regular monthly social meeting in the women's annex of the labor temple. The social committee, consisting of Sisters Sisson, Dempsey and Kemke, served a most appetizing lunch after which "500" was played. The first prize was won by Mrs. Helen Adrian, and the second by Mrs. Trudy Kellett.

The lovely flowers provided by the social committee were sent to Sister Smith who was unable to attend. Mrs. Clara Lester volunteered to be the kindly messenger.

The auxiliary was pleased to welcome a number of visitors from sister auxiliaries who helped to make a pleasant day.

The committee previously appointed to serve the remainder of the year are, social: Sisters Sisson, Dempsey, and Kemke; ways and means: Sisters Winslow, Ruccer, and Adrian.

At the last business meeting of the auxiliary on December 12, a portion of the money in the treasury was voted to be donated to the following causes: P. T. A. milk fund, Children's Hospital, Salvation Army, and Old Ladies' Home.

This has been our first year of the auxiliary work and the officers and members feel the auxiliary has made good progress and secured a sound foundation for the future.

(Continued on page 50)



Courtesy National Association Service.

## Toasted Cheese Snacks

By SALLY LUNN

"The stag at eve" will crunch his fill from such a tasty poker party lunch as this, of tangy toasted cheese and bacon sandwiches, potato chips and a tray of crisp pickles and relishes flanked by foaming steins of beer.

Best of all, it's a lunch that the host himself can prepare, with some assistance beforehand from the little woman before she retires to enjoy her restful slumbers. After she's arranged an attractive relish tray, a bowl of potato chips; and made sure that bread, cheese, bacon, mustard and beer are in readiness, she may be off to her rest with a clear conscience while the man of the house enjoys his triumph as a chef.

These cheese snacks are prepared in the oven and do not require such careful watching as those made in the broiler. The generous spreading of the bread with prepared mustard, and then sprinkling it with beer are the secrets that lift this sandwich out of the ordinary and make it particularly enjoyable with beer.

I'm not saying that such refreshments would be scorned at a ladies' gathering, either, but you must make up your own mind whether they would appeal to your girl friends' fancy. These cheese snacks will also

be sure fire with the youngsters, omitting the beer, of course.

Here's the blueprint, men, and any man with an I. B. E. W. card should be handy enough to follow it:

### Toasted Cheese Snacks

Calculate your own quantities, but I should think two to each guest would not be overestimating.

Slices of white bread,  
Prepared mustard,  
Beer,  
American cheese generously sliced,  
Sliced bacon.

Spread bread slices thickly with mustard, lay on a baking sheet, and brown lightly in the oven. Take out baking sheet and lay it conveniently near to where your other materials are assembled. Pour some beer into a teacup, dip your fingers into it and sprinkle the beer generously over the bread slices. A cup of beer will be sufficient for from four to six slices. Then cover each slice with a slice of mild American cheese and on top of this lay two half-slices of bacon. Return to oven and bake at a moderate heat till cheese is melted and bacon is done. If this doesn't make your reputation as a host then I say your friends are too hard to please.



# Correspondence



L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

We have heard and read a great deal lately about the six-hour day, five-day week, but nothing I have heard or read so aptly describes the necessity for the short workweek as Brother R. S. Roseman's (Local Union No. B-28, Baltimore, Md.) letter in the November issue of the JOURNAL, when he writes "analyzing the six-hour day issue, we can readily see that it is our sole salvation if we are to survive."

It is very gratifying to us in Local No. B-3 to read in the JOURNAL comments from the various locals on our campaign for the 30-hour week. Especially gratifying was Brother J. A. Dougherty's letter from Local Union No. 654, of Chester, Pa. It was the essence of optimism, and was written by one who undoubtedly knows what he is talking about. We believe, as does Brother Dougherty, that our objective, the universal adoption of the six-hour day, five-day week, will eventually be reached. We also believe, though somewhat reluctantly, that our task is a hard one and will be bitterly fought every inch of the way by organized business interests.

In this connection I would like to call attention to one method of their attack. Paid writers are flooding magazine and newspaper offices with antilabor propaganda in a "do or die" effort to discredit labor unions in the eyes of the reading public.

Some of the assertions made by these writers are so inaccurate that to anyone familiar with the facts, they seem funny. Unfortunately, however, the average person reading these one-sided attacks on labor assumes that the editor of the particular paper or magazine has investigated the contents and implications contained in the article before it is published, but this does not happen, and therein lies the unfairness of such an attack.

Usually these articles receive a prominent place in a magazine or newspaper, but when answered and disproved, the reader does not recognize it as such due to the inconspicuous way it is presented, if and when an answer is published.

But come what may, it is our duty to carry on the campaign for the six-hour day, five-day week, and with the whole-hearted cooperation of all the locals in the Brotherhood we could shorten the intervening time to the realization of our goal.

The offer of assistance made by Local Union No. B-3 through our acting recording secretary, Jere P. Sullivan, to all the locals within the Brotherhood makes the task of cooperating in this campaign somewhat easier. The suggestions and instructions contained in Brother Sullivan's letter, together with the method and a list of the accessories used by Local Union No. B-3, should supply the spark needed to arouse every member in the entire Brotherhood to do his part in establishing the shorter workweek throughout the United States.

Numerous government plans to alleviate unemployment having failed or been proven inadequate, attests to the fact that there are still 10,500,000 workers unemployed. We believe we have the solution to unemployment in the six-hour day, five-day week.

If adopted soon, even the severest critic will admit it is practical and an economic necessity. If allowed to be sidetracked or postponed, then as Brother Roseman says, it will become "Our sole solution if we are to survive."

Now that a new year has started, let us, the rank and file of every local in the Brotherhood, firmly resolve to demand immediate action by our officers to negotiate with our employers for the six-hour day, five-day week.

Hope to see many more letters in the forthcoming issues of the JOURNAL with regard to our campaign for universal adoption of the 30-hour week.

Wishing all in the Brotherhood a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

JAMES R. BAKER.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

We only have a few days of 1939 left and then we will welcome in 1940, and we hope it will bring plenty of prosperity with it, and give us a good year and plenty of work, for according to the Springfield papers we are now coming into one of the biggest building booms since 1930.

Construction program for 11 months of the year tops \$3,300,000, and one of the biggest building projects is the Springfield Trade School which is over \$1,000,000.

"Rebuild America" is the battle cry of the construction industry, which has been endowed with the role of leading this country back to prosperity.

We often wonder how much a community has to have to have everyone working, as one of the biggest projects, the trade school, has only six electricians and another big project, an office building for the S. and C. Merriam Company, a \$150,000 job, kept only one electrician going for the last couple of months, and other large building projects that carry a couple of men now and then, which formerly would have carried from six to 10 electricians now drag along until the finish of the job and then a gang of men is put on for a couple of weeks and then the big lay off. And then the business manager is faced with 10 or more men at one time. With all this so called building boom we still have members walking the street.

And if we were not lucky in getting a call from Hartford the last couple of months our business manager sure would have something to worry about.

What I would call a building boom is when you can have all the members working and be able to have the business manager call up the different locals and say, "Send me a couple of your men as our contractors are looking for men to take care of their work."

But with all these new contraptions coming into the electrical field, the electrical work on a job is getting less and less with solderless connectors and some places three-wired cables run outside the building with no conduit to protect it, and the new meter devices and entrance switches all coming through with solderless connectors, it cuts the labor nearly in half, and puts the cost of labor down and the cost of material up.

So I will close hoping for a prosperous New Year.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

It is self evident that the powers that be in national government affairs are apt Bible students, in that they believe in not letting their right hand know what their left is doing. Recently federal employment offices in this city stated that they were taking applications for electricians for jobs on the east coast of our country. They did not state just where these jobs were located, but they were presumably in shipyards engaged on government work. Everything went along fine with the filing of these applications for some of our members who are loafing, until the line marked "when were you born" was reached. Then the sad news was imparted that if you were over 45 years of age you were out of luck. Yet the Social Security division won't grant you a pension until you have reached the ripe old age of 65. Will someone please inform us what we are to do to keep from dying of starvation in the meantime? Maybe if the heads of all the internationals used their collective influence at Washington this ruling could be changed. It is a well known fact that by the time an electrician has reached the age of 45, he has really acquired a working knowledge of his profession and therefore should be more qualified to hold a job than some of the younger members in the industry.

The past year in this city was what you might call a really good one for our members and we only wish that the prospects for 1940 were as bright. The filtration plant of our \$9,000,000 Lake Erie water supply will be started early next year. The contract for the electrical work on this project has been awarded to the Romanoff Electric Co., of this city. In all probability there will be no work for wiremen on this job much before spring. The public library job, for which the same firm has the contract, has got the stone up to the roof and as soon as there is some heat in the building, a few men may get to work on same.

The Housing Commission is still trying to find some place to park a new \$2,000,000 slum elimination project. So far they have met with all kinds of opposition from property holders in the sections where they planned to erect same. Unless something is done shortly in the matter, Toledo is most likely to lose this project.

There are rumors going the rounds that the proposed expansions which were supposed to have started last year in two of the refinery companies located in this city may get started this coming spring. These jobs were held up last year due to a strike that the C. I. O. waged on the Gulf Refining Co.

There are attempts being made to unify the wage scales at all the shipyards along the Great Lakes. Several meetings have been held, but as of this date all that can be reported is progress. We are still keeping our tool box in shape to go to work, however, so if any of you boys who were in our territory last year can give some of our boys the straight dope on where they could park

their tools for a few months, why shoot it along; they will appreciate same.

After reading the dope passed out by our copy readers in a recent issue, we have come to the conclusion that this is a good place to write "30."

BILL CONWAY.

**L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.**  
Editor:

December 13 came, and with it the fortieth anniversary of the institution of Local No. 16. We had a turkey dinner for our members and their ladies. We also had as invited guests the president of the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council of Evansville and Brother George Van Horn, of Local No. 702, the editor of the local labor paper. We were also honored by having as our guests Brother Francis O'Rourke, of the radio division, as the personal representative of International President Dan Tracy; Brother Wegener, International Office representative for this district; and last, but not least, my old friend and co-worker of 40-odd years ago, Brother Charles Paulsen, president of the International Executive Board.

Quite a pleasant time was had by all present, and we wish at this time to thank the representatives of the International Office for their interest in our endeavors and for their willingness to help us celebrate 40 years of active work in the cause of trade unionism.

Owing to this being the Christmas season, I will not endeavor to write a very long letter, but would like for all our members who can, to read the editorial in the "Electrical World" of the issue of the week of December 15, 1939. It is right to the point and is the aftermath of the code conference held in the early part of December wherein the bare neutral and its kindred were outlawed in the new code. While thin wall wire was passed in old installations, I think that it will soon be relegated to a back seat.

This editorial surely puts it up to the utilities in no soft manner, and if they can't see the handwriting on the wall it will be their own fault.

Of course, this action of the code committee will give "Cry-Baby Wilkie" something else to rave about. But that's only natural.

With a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all from Local No. 16.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

**L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**  
Editor:

How times have changed! Remember the days when you didn't worry about a job? You always knew that if you quit or got canned there was another job waiting—and probably better than the last one. Good men were in demand nearly everywhere, and the floaters always kept you posted about the best jobs. And most of the few good conditions we have left we can credit to these same floaters. It's a word seldom used any more—in fact it's an event to see one of the boys hit town. Like the old time horse and buggy they are just about a thing of the past. But many of us cherish the memories of the days when we used to travel around the country. You would nearly always meet an old-time friend running a job when you least expected it, and he would put you right to work. Often the box cars were rough riding or the passenger trains hard to make, but those little things were soon forgotten when you met up with some of your old pals.

Nowadays things are different! On most of the jobs it's necessary to pass the doctor before you even have a chance to talk to the man who does the hiring. And what a going over that doctor gives you (unless the company is greatly in need of men, which isn't

READ

Friendliness in Kansas City, by L. U. No. B-124.

War conditions in Canada, by L. U. No. 568.

L. U. No. B-1106 makes its bow.

Toledo on up and up, by L. U. No. 8.

Low-down on Chrysler strike, by L. U. No. 665.

Code progress, by L. U. No. 16.

Honoring heroic dead, by L. U. No. B-763.

Bachie advances, by L. U. No. 211.

Business methods for locals, by L. U. No. B-760.

Our Journal, by L. U. No. B-53.

Technological changes, by L. U. No. 7.

Appreciation of Ollie Ross, by L. U. No. B-28.

If war comes, by L. U. No. 483.

The New Year gets off with a bang in these vivid letters.

so often any more). On the last civil service examination held here for linemen's helper they told the ones who had passed the written and oral tests to come out in *track suits* and *shoes* for physical test. Imagine some poor old fellow trying to get a helper's job running 50 yards! In the old days if a grunt ran for anything some boomer lineman would probably throw a hand-axe at him. Some of the best mechanics I ever knew were not 100 per cent physically perfect, but they certainly could do the work the way it should be done. And if they didn't observe the union rules they were social outcasts and couldn't land on any of the good jobs.

How much better things would be if we went back to some of the old time customs! Brotherly love was often mentioned then, and the I. B. E. W. obligation said "to aid and assist a needy Brother." Now it seems that most of us are too self-centered and not willing to sacrifice a little for the other fellow who is down. We can't hope to get very far unless we are willing to share a little. I believe it's up to all of us to protest vigorously against any changes in working conditions that make it tougher to earn a living. And I most certainly think that any company or corporation which doesn't endeavor to make things more agreeable for its employees is using the wrong method. Cooperation will get a lot more results than antagonism. Remember the old floater—he used to make conditions. Don't break them down. Be a builder—not a wrecker.

Yours for a better and more prosperous New Year.

J. W. FLYNN.

**L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.**  
Editor:

The year of 1939, at this moment, is tottering and we must speed this on before the deadline. We find that the past year has taken from us one of the great well known characters whom we all learned to admire, respect and even love. A man capable of displaying his friendship and putting one at ease at once. A man possessed of almost all the admired virtues and an excellent labor official. We refer to the late Ollie Ross. We feel certain we express the unanimous feel-

ings of the rank and file of L. U. No. B-28. when we express our feelings at this irreparable loss.

Ollie will live long in our memories. We all cherish the honor in having met the late Ollie Ross, financial secretary of L. U. No. B-26. We express our condolence to his immediate family and to officers and members of L. U. No. B-26. The officers and members of L. U. No. B-28 heartily join us in this expression of sympathy.

We also take this means of expressing our condolence to the family of Brother Tom Noonan on the occasion of his untimely death. Tom met his death while at work due to a fall.

We are in receipt of a hand drawn Christmas card from our Brother Shappie and we take this means of thanking him heartily for his kind thought of us. We are convinced that Shappie is indeed versatile, not only can he write but is an excellent penman. We rejoice in the fact that Brother Shappie's efforts are beginning to meet with real appreciation as one may note from the expressions voiced in the monthly letters in these columns. Take note of the letter from L. U. No. B-77, Seattle, last month.

Slim Mannel objects to the altitude we gave to those towers he worked on. Slim claims they were at least 75 feet higher. Personally we are convinced Slim doesn't mind how high he works as long as he can keep one foot on the ground.

At this point we wish to mention a few of the names we had learned during the year and sort of shake hands with the owners. We greet Brothers Ziegler, Hughie Gilmor, Sam Worrall, Dick Sparrow and Arthur Slatter. We find it inconvenient to compile too large a list and we trust we don't slight those we didn't mention as a number of names escape us at this moment. At any rate rest assured we remember you even though we've temporarily misplaced your handle.

We notice that Bachie writes again. How we all missed that boy! These pages were rather empty, or should we say noiseless? Seriously, Bachie, we missed you and your boardwalk chatter, for you are to the boardwalk what Winchell is to Broadway, believe it or not!

Did you notice that write up about their apprentice system L. U. No. B-58 had in these pages last month? If not you missed it. It's worth while reading over. Local Union No. B-28 also has an apprentice training system but not quite so extensive. The apprentices and helpers must attend school or the board wants to know the reason why. Incidentally, the school season is on in full swing and is now more efficient in program due to ironing out a few wrinkles.

At this time a thought we long had in mind again occurs to us, and we happened to notice that one of the locals put it into effect. We mean sick and accident insurance. We recall seeing some leaflets distributed at one of the meetings in which the idea of group accident insurance was talked of and it strikes us as being something all of us vitally need. Picture yourself trying to get along on the small sums the locals generally have for sick benefits, and you can readily see how inadequate this is. The cost, we notice, is trifling when taken as group insurance. In our line of work everyone realizes that sooner or later one meets with some mishap, whether due to one's carelessness or someone else's makes no difference, we are unprepared financially to meet it. Why face the need of making appeals or having the hat passed at meetings?

We sincerely believe this to be a vital question permitted too long to lie dormant. Perhaps the I. O. can work out a proposition along the same lines as it worked out for the benefit association. If one recalls the uphill

battle involved in putting this over we're sure the I. O. will merit the undying gratitude of every member. Try to do away with it now! You'll soon see the tremendous opposition that will arise.

Among the resolutions for the New Year we feel that we should resolve to help ourselves to be less dependent and more independent in times of illness whether due to disease or accident.

Yours for a very, very happy New Year to the rank and file of the I. B. E. W., the International and its officers, and of course, our very own members of L. U. No. B-28 and its officers.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

#### L. U. NO. B-53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Well, by the time this letter goes to press the year of 1939 will be a has been. With the world in its present condition, it will be a proud person who can tell the world he is an American and can look forward for a prosperous New Year in 1940 without the strain now being exercised in most of Europe. When Sherman said "War is hell," he sure knew his onions.

This month (December) we regret to report the loss of Brother William Epperson, one of the oldest members of the electrical trade in the West. Bill, as he was known to everyone in this section, was 73 years old and a mighty fine fellow who was loved by all who knew him. May his soul rest in peace.

Brother W. Mitchell had the misfortune of breaking a leg below the knee and will spend an unpleasant Christmas and New Year's in the hospital. We hope he has a speedy recovery and will be back on the job soon. Brother Mitchell was injured while trimming trees when a limb of a tree he was trimming broke.

Enclosed find a picture of Brother William Odell, of Local No. 53, on his first trip from the altar in a wedding ceremony for many years, and did he strut his stuff! Brother Odell is the proud father of three daughters and one son, and believe it or not, the picture shows "Whispering Bill," proud as a peacock, just after having given the youngest child of his family away to Mr. Frank Verbek, a popular young man of Kansas City. Mr. Verbek is an accountant for the government at Topeka, Kans., and he and his wife are re-

siding there. The daughter's name before her marriage was Miss Florentine Odell. On the quiet, I think Bill would like his youngest daughter to be an example for the other members of his family to follow. He at least wonders what is holding them back, so take notice, Emmet, Ella and Mary. Confidentially, I don't think Dad will trip the light fantastic again, so you may have to look for another man who can do "The Sidewalks of New York." How about Dad's cousin, John J. Raskob, of national fame? They both look pretty much alike. Well, it was a grand and glorious day for Brother Odell, and I might add that nothing was left undone to make the wedding one of the days not to be forgotten by many friends of all concerned. Luck to them.

Brother Odell's record is hard to beat. He joined the electrical workers' union in 1902 and has been a trouble shooter for the Board of Public Utilities since 1912; has two more years to go and he will be entitled to the pension from the electrical workers, and it is hoped that by that time some kind of a pension will be forthcoming for the long rendered service with the city light company, there being only a few who have rendered service for a longer period.

The Labor Bulletin of this city is going strong and those who have not subscribed should do so at once, as this paper is published by the members of the Central Labor Body and from henceforth will be one of the best labor papers in this vicinity. I also wish to state that the paper edited by the electrical workers is one of the best papers in circulation and I might add that our members of the Central Labor Body should see that the editor of the Labor Bulletin gets each copy. It may give him a better idea of what the electrical workers are doing over the country. This organization is not full of Reds or any other fomenters of strikes. With the present setup we have a right to organize and this we do, but in a way that does not call for a sit-down strike or any other method except by arbitration unless all efforts to make a happy landing have failed, and then only with the consent of the International Office.

While I am on that point I wish to take this opportunity to say that we have a mighty fine, alert and understanding official staff of the International Office, who are always on the go in a way that is pleasing

to the members and the industries they come in contact with. Never for an instant do they leave with the parties concerned any idea but fairness between the member who has labor for sale and his employer. May the year of 1940 be more prosperous. We have something to sell, and industry and contractors are beginning to find out that fairness to us is prosperity to them, and not on the methods that J. Lewis and the C. I. O. are using. We do not believe in dictators. We believe in equal voice at all times accompanied with fair, square and unbiased acts. In this way and no other can we succeed. The International Office records will substantiate how the Brotherhood of

Electrical Workers have progressed in the last few years, so it seems that Brother Tracy and his force are using the right tactics.

Another reminder: Do most of you B-Class Brothers realize that for a very small additional sum you can become an A-Class member, which will entitle you to \$1,000 insurance policy for your loved ones, and after 20 years' continuous good standing at the age of 65 entitles you to draw \$40 a month pension from the electrical workers, plus the payment of \$2 to cover your per capita, maintain your standing and insurance benefit, which has no effect on any other pension you may be entitled to, and the additional expense is so small I don't see how you can do without it.

A letter of thanks to Brother E. W. Jones, of Roundup, Mont., Box 434, for the copy of their new agreement with the Montana Power and Light. After looking it over, I think you have a good agreement and no doubt the company has some good employees and appreciates them. However, I am very proud of the agreement we have with the Board of Public Utilities here in Kansas City, Kans.

Personally, I am doing O. K., as I have a new pair of wooden legs and they are all right, but I had to pay \$5 sales tax, and that got under my skin. To think that a poor guy who has to buy a pair of new legs to take the place of real limbs, has to pay the sales tax on them! So I have resolved to see if some state legislation cannot be enacted, to wit:

"Any person, male or female, who has sustained the loss of both eyes, one arm and leg, or both arms, or both legs, will pay no taxes whatever unless they own more property than the home they live in. If they own other property, they should not pay state sales tax in replacing the lost parts of their bodies bought in order that they not become charges of the government and may continue to earn their own livelihood."

H. L. SCHONE.

#### L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

I take this opportunity to thank our president, Brother Tom Gray, for appointing me press agent to the JOURNAL.

One of our Brothers, H. A. Tarrel, has secured a position as service manager with the Seaboard Motor Corp., 108 West Bute Street; so, boys, take your car troubles to him. He will see that our Brothers are treated right.

I guess some of you Brothers remember some while back what trouble some of us had in trying to get jobs on W. P. A. Herewith is an article which appeared in the Norfolk Ledger Dispatch:

"Dec. 9, 1939, Miami, Fla. (A.P.)—Charles H. Barnes, thought a penniless W. P. A. laborer at the time of his death in a hospital charity ward six months ago, was disclosed today to have had a \$47,000 fortune hidden in a safety deposit box.

"His widow, Anna, and his daughter, Mrs. Anastasia La Plante, knew nothing of his mysterious wealth or how he accumulated it.

"Melborne L. Martin, attorney, unfolded these details in probate court. Barnes, 64, came to Miami 18 years ago from a New Jersey city, lived frugally but made little money and finally went on relief.

"Two months ago the widow received a notice from a bank that rent on Barnes' safety deposit box was due. She tossed the notice away, believing it a mistake.

"Last week another notice came. Daughter and mother investigated. No key could be found and the box was drilled open. In it



William Odell, veteran member of L. U. No. B-53, celebrates "another trip to the altar" giving away the bride—his daughter.

lay \$47,000 in banknotes, some of \$1,000 denomination."

I would say if the truth was known that there are plenty of just such cases throughout the United States. My opinion is that they investigate the worthy cases more rigidly than they do the unworthy cases.

The decorations on Gramby Street looked just like a children's playground. Sand boxes with little trees in each one! I understand all the merchants paid \$2,500 for the display. I think if that amount or a portion thereof had been given to the joy fund sponsored by the Norfolk Newspaper the people would have been more satisfied. Also it would have shown a better Christmas spirit. There was supposed to have been four bands to play, but there were so many people down town that the whole program was called off. I truly hope the merchants will spend less for decorations and more for humanity next year.

I am informed by our recording secretary, Brother E. M. Moore, also a delegate to the Norfolk Central Labor Union, that all labor unions in this city are participating in the President's Annual Birthday Ball. A program in which all labor organizations should participate.

I was confronted by one of the Brothers last week while I was talking to another Brother. I introduced them and after he left us, the Brother with whom I had been talking inquired: "Is he a Brother of Local Union No. 80 or your own Brother? I never see him at any of the meetings." So, Brothers, let's attend the meetings more often and get to know each other better.

I close this article by wishing every member a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

M. P. MARTIN.

**L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

Editor:

This month our pen is quite heavy and I know, too, that Brother Hoedemaker, of Local Union No. 102, Paterson, must feel the same.

On Sunday, December 17, Brother William Vogelzang, of Local Union No. 102, passed on after an illness lasting since July last, spending most of his time in a cast from his chest to his feet, also undergoing 15 blood transfusions.

Our friendship with "Bill" began on the Western Electric job at Baltimore in 1929 and continued since by correspondence. We are happy indeed that work on the New York World's Fair this past spring enabled us to enjoy many visits with him at his home with the Garry De Youngs.

We know that all who knew him will miss him. I feel proud to know he called me "friend."

We would like to add our bouquet to the rest that have been handed Edith and Doris in the December WORKER.

We, too, found their advice very helpful and constructive. Of some of their "rules" as set forth we were aware, but most of them we weren't.

We always knew that glossy photos, for instance, made the best photos for copying, but knowing the magazines make a negative of the photo, we always thought that if we sent the negative in the first place it would save a lot of trouble. But from now on we'll send the glossy photos instead—maybe nice 8 by 10 enlargements.

[Editor's note: It's not the same kind of a negative. Photoengravers cannot make a cut from your photographic negative.]

We, too, join with Brother Roseman, of Baltimore, and wish that "their modesty will permit them to have their photos in the JOURNAL." We would suggest that they

write another article on the "improvements"—if any—as a result of their helpful instructions to us struggling scribes.

We are glad to note that conditions seem to be looking up throughout the country. We hope they continue and become "chronic." In our jurisdiction things have been very slow since '37, with nothing in the immediate future to look forward to with the possible exception of the small new house construction.

In the past most of it was done by the "basket contractor" who worked for about 50 to 60 cents an hour. Recently we established a special scale for that type of work of \$1 per hour. It is a trifle early to tell of the results of this experiment at this writing.

We always look forward to a story by Shappie.

Some few years ago we read the book "Slim" and then saw the movie of it. Both were good entertainment, but what marred both the book and the movie for us was the apparent fact that the writer was not a member of our Brotherhood nor in sympathy with organized labor.

We also join with Brother Farrand, of Local Union No. 77, and Brother Roseman, of Local Union No. 28, in hoping to see a picture made from the writings of Shappie.

CARLETON E. MEADE.

**L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.**

Editor:

**Greetings for the New Year**

We wish for the International Officers and their staff who are defending our Brotherhood against the vicious hordes of union destroyers, a most Happy New Year.

Our International Officers are doing for civilization what it cannot seem to do for itself. They are fighting on the forefront of man's estate and doing it well.

To my associates in office, may you enjoy a generous share of the season's blessings and may the New Year bring you ever increasing happiness.

To our contractors—we wish for you a prosperous New Year. The charm of the new year lies in the thought that we live in the memory of our friends.

To the members of Local 103—With grateful acknowledgment of the (271) Christmas cards that you sent to me, your courtesies and the evidences of your good will, that have made service as vice president a pleasure—may your journey through the coming year be a happy one and lead pleasantly into the broad highway of health and contentment.

For all of us—a fervent wish that those whom we trust do not depart by the "double" cross-roads of life.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

**L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.**

Editor:

"The New Year is lent for noble deeds." No spectacle is better calculated to lead the mind to serious reflections, when standing on the threshold of the new year, than a look down the long vista of the past year and the realization of countless opportunities unimproved. To see the real gems of

**NOTICE**

Local Union No. 357, Boulder City, Nev., requests Brothers in search of employment, not to come to their jurisdiction. We have plenty of journeymen to meet the local demand, and we regret that it is not possible for us to help all the Brothers who call on us.

R. H. DENNING,  
R. S., L. U. No. 357.

life passed by in heedless haste in pursuit of the glittering pleasures which, like the apples of Sodom, turn to ashes in our very grasp. Regrets are useless, save when they awaken in our minds a wish to avoid the errors of the past and a desire to gather only the true jewels of life. The new year with its thousand voices is calling us. Arouse and gird thee for the race, up and onward, and

" \* \* \* waking,  
Be awake to sleep no more."

Since No. 104's last letter to the JOURNAL, death has visited the local and Brother Livingston, beloved by the entire membership, has passed on to things eternal and that fade not away. It is eminently appropriate that Local Union No. 104 pay this last tribute to our late Brother. Truly our organization was the better for having him connected with it. And while the members mourn the loss of their Brother, their hearts go out in deep sympathy to those near and dear to him in their bereavement. And we hope it will be of some little consolation to his immediate family to know that their grief is shared by our entire organization.

Tact, industry, perseverance, honesty, self reliance and the other virtues that are indispensable to success are best illustrated in the lives of those who possess them and thereby they become real things instead of ideals or speculations. It is the real things in life that impress us most and not abstractions and mere sentiments. We learn the secret of power and the value of virtues by observing and studying those people who practice them. Great men represent great things and many times we seek these men in the halls of the great or the seats of the mighty instead of discovering them at our very door, and among those with whom we sup.

What could be more profitable than to have these letters from time to time uncover those of No. 104 who measure up to these ideals and whom all of us should know better? Local Union No. 104's last letter to the JOURNAL tried to carry out this thought and the press secretary is more than pleased with the success it attained. And what a pleasure it will be to introduce to you a host of the members of our local! To list a few would be to mention business manager and past business managers, our present and past vice presidents and the rest of our officers, past and present, and the many, many members who give of their time, talents and money freely that the cause of labor shall succeed. To repeat, the task will be fulfilled with pleasure.

Local No. 104 extends the season's greetings to its members and wishes them a most prosperous and happy New Year.

HARRY.

**L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.**

Editor:

There are so many things which need straightening out; so many injustices that could be corrected; so many ills which are needless that, sometimes, you are tempted to draw your trusty typewriter and just blow the supreme heck out of something or other. Then, on second thought, you realize how many good things there are to talk about, and you put your grudge back in your pocket. If it weren't for the bitter, you'd lose your appreciation for the tremendous balance of sweet. Life would lose its savor.

No single branch of human endeavor is without flaws, and this local is no exception. If it were perfect, an account of one of the meetings would go something like this:

"The regular meeting of L. U. No. B-124 was held, last night, in Marble Hall. The

# FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

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N2HJZ	Walter G. Germann	Yonkers, N. Y.	W2LGE	Richard A. Coster	New York City	W5GHH	Robert E. Barr	Spring Hill, La.
N2LOS	Everett G. Kolle	Elmhurst, L.I., N.Y.	W2LLK	Al J. Soback	Albany, N. Y.	W5GTQ	O. L. Bickley	Houston, Texas
N6DIY	L. W. Johnson	Turlock, Calif.	W2MPT	Irving Goldstone	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5JC	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas
N6IAH	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W2SM	James E. Johnston	New York City	W5ON	L. A. Hoskins	Houston, Texas
N6SM	R. H. Lindquist	Turlock, Calif.	W3FSI	E. H. Gardner	Bedminster, N. J.	W6ANR	John R. Hubbell	Los Gatos, Calif.
N7BEH	Norman Arnold	Seattle, Wash.	W3HOH	Ken Kingsbury	Bernardsville, N. J.	W6AOR	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1AGI	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W3HPX	K. Kingsbury, Jr.	Bernardsville, N. J.	W6ASZ	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.
W1BDA	Roger F. Kennedy	Providence, R. I.	W3HTJ	Frank Buyasak	Trenton, N. J.	W6BRM	S. C. Goldkamp	San Diego, Calif.
W1BFQ	William Pierce	Providence, R. I.	W3JB	William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W6CRM	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.
W1BLU	Thomas Chase	Providence, R. I.	W4AAQ	S. J. Bayne	Birmingham, Ala.	W6DDP	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.
W1BSD	William Walker	Providence, R. I.	W4AJY	J. T. Dixon	Birmingham, Ala.	W6DKS	Frank Hannah	Oakland, Calif.
W1CNZ	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W4AWP	Raymond A. Dalton	Durham, N. C.	W6DWI	William S. Whiting	Oakland, Calif.
W1DFQ	Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Maine	W4BEB	Thomas H. Todd	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	W6EDR	Bernard Y. Smith	Berkeley, Calif.
W1DGW	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W4BMF	P. B. Cram	Birmingham, Ala.	W6EHZ	John Christy	Hollywood, Calif.
W1FJA	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W4BOE	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W6EV	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.
W1FXA	Albert W. Moser	Portland, Maine	W4BSQ	S. L. Hicks	Charlotte, N. C.	W6EYC	Ray Umbraco	Oakland, Calif.
W1GKY	Joseph Manning	No. Quincy, Mass.	W4BTT	R. M. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W6FWM	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1K	Thomas A. Leavitt	Portland, Maine	W4CBF	B. E. Going	Asheville, N. C.	W6GBJ	Eddie S. Futrell	Oakland, Calif.
W1CNZ	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W4CBI	Henry Stahl	Jacksonville, Fla.	W6GFI	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1DFQ	Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Maine	W4CHB	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.	W6HLK	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.
W1DGW	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W4CJZ	T. G. Humphries	Birmingham, Ala.	W6HLX	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1FJA	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W4CUB	Robert J. Stratton	Durham, N. C.	W6HOB	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.
W1FXA	Albert W. Moser	Portland, Maine	W4CYL	D. W. Dowd	Wetumka, Ala.	W6IAH	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1GKY	Joseph Manning	No. Quincy, Mass.	W4DGS	James F. Thompson	Montgomery, Ala.	W6IBX	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.
W1K	Thomas A. Leavitt	Portland, Maine	W4DLW	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.	W6JDN	Harold L. Lucero	Dunsmuir, Calif.
W1CNZ	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W4DLX	John Calvin Geaslen	Charlotte, N. C.	W6JIF	H. E. Chambers, Jr.	Tucson, Ariz.
W1DFQ	Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Maine	W4DQM	Roger J. Sherron, Jr.	Durham, N. C.	W6JJP	Harry Roediger	San Francisco, Calif.
W1DGW	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W4ELQ	J. B. Robbins	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JTV	J. H. Birchfield	Oakland, Calif.
W1FJA	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W4EVN	H. S. Hurley	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JVK	Jim H. Lowe	Pasadena, Calif.
W1FXA	Albert W. Moser	Portland, Maine	W4FVI	L. W. Thomas	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JWR	Roy S. Spaeth	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1GKY	Joseph Manning	No. Quincy, Mass.	W4FTF	Russell A. Law	Atlanta, Ga.	W6KG	"Terry" Hansen	San Jose, Calif.
W1K	Thomas A. Leavitt	Portland, Maine	W4JY	Chadwick M. Baker, Jr.	Birmingham, Ala.	W6LFU	Frank Richter	Escondido, Calif.
W1CNZ	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W4L	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W6LLJ	Damon D. Barrett	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1DFQ	Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Maine	W4NY	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.	W6LRS	Ralph H. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1DGW	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W4SE	Robert B. Webb	Wilmington, N. C.	W6MGN	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W1FJA	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W4U	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.	W6NAV	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.
W1FXA	Albert W. Moser	Portland, Maine	W4VX	Julius C. Vessels	Chattanooga, Tenn.	W6OBI	Thomas Torpey	Alameda, Calif.
W1GKY	Joseph Manning	No. Quincy, Mass.	W5ABQ	Jimmy Walker	Columbus, Ga.	W6OHR	W. Nuttall	Berkeley, Calif.
W1K	Thomas A. Leavitt	Portland, Maine	W5ASD	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas	W6OPQ	Frank Young	San Francisco, Calif.
W1CNZ	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W5BHO	Frank A. Finger	Smithville, Tenn.	W6QEK	Jim H. Lowe	Long Beach, Calif.
W1DFQ	Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Maine	W5BZL	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas	W6RH	Bill Overstreet	San Francisco, Calif.
W1DGW	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W5CAP	O. M. Salter	Del Rio, Texas	W7ADH	W. L. Campbell	Portland, Ore.
W1FJA	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W5DRZ	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas	W7AG	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.
W1FXA	Albert W. Moser	Portland, Maine	W5EAR	Bill Atkinson	North Little Rock, Ark.	W7AKO	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.
W1GKY	Joseph Manning	No. Quincy, Mass.	W5EI	Carl G. Schrader	Pine Bluff, Ark.	W7AMX	A. H. Bean	Portland, Ore.
W1K	Thomas A. Leavitt	Portland, Maine	W5EKL	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas	W7AP	J. A. Erwin	Portland, Ore.
W1CNZ	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W5EXY	L. D. Mathieu	Corpus Christi, Texas	W7ATY	A. H. Thibodo	Portland, Ore.
W1DFQ	Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Maine	W5EYG	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W7BBH	Olaf Thompson	Glendive, Mont.
W1DGW	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W5FGC	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W7BHW	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
W1FJA	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W5FGF	Milton T. Lyman	Corpus Christi, Texas	W7BWK	A. H. Brudwig	Portland, Ore.
W1FXA	Albert W. Moser	Portland, Maine	W5FGG	S. A. Worley	Del Rio, Texas	W7CP	A. H. Barnard	Portland, Ore.
W1GKY	Joseph Manning	No. Quincy, Mass.	W5FLF	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas	W7CPY	R. Rex Roberts	Glendive, Mont.
W1K	Thomas A. Leavitt	Portland, Maine	W5FPW	Joe E. Waite	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	W7CT	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.
W1CNZ	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.		John P. Kolske	San Antonio, Texas	W7DES	Floyd Wickencamp	Casper, Wyo.
W1DFQ	Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Maine				W7DHK	H. L. Bennett	Ashland, Ore.
W1DGW	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.				W7DJP	Mark Nichols	Casper, Wyo.

## FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

presiding Seraphim flapped his wings and opened the meeting in due form. After roll call of officers and reading the minutes of the previous meeting, the chairman rapped with the golden gavel for attention and briefly addressed the members: 'Brother angels,' he said, 'let's have a little more disorder. These dull meetings give me a pain in the halo!'

While this local isn't perfect, it rates high up on the roster of labor organizations, as measured by things accomplished. Foremost among these is the matter of the sick committee. No member is sick longer than a week without having five of his fellow-craftsmen call on him. Maybe there is nothing that he needs in the way of material help, but he can rest assured that the local will have a full report of his condition. And

he will have their friendly sympathy—and sometimes that means a lot! Were you ever sick in a city where there wasn't a soul within the corporate limits who cared a megohm whether you lived or died? It's a pretty empty feeling, believe us! Whether he is sick for months or years, this ailing Brother will have five regular visitors. Not always the same ones; if he is sick long enough, say for a couple of years, he will have entertained every member of the local from Bill Altis to Ed Young. The committee is chosen alphabetically each month to act the following month. And they'd better act!

The cash benefits are not so large, \$10 a week for a maximum of eight weeks in any calendar year. It isn't enough to pay doctor and hospital bills, but it helps a little. It is doubtful if one wireman out of every hun-

dred carries a sick and accident insurance policy. The sick assessment is \$5 per year per member. In the year just closed, the local paid out \$1,870 to 48 members—an average payment of \$39 to each one.

But the big payoff comes to the local itself—in morale. In the old days of bitterly fought strikes, the members were drawn together in the common defense. And the locals were smaller. And the industry had not yet spread into such diversified channels as it has today. Brotherhood meant just that.

With the modern, coordinated and mechanized unionism, which must be maintained to cope with modern conditions, the personal element is likely to be lost sight of. The mere community of interests will not weld the spirit of unionism—call it morale—so absolutely necessary for the successful prose-

# FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

- |                             |                    |                             |                        |                            |                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| W7DXQ Al Eckes              | Miles City, Mont.  | W8QZN Carl W. Bieber        | Buffalo, N. Y.         | W9MZS J. Lester Paulsen    | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W7DXZ Frank C. Pratt        | Tacoma, Wash.      | W8RFB William Stringfellow  | Toledo, Ohio           | W9NDA Paul L. Edwards      | Alton, Ill.          |
| W7EAF L. H. Klahn           | Portland, Oreg.    | W8REP Thomas J. Wilson, Jr. | Moundsville, W. Va.    | W9NHC John C. Sorenson     | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W7ELF Frank Potter          | Seattle, Wash.     | W8RHR William M. Gamble     | Pittsburgh, Pa.        | W9NN Robert E. Baird       | Oak Park, Ill.       |
| W7EQM Albert W. Beck        | Big Sandy, Mont.   | W8RUJ Charles B. Sproull    | Pittsburgh, Pa.        | W9NYD Elmer Zitzman        | Roxana, Ill.         |
| W7FBI Kenneth O. Snyder     | Renton, Wash.      | W8SXU George E. Oden        | Wauseon, Ohio          | W9PD Ray Anderson          | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W7FD Otto Johnson           | Seattle, Wash.     | W9AET Paul Luecke           | Fort Wayne, Ind.       | W9PEM Harry Barton         | Villa Park, Ill.     |
| W7FGS C. A. Gray            | Walla Walla, Wash. | W9AGU Virgil Cain           | St. Croix Falls, Wis.  | W9PNH Frank Riggs          | Rockford, Ill.       |
| W7FGZ Walter Partlow        | Great Falls, Mont. | W9ALE George L. Pufall      | Chicago, Ill.          | W9PRE Vincent Dolva        | Mandan, N. Dak.      |
| W7FL Geoffrey A. Woodhouse  | Wolf Creek, Mont.  | W9ANE Louis Steiner         | Winconsin Dells, Wis.  | W9QJ Larry Leith           | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W7FMG F. E. Parker          | Seattle, Wash.     | W9ASW J. Oigard             | St. Paul, Minn.        | W9RBM Ernest O. Bertrand   | Kansas City, Mo.     |
| W7FND A. A. Dowers          | Portland, Oreg.    | W9ATH Robert Perkins        | Chicago, Ill.          | W9RCN Darrell C. Priest    | Jeffersonville, Ind. |
| W7FWB J. Howard Smith       | Wenatchee, Wash.   | W9AVP Walter E. Phillips    | Chicago, Ill.          | W9RQG Victor H. Voss       | Desplaines, Ill.     |
| W7GAE Charles Weagant       | Portland, Oreg.    | W9BBU Everett D. Blackman   | Elgin, Ill.            | W9RRX Bob J. Adair         | Midlothian, Ill.     |
| W7GG Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.  | Milwaukie, Oreg.   | W9BFA Leonard Gunderson     | Elmwood Park, Ill.     | W9RV John Gause            | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W7GHG Tom Reid              | Rockport, Wash.    | W9BRY Maurice N. Nelson     | Rockford, Ill.         | W9RYF S. V. Jennings       | New Albany, Ind.     |
| W7II Sumner W. Ostrum       | Milwaukie, Oreg.   | W9BTA Wm. E. Barrett        | Sheboygan, Wis.        | W9S Frank Smith            | Waterloo, Iowa       |
| W7JE C. E. Anderson         | Portland, Oreg.    | W9BXG F. N. Reichenecker    | Kansas City, Kans.     | W9SJB W. Pueshel           | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W7KF E. E. Petersen         | Portland, Oreg.    | W9CCK John J. Noonan        | Chicago, Ill.          | W9SLS Herbert Beltz        | Fort Wayne, Ind.     |
| W7NS Fred J. Follett        | Tacoma, Wash.      | W9CUB J. C. McCowen         | Des Moines, Iowa       | W9SMF Albert H. Waters     | Alton, Ill.          |
| W7RX Nick Foster            | Seattle, Wash.     | W9DBY Kenneth G. Alley      | Marion, Ill.           | W9SOO Harry V. Eyring      | Kansas City, Mo.     |
| W7SQ James E. Williss       | Dieringer, Wash.   | W9DLH James C. Mathney      | Elgin, Ill.            | W9TBM Raymond Eversole     | Fort Wayne, Ind.     |
| W7UL C. M. Carlquist        | Portland, Oreg.    | W9DMZ Clarence Kraus        | Kansas City, Kans.     | W9TD H. D. Ashlock         | Nobleville, Ind.     |
| W7WH O. R. Anderson         | Portland, Oreg.    | W9DRN H. J. Swanson         | Twin Lakes, Wis.       | W9TGD William Telezyn      | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W7ZF G. E. Foster           | Portland, Oreg.    | W9DTM D. E. Laird           | Des Moines, Iowa       | W9TP Maynard Marquardt     | Northbrook, Ill.     |
| W8ABO Vaughn E. Seeds       | Columbus, Ohio     | W9EMS F. R. Parsons         | Des Moines, Iowa       | W9UEL John P. Harrison     | Pueblo, Colo.        |
| W8ACB Raymond Jelinek       | Detroit, Mich.     | W9ENV G. G. Fordyce         | Waterloo, Iowa         | W9UKV Maynard Faith        | Fort Wayne, Ind.     |
| W8ANB Carl P. Goetz         | Hamilton, Ohio     | W9EOP James A. Turner       | Elgin, Ill.            | W9UPV Milton Placko        | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8APU Douglas E. Church     | Syracuse, N. Y.    | W9ERU Eugene A. Hubbell     | Rockford, Ill.         | W9URV S. F. Johnson        | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8AVL E. W. Watton          | Rochester, N. Y.   | W9ESJ Alfred C. Hennig      | Milwaukie, Wis.        | W9VBF John Morrall         | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8BIQ Gale Beelman          | Toledo, Ohio       | W9EZQ Vernon E. Lloyd       | Rockford, Ill.         | W9VBQ Oscar H. Baker       | Lawrence, Kans.      |
| W8BQC Cecil Armstrong       | Toledo, Ohio       | W9FDC E. A. Peavey          | Des Moines, Iowa       | W9VLM Harold Flesherman    | St. Joseph, Mo.      |
| W8BRK Howard G. Wacker      | Pittsburgh, Pa.    | W9FGN T. W. Wigton          | Aurora, Ill.           | W9VUG R. E. Christopherson | Bismarck, N. Dak.    |
| W8DHQ Harold C. Whitford    | Hornell, N. Y.     | W9FJ Charles Grover         | Chicago, Ill.          | W9VXM J. F. Sheneman       | Somerset, Ky.        |
| W8DI E. E. Hertz            | Cleveland, Ohio    | W9FOJ Roy C. Eastman        | East St. Louis, Ill.   | W9WNF Myron E. Earl        | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8DME Charles J. Heiser     | Auburn, N. Y.      | W9FTT I. D. Burkhardt       | Kokomo, Ind.           | W9WEA Clyde J. White       | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8DV Philip Bloom           | Toledo, Ohio       | W9GEW Manfred C. Johnson    | Hibbing, Minn.         | W9WPZ Edward Trybus        | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8EDR W. O. Beck            | Toledo, Ohio       | W9GGG Edward W. Chavoen     | Chicago, Ill.          | W9YHF Ernest Hendrickson   | Mandan, N. Dak.      |
| W8ELP William Springle      | Toledo, Ohio       | W9GKV E. V. Anderson        | Chicago, Ill.          | W9YHV Vernon Little        | DuQuoin, Ill.        |
| W8EZA Frank Hilbert         | Toledo, Ohio       | W9GVY E. O. Schuman         | Chicago, Ill.          | W9YKT Richard J. Ikelman   | Pueblo, Colo.        |
| W8FAP William O. Rankin     | Pittsburgh, Pa.    | W9HNE H. A. Leslie          | Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. | W9YMF A. G. Roberts        | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8FDC Thomas F. Van Alstyne | Durham, N. C.      | W9HKF Robert B. Kuehn       | St. Paul, Minn.        | W9YMI Leon J. Schinkten    | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8GHX H. E. Owen            | Angola, N. Y.      | W9HNR Geo. E. Herschbach    | Granite City, Ill.     | W9YWT Garnet J. Grayson    | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8GJQ Edward Goon           | Toledo, Ohio       | W9HYT R. W. Lorey           | Boulder City, Nev.     | W9YZV Ben Misniewski       | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8IYL Bruce H. Ganoung      | Olean, N. Y.       | W9IDG Victor Hoffman        | Sheboygan, Wis.        | W9ZHQ Raymond E. McNulty   | Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8KCL Charles J. Heiser     | Auburn, N. Y.      | W9IOS Robert Gifford        | Bois D'Arc, Mo.        | W9ZYP E. H. Dvorachek      | Belleville, Ill.     |
| W8LHU H. W. Walker          | Akron, Ohio        | W9IQ Walter Meyers          | Desplaines, Ill.       | Alaska                     |                      |
| W8LMT W. A. Stevenson       | Chateaugay, N. Y.  | W9IUJ Arthur A. Avery       | Elmhurst, Ill.         | K7HFL Otis A. Cunningham   | Nome, Alaska         |
| W8LQT J. H. Melvin          | Rochester, N. Y.   | W9IWY W. H. Woodard         | Chicago, Ill.          | Canada                     |                      |
| W8MCJ Albert S. Arkle       | Weston, W. Va.     | W9JPJ F. N. Stephenson      | Waterloo, Iowa         | VE3AHZ Thomas Yates        | Beaverdams, Ont.     |
| W8MXL Harry Watson          | Lakewood, Ohio     | W9JZH C. E. Johnson         | Des Moines, Iowa       | VE3GK Sid Burnett          | Toronto, Ont.        |
| W8NV George Lister          | Cleveland, Ohio    | W9KPC Celeste Giarrante     | Joliet, Ill.           | VE4ABME K. Watson          | Lethbridge, Alta.    |
| W8OCV Fred Lyle             | Lakewood, Ohio     | W9MAP Ernest Storer         | Rockford, Ill.         | VE4EOW R. R. Savage        | Lethbridge, Alta.    |
| W8ODX Archie Williams       | Toledo, Ohio       | W9MCH James A. Umbarger     | Kokomo, Ind.           | VE4SA R. G. Sutfin         | Calgary, Alta.       |
| W8OVR Fred M. Dickinson     | Lima, Ohio         | W9MEL Harold S. (Mel) Hart  | Chicago, Ill.          | VE4RQ J. W. Hallett        | Calgary, Alta.       |
| W8QBF Donald Shirer         | Lakewood, Ohio     | W9MMP Harry Probst          | Chicago, Ill.          |                            |                      |
| W8QVE Charles L. Kirch      | Pittsburgh, Pa.    |                             |                        |                            |                      |

## FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

cution of the aims of labor. The JOURNAL represents one of the efforts of the International Office to foster this spirit; the sick committee, one of the efforts of L. U. No. B-124 in the same direction.

President O'Neill returned from the American Federation convention, in Cincinnati, with an exhaustive—and we mean exhaustive—report of the goings on of the big shots in the labor world. While Mick may have missed some of the time-honored delights of conventioning, he got a great kick out of meeting some of his old friends of the I. B. E. W.: Gus Bugniazet—you know Gus—everybody does—and Charlie Paulson and Paddy Sullivan, of No. 134, and a host of others.

"A very successful convention," says Brother O'Neill.

MARSHALL LEAVITT.

### L. U. NO. B-160, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The third trial of Minneapolis WPA strikers ended dramatically and abruptly Monday morning, December 4, when the jury filed into a packed courtroom and rendered its verdict: All 25 defendants guilty of conspiracy!

Even before the clerk of the court read the verdict it was apparent to all present that the jury had heeded the plea of the district attorney. Not a single juror could look across the courtroom at the defendants sitting opposite.

The verdict came at the close of five weeks of testimony, during which the defense clearly established to the satisfaction of organized labor—if not of the gov-

ernment and the hand-picked jury—that the WPA strikers were guilty of nothing but the refusal to starve in silence.

The third trial ended as farcically as the two trials preceding it. It would be an exaggeration to say that the "guilty" verdict took any union man by surprise. Strike defendants, just as the Minneapolis labor movement which has supported them from the beginning, understood they never had a chance. The method of jury selection by which workers are excluded from the panel and antilabor jurors guaranteed, plus the court's definition of conspiracy, guaranteed in advance that the verdict would be hostile to the strikers.

If the national administration thought the accumulation of "guilty" verdicts against the unemployed of Minneapolis would split the ranks of the labor move-

ment, it has certainly misjudged the solidarity of organized labor.

The Minneapolis Central Labor Union's WPA defense committee has only intensified its fund-raising campaign for the government's victims. A week before the verdict, officials of over 100 American Federation of Labor unions met and voted without a single dissenting voice to go before their memberships and recommend a per capita assessment of 25 cents for four successive months, or its equivalent, to the defense fund. That such a motion could carry unanimously testifies to the widespread understanding in labor circles that the fight of the defendants in the present series of WPA strike trials is the fight of every worker, is the fight for unionism itself.

Many contributions to the defense fund have been received since the verdict. The Minnesota State Federation of Labor has donated \$1,000 and turned over to the WPA defense committee over \$500 additional collected from local unions throughout Minnesota. The General Drivers Union has donated an additional \$1,000, and the Furniture Workers, the Milk Drivers, the Cabinet Makers and various building trades unions have voted additional assessments to raise funds for the defense.

To demonstrate publicly labor's attitude towards the verdict and its solidarity with the strike defendants, the Minneapolis Central Labor Union is sponsoring a holiday supper dance January 6 at the Dyckman Hotel, at which all defendants and their wives or husbands will be guests of honor. Officers of the State Federation of Labor and various city central bodies throughout the state will speak. Tickets went on sale this week at \$1.25 a plate.

As in the two previous trials, Judge M. M. Joyce informed defendants he was referring their cases to the probation office prior to passing sentence. No sentences have as yet been passed on any of the 33 convicted of "conspiracy" in the first three strike trials, and no date has been set for the fourth trial.

It is pleasant during this holiday season to turn from the somber and troubling story of the government's persecution of the Minneapolis unemployed to the joyful Christmas party for children of unionists, presented December 23 in the huge city armory by the 13 unions housed in the Minneapolis Drivers' Hall.

Our union, the Electrical Workers' Local No. B-160, participated in the party. Fifty-two hundred boys and girls packed the armory in the largest Christmas party ever held in this part of the country.

Each little guest was greeted at the entrance with gifts of candy, popcorn balls, cookies, etc. A huge sign informed those attending that they were the guests "Of Your Daddy and His Union."

A three-hour bill of professional vaudeville and circus acts and motion pictures held the youthful audience spellbound. The union party meant a real Christmas to thousands of children, some of whom for the first time in their lives got all the candy and sweets they could eat. These little folk will remember to their dying day that the Minneapolis union movement entertained them at a Christmas party in 1939.

The union Christmas party was such an unquestioned success and reflected so favorably on the unions involved that the children's Christmas party will undoubtedly become an annual affair in Minneapolis, as it has already become in many other union cities.

G. P. PHILLIPS.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.  
Editor:

We all know the old story that money is the medium of exchange; that in itself it has no value. When money is passed from one person to another there must be an equivalent in exchange of goods or services. If the exchange is not relative in degree, there is a loss to one or the other.

Everybody knows that the people must support the government; and by virtue of the same, government must conserve the lives of its people. However, government must subsist on taxes. Taxes to government is the same as earnings to a family, firm or corporation.

It follows in the ebb and flow of governmental expenditures that taxes must be levied accordingly, because government must pay its bills. It is only reasonable to assume that the people cannot pay their taxes, or the government provide for the welfare of its people, if one or both lack ample means to do so.

State and federal governments under the present stress of affairs have to borrow money to meet current excessive running expenses, and the people are responsible for public debt. We should realize that borrowed money must be paid back by further increasing taxes, or by reducing the current cost of administration, or both, to avoid being overcome by bankruptcy.

Whereas I am not an economist, statistician or financier, it follows that I am not aware to what extent the tax structure of the state, nation or local government will respond to the needs of our people's general welfare without running into financial danger. However, we should realize that we are living in an age of artificial and modern illusions, trying to flourish on borrowed time and borrowed money and administrative inefficiency. We seem to forget that if the outlet from the ebbing stream is greater than the inlet flow, eventually the pond will drain itself dry.

It is doubtful if the enduring business structure and other resources of rehabilitation can stand the present exorbitant tax load. However, social welfare has become a greater problem than ever before in the

Logan Waddle, Box 123, Lake Worth, Fla., retired general chairman of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, greets his many friends through the JOURNAL and reports progress in his search for health. He says:

"You will recall that I rendered my resignation as general chairman of electric workers, Southern Railway System Lines, on account of my health and finally found it necessary that I have an operation for sinus trouble last April. As you know, this had been giving me lots of trouble for the last four years and following this operation an asthma condition set up with me last May. I then went to the best medical science that could be found in Kentucky and one who had taken training under Mayo Brothers, and getting no relief from any treatment, it was then recommended that I come to Florida, and locate as close to the Gulf Stream as I reasonably could, to get the benefit of the salt air and sunshine: Lake Worth being the closest place to the Gulf Stream, I arrived here on August 9 and have wonderfully improved since coming here."

LOGAN WADDLE.

world's history as a result of the machine contribution—mass production topping the economic balance, failure of job replacement to materialize in pace with machine job-elimination, and lessening opportunity for those who want to work.

Adequate and stable social welfare must be founded on a creative cooperation and sound financial basis, such as our own Brotherhood pensions system. As we all know, this yields a return of \$42 per month in addition to a paid-up life insurance policy of \$1,000. The cost of this to the Class A member is 37 cents per month to the pension fund and 90 cents per month to the insurance fund.

No other investment can compare with this for the return yielded. It stands out as a shining light, a beacon of accomplishment in letters as big as box cars before the fraternal, business, financial and industrial world, attesting triumphantly to the wisdom and stability of Brotherhood action, unity and endeavor of organized labor. Brothers, rejoice, and keep the Brotherhood ship afloat with full and plenty sailing room on clear, deep waters, avoiding the rocks and reefs in the voyage of life. Watch out and think.

#### Locally

At this writing business and work are hustling along in the holiday season and it seems everybody is trying to celebrate the occasion cooperatively. Yours for local welfare and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.  
Editor:

As this is just the day after Christmas and I have just finished some more of the "famous bird" I thought I would set me down to my trusty "mill" and pound out a little news.

As stated in my last article we had a little vacation after which we returned to work at a small raise in pay and lots of better conditions. Seems funny how easy it is to set this down on paper in a few words and just how simple it all seemed to work out. Gentlemen, hush! I am here to tell you that it is anything but simple. We had the very able assistance of our International Representative A. L. Lippford, and Brothers of this district I just want to tell you that if you are in need of help and want the best that the I. O. affords then you want to yell real loud and long and get this Brother on the job.

I don't know how it is with other locals over the country but with our local all the representatives were looked on with a lot of anything but trust, due entirely to a lot of misunderstandings that were really not anyone's fault but that had happened over a period of years and no one seemed to be able to iron out. But this Brother did all these things as well as getting us a new agreement for the coming year that while not all that we wanted still is so much better than our old one that we will manage very well with it.

We have a bad situation down here in that we have a contractors association that is made up of both union and nonunion contractors and the president of this august body is the owner of one of the nonunion shops. This really makes a beautiful combination, if you get what I mean, in that we never could get the union shop owners together, and this is what took the time while we Brothers were out fishing and other things, but after a few false starts Brother Lippford did this and all was a little smoother sailing.

I was fortunate in being selected as a delegate to the State Association meeting that took place in Orlando, Fla., three weeks ago, and heard really constructive thoughts voiced here, as well as getting acquainted with some



of the Brothers in the other locals in the state. This is a very fine thing especially for the business managers of the local unions, as they are able to get together and discuss the conditions that exist at home as well as those that exist in other sections of the state, and then, too, they know who they are talking to when and if they should have to call by telephone for men when needed.

We are having a slack work period here at this time and I suppose that it will continue for a couple more weeks at least but I hope not much longer. By the way a new record was set here not long ago on a Sunday when we were finishing up the mill of the Ranier Corp. when 46 electricians all drew \$30 each for one day's work and we think that is a record for this part of the country.

73's

ANDY.

**L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.**

Editor:

By the time this is read by you, Christmas and New Year's will have come and gone, but we hope that Santa Claus filled your stocking with all good things and that the New Year will bring good luck and prosperity to all members of the I. B. E. W.

Things are still slow in this locality. Several of our men are still working in various places, for which we are thankful. Work for the New Year doesn't look so hot at present.

We have taken in two or three new members in the last month or so. We have negotiations under way for a new agreement with the City Water, Light and Power for men there, which we hope to have completed by March 1, when the old agreement runs out.

We are a little late in stating that when our new commissioners went into office last spring, the commissioner of public health and safety was a union electrical and plumbing contractor, J. A. Van Nattan, and we now have C. L. Shoning, a member of our organization and formerly with the state architect's office, for city building inspector, for which we are very thankful, as this is the first time for a long time there has been a union man in this office. Most of the employees under this department are union.

We are sorry to state that we now have two men in the hospital seriously ill, Brother John Shanly, who was hit by an automobile and we hope he will be out soon, and Brother Elmer L. Nelson, who has been quite ill for sometime, and we wish him a speedy recovery. Both men are employees of the City Water, Light and Power Company.

We wish to thank Local No. 601, Champaign, Ill.; Local No. 34, Peoria, Ill.; Local No. 649, Alton, Ill., where we have several men working at the present time. Also thank Local No. 146, Decatur, Ill., and Local No. 309, East St. Louis, Ill., for taking care of quite a few of our members during 1939. We hope some day to be able to return these favors to the Brothers.

WILLIAM C. MURPHEY.

**L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.**

Editor:

Enclosed please find an article from our newspaper regarding Ernie Eger, a member of the Brotherhood for the past 30 years:

**PEOPLE**

(In Atlantic City Press)

"By Hugh Seditt

"Not forgotten! A couple of years ago, when George Horace Lorimer, editor-in-chief of the Saturday Evening Post, passed away, there was delivered to his home a large floral piece with a small card attached. This card carried these words: 'From your office boy

of 35 years ago.' From that moment to this, no one has ever known from whom it came or who was that office boy.

"Here is where he lives, right in Atlantic City. He has been one of us for many years now—and his story of several years' intimate contact with one of the world's greatest journalists is an interesting one.

"This office boy learned to be an electrician. Then—following the four years of apprenticeship—he was placed in a job as a full fledged journeyman—and was later chief electrician for several years before he left to drift for himself.

"Today that young office boy is about 50 years of age, is a success in his own right, has been associated with some of the largest construction jobs in the East, installed electrical work in the Ambassador Hotel, Child's Building at South Carolina Avenue and the Boardwalk, and the Auditorium and Convention Hall. Others included the Garden Pier and the Traymore, some years back. Today, that fellow—yes, it is Ernie Eger—is chief electrician at the Auditorium as well as president of the Garden State Electrical Company, now doing large installations all over New Jersey. In addition to his work in the electrical field, Mr. Eger has been recognized in the labor circles, in which he has held many important posts. Also he has been signally honored by being chosen as a member of the commission of unemployed insurance for New Jersey workers and was recently reappointed for another five-year period.

"It is interesting to hear Ernie tell of some of his experiences as an office boy and to listen to some of his tales of intimate contact with the 'greats' of the early 1900's. Among others, he has been in close association with William Jennings Bryan when he used to contribute to the periodicals of the Curtis Company. Another frequent caller was Teddy Roosevelt, a close friend of the editor."

Thanksgiving Day—both of them—arrived and passed. Looking back we find many things that have helped us over the rough places in these troublous times.

To Locals No. B-675, Elizabeth, N. J.; No. 637, Roanoke, Va.; No. B-439, Camden, N. J.; No. B-5, Pittsburgh, Pa.; No. B-3, New York City, N. Y., go our whole-hearted thanks for their assistance. It is such acts as these that give a meaning to the phrase "Carrying a Ticket" that those outside the craft will never know.

To Brothers Bart Maish, Ralph English, Bill Hurley, Art Baggott, Charles Lynch, Clyde Gandy, up along the banks of the Delaware River, and Brothers Frank Stokes, Charles Schott, Bill Heppard, down in the "deep South," this is a little reminder that Brother Eddie Gray is again passing out the cigars—this time it's a girl. Total count to date, in poker terms, three jacks and a queen. "Nice going, I'd call it!" Being chief electrician of the Million Dollar Pier hasn't got the old boy so fatigued that he cannot take on the responsibility of an addition to the family once in a while, but he's got something to worry about now, and so have we.

His old first mate on the pier, that is our own "Bachie," is laying away his tool kit in camphor. After five years as president of our local and 20 years as press secretary,

he has turned in his resignation. There'll be no more "Hy-ya, Pres.!" when we meet. Now it's "How's the inspector?" The reason—his appointment as electrical inspector in the Atlantic City Electrical Bureau, filling in the place left vacant by the late Inspector A. Riley. Our loss of a leader is Atlantic City's gain, and it also gives Local No. 211 a chance to bask in the reflected glory of one of our members who has the ability, personality and trade judgment that will be in line with the present high standard of the bureau and a credit to the electrical industry in the "Playground of the World."

Success and good luck is the wish of Local No. 211 to you, Bachie, old boy!

Happy New Year to everyone, everywhere.  
G. M. S.

**L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Editor:

Brothers, it is impossible for me to express in words my appreciation for the so unexpected expression accorded me at our last meeting for my efforts in behalf of our Brotherhood. To me my efforts seem small compared to those of our officers, who are so diligently working for the interest and advancement of our local and organized labor in general. To them our greatest appreciation should be expressed, for many nights when we are sleeping they are in council discussing bills, communications, legislation and many other items of interest to our Brotherhood, bringing in their recommendations for discussion and action on the floor of the local by the members as a whole. Brothers, let us stop and consider what their efforts mean to our organization, even to our Brothers who have been entrusted with integrity and worthiness of the personnel of our increasing membership. It is their sacred duty to guard well our doors that no unworthy or black sheep enters into our fold.

From time immemorial it has been the duty of the master and worthy craftsman to determine by strict investigation the worthiness and efficiency of a person seeking membership, and if after strict examination and sure information they have found that person worthy of their recommendation as a member, they have done their duty well and deserve our greatest appreciation for their efforts in keeping the union card above reproach and unquestioned when presented by its owner in a strange land.

And as to the efforts of our business manager in keeping in close touch with the general issues affecting organized labor, both in our own district and in Victoria as well, we feel he is guarding well our rights as a bargaining agency, our only weapon left, and in his recent reports re the attitude taken by the government in session on the conciliation and arbitration laws of our province, shows plainly that labor can never have too strong a representation in Victoria when issues come before the house which so vitally affect the interest of organized labor.

As we are expecting quite an activity in the metal trades in the near future in ship yards and other branches pertaining to war materials and equipment, he is not allowing the grass to grow under his feet in getting this work lined up for our members. Brothers, let us get behind Jack in a solid body and give him the encouragement and the boost that is coming to him for his untiring efforts in guarding well the destinies of our local.

It is my great pleasure to welcome the 53 new members who have taken the obligation so far since our charter was opened two months ago. We hope they will take a great

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interest in our cause and be regular attendants at our meetings.

Our wishes to the I. O., the JOURNAL, the Brotherhood and especially our members in Canada who have shouldered arms for the defense of our country, for a most healthy, happy and prosperous year of 1940.

F. LOONEY.

### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Now that all the New Year's resolutions have been broken and we have only 230 more shopping days until Christmas, we can settle down for a good Christmas in 1940, providing that we are successful in keeping Stalin out of New York and Bricker out of Washington. It is a funny thing about this man Bricker. The same class (the workers) that got the wrinkles out of their bellies under our Democratic administration, after a threat of grass growing in our streets, are the very ones who backed this man in the state of Ohio and in less than a year, this same group that was hungry in 1932 and 1933 are again hungry. What fools we mortals be! With W. P. A. practically at a standstill, and the C. I. O. vultures soaring around the factories that are busy, waiting to drop bomb-shells in the form of strikes, the outlook in Ohio is nothing to assure the future of prosperity that should be in evidence all over the state at this time.

But it was always thus. Labor bites the hand that feeds it. We have two native sons with eyes cast toward Washington this winter, Bricker and Taft. Either one of them would welcome labor's vote and then take the Welcome sign from the White House after election. So let's hope that the old home state does not furnish the next President. For should either one of these native sons succeed, the last depression would look like a feast. Those, however, are the opinions of an individual. But I also predicted the outcome of city management plan of government in Toledo and it came to pass. Only worse than any could predict. We have at this time a good ex-city manager who is now a resident of Washington and I hope that you people make him welcome there so that he doesn't get homesick for Toledo.

The employees again enjoyed a nice large turkey at Christmas time through the generosity of our management. While writing this article the news came by the radio at my side of the death of our chief, Henry L. Doherty. While the news was no complete surprise due to the years that Mr. Doherty had been in ill health, his death did seem untimely as we all thought that he was convalescing and would soon be back with us. But fate deemed it otherwise, thereby closing the books on a brilliant career of a self made man. Born in Columbus, Ohio, to poor parents, Mr. Doherty raised himself to a position demanding the respect of all who had dealings with him, whether an employee or a hard headed banker, or business man. A son of Erin was Mr. Doherty and a credit to the Irish race, and we regret his passing at the early age of 69. But his suffering, brought about by illness over a period of years, has been ended in death. May his soul rest in peace.

Bert Callihan of the street lighting department is wearing a sour puss these days. A doggoned shame. You see Bert bought a sickly underfed hound before hunting season. Fed same until it took on weight and was in the best of health—then lo! and behold! The owner claimed the dog the day before the season opened. It had been stolen. And I don't believe I would say anything to Bert about dogs at this time.

Operator No. 12 is active again here but from a different angle. His reports are going more direct now than a few years ago, and are causing no end of discontent among the

men. Other than that we are a happy family here. Our meetings are not what they should be, and our complaints on the job are on the upgrade. The Joe E. Browns on the job are Charlie McCarthys at our meetings. Two hours discussing communications and then pass up new business and good and welfare like a pay car passing a tramp.

In this corner, gentlemen, we have gentle Albert S. Johnson, a he man every pound. A native of Missouri, and as rough and tough drag 'em out sort of lineman as ever gripped a pair of pliers. Still since he left the quiet of the hills of his home state, he has become frightened at our traffic and will not venture outside once he gets in the protecting walls of his peaceful domain. So all his spare time is devoted to (guess what?) No, you're wrong. The word for it is crocheting. This is no mistake for I have checked it twice. This boy crochets bedspreads, tablecloths and what-nots just like that. And with the skill of an old grandmother with a clay pipe. Some of the best lady crocheters in Toledo are jealous of this boy's ability. Al says he will crochet me a pot to cook in some time. But congratulations, Al, for the courage to follow your hobby. Luck be with you. You'll need it when this story breaks.

In Whitey Hazen's wash again appears a long line of white squares, flags of the American youth. That's right, another grandson, making two sons and a daughter. Whitey and mother and child are doing well and Whitey should be up and around at least two weeks after the mother. It was close but they pulled him through all right.

The Schafer method of prone pressure has been used successfully in saving life but Henry Preston of the meter department has a new one and here is the story as told to me by Jimmy Lee: While Hank was visiting friends recently a pet bull dog chewed an electric light cord in two and was rendered unconscious. Hank immediately went to work on the dog and in 20 minutes the dog was breathing normally and is alive today. A grand noble deed, Hank, and well worthy of mention.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

### L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

This news is very interesting to everyone in the labor movement. We have had good luck of having one judge here in Michigan who is a friend of labor. The Ritz injunction case that I have written about before has finally been settled in our circuit court. The Greek who thought he could run union labor here found out that it isn't so easy to do, even if it means a hardship to the labor movement. It was plenty hard to raise the do, re, me, but we got by. The decision that was handed down was that peaceful picketing will be permitted as long as there is no attempt to stop entrance and exit to the place being picketed. That we can advertise by placards, hand bills, public gatherings and any other means of notifying the public.

This Greek built a bowling alley and employed boys from 14 to 19 years of age and paid them 15 cents per hour. He thought that by getting a temporary injunction that he was getting away with something. But again the old proverb still holds good, "He who laughs last laughs loudest."

We have been lucky to keep all of our men busy even though we had to get help from our sister locals. Thanks to L. J. Coons, of No. 58, Detroit, and Bill Getties, of No. 665, Lansing; E. J. Clements, of No. 692, Bay City; last but not least, my good friend in the nearby city of Grand Rapids, Claude Bright, of No. 107. This is the first time in 37 years that our local has been organized

that we have had to call on outside locals to help keep our men busy. How is that for a record?

We are getting each and every one of the contractors here, large or small, to sign our agreement and live up to it or they don't get any men. At the present time we have the four big shops and three smaller ones and the rest are crying to sign on the dotted line.

The deer hunters have returned and the deer are as scarce as hens' teeth for the wire jerkers this year. Joe Pascoe and Clarence Wagner didn't have one run up and ask to get shot, so they have plenty of alibis to offer. Bob Sweet probably would have had a deer if the sun had not been so warm and the leaves so thick by the stump he sat by, or rather slept by.

Representative Albert Engle, from this district (the Ninth), made the statement that it was unnecessary to import 25,000 or 35,000 laborers to work on the new lock at Panama. He stated that there were plenty of men unemployed here to work down there. What will the government do with these colored families after the job is done? We cannot ship them back to the West Indies and their thatched huts after American pay and comfort, so why not get all the unskilled labor off the WPA and welfare and give them a chance to work, as I am sure there are plenty of them only too glad to get this chance to work. So we have a friend in Congress from this district, even if he is a Republican.

I am enclosing a copy of the decree handed down by the judge here. I hope that the Editor can find space to print it, if not on these pages, somewhere else in the WORKER, as I am sure it is good for all of us. I will try to get a copy for anyone who wants one. (not enclosed.)

J. E. "TED" CREVIER.

### L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

With the problem of ever-increasing technological unemployment added to the seasonal unemployment that not only the electrical workers but all the other building trades workers and many others are subject to, it would seem that it was time that organized labor attempted to do something about it if the workers are to have enough employment in which to earn a living.

In our opinion, the answer to the problem is the institution of the six-hour day; i. e., the five-day, 30-hour week, with no reduction in the weekly pay check.

Quite a few of the local unions in the Brotherhood have been more or less successful in putting this over, notably Local No. B-3, of New York City, and these pioneers in the movement for the 30-hour week are looking to the other locals of the Brotherhood, not only for their approbation and endorsement, but for the added support that will accrue from like action on their part.

Realizing the progressive nature of this movement and the imperative nature of the need for the results that will follow its inception, Local Union No. B-292 long ago sent its message of commendation and endorsement to some of those early pioneer locals and now has taken action looking to the institution of the five-day, 30-hour week in Minneapolis by making it a part of the new agreement. As yet, of course, it is only a basis for argument and negotiation, but with the ability and perseverance of our committee and the level-headed fair-mindedness of our leading contractors, we

hope to see it become a fact in the very near future.

There is considerable enthusiasm for the 30-hour week on the part of the Brothers here. They realize that if we are to have a successful local union we must see that all of the members have work, and they realize that the best and surest way to insure this is by the adoption of the five-day, 30-hour week. They realize it has got to come eventually, so why not now?

Yes, Brother members, we are after the five-day, 30-hour week and we are determined to get it, so wish us luck and give us all of the moral support you can.

Yours for the 30-hour week.

W. WAPLES.

**L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY**

Editor:

What will another year bring? On every front there is dissension and enmity stirring. On the European, labor and political fronts the situation is the same. It seems that everyone is at each other's throats. Even to guess what may develop in the oncoming 12 months would only place one out on the well known limb, if he were to express his thoughts publicly.

The situation in Europe becomes more acute each day. Already a goodly portion of that continent is engaged in a bitter struggle which will lead to the inevitable nowhere, as war always does. It certainly is a pity that whole countries are plunged into strife by the selfish aims of some dictators who are mad with power. Who are the ones to suffer by these warlike gestures of these despised individuals who through some miscarriage of fate have been placed in ruling positions? No one else but the common people, the rank and file, not only of their own country but the citizens of every country in the entire world. The manhood of these nations will be sacrificed, innocent women and children will be slaughtered and the laboring men at home will lose working conditions in an effort to keep up the pace of production, as has already happened in a great many cases. The working hours are increased to compensate for increased production without adequate compensation to the men of labor who are performing the tasks. A sad plight for organized labor which has fought for years to secure a gradual betterment of conditions and then must stand by and see the fruits of a generation wiped out by a government edict. This has happened in Europe today and can and will happen here if we become involved in a war. So let's resolve at this time to stay out of all foreign wars and entanglements and fight only if we are threatened by some aggressor.

In the ranks of our own labor the situation is unduly alarming. We are no nearer peace and harmony within our own organized labor than we were at this time last year. We can see, however, that we have lost prestige and as a result have sacrificed much due to this prevailing situation. The politicians who make our laws, and in most cases enforce them, have come to the conclusion that we do not rate the consideration that they formerly thought was due us, due to the fact that we are still disorganized among ourselves. This can be seen significantly in the laws they have passed to detract from our powers and to hinder us. One particular instance is shown by the tactics employed by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, who has taken it upon himself to assume the role of czar of the building industry, and by his unconstitutional actions made the plight of our labor unions a little harder, as if at

this time they were not hard enough. This amounts to practically an open challenge by the Attorney General's office toward unions, either A. F. of L. or C. I. O., as the case may be, they are all organized workers to Mr. Arnold, Walter Gordon Merritt and their likes. Then why should we have to fight them while at the same time we are also fighting ourselves? The answer lies in—I will say once again, "Peace in our own ranks," but how to accomplish such? I wish someone could supply the answer.

The political situation in the country is in about the same tangled state of affairs that exist in the other two instances. It looks to this correspondent as though what we have not lost up to date will be lost after the next election. If an administration which is supposed to be friendly toward us could turn out to be of such a hindrance to labor, what may we expect if they are swept out of office and another party substituted which is as an experienced fact considerably more antagonistic toward our aims? The Roosevelt administration has been in itself more than friendly toward organized labor and it is safe to say that we have made more gains in this era than at any time in our past history. However, there is an element within this party which could not forego their own selfish aims, and hence they, to further their own personal desires, have broken with their party and thrown in with one might say the opposition. In most cases they have turned out to be labor haters of the worst type. All this is responsible for most of our serious setbacks at the hands of the last Congress. We have them right here locally who have always professed to be our friends, but forgot us when the time came to repay the worthy party members as opportunities presented themselves. However, some of these Tories were very severely dealt with last election by our building trades organizations, an example of what we can do by an organization of union men if they can forget their own minor differences and unite to fight a common evil as it threatens.

I did not make any direct prophecies for the coming year, but, Brothers, I hope I have given you a little food for thought. What will be done, what can be done? All we can do is watch, wait and pray that 1940 may be a better and more prosperous year for organized labor.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE, JR.

**L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.**

Editor:

At our last meeting we had a very instructive demonstration of fire wire. Holtzer Cabot Co., of Boston, furnished engineers and apparatus. This wire is a new idea. It is made up of a center wire about size 18, covered with rubber, then a cotton cover, and on top of that three wires wound spirally, over that a covering of rubber and white cotton; the whole being about as big as a No. 4 wire, and very flexible. This is run exposed around the rooms on the molding, with special clips. Where no molding is in the room, toggle bolts with a chromium washer and a narrow clip are used. This clip is bent around the wire and holds it securely.

Two new schools in this city are the first completed installations. Sleeves must be left to go from room to room and through all partitions. Each circuit is approximately 1,000 feet long and is connected with a Wheatstone bridge. When this becomes unbalanced through a sudden rise in temperature it unbalances the circuit and sends in an alarm to the city fire department. On a 14-room

school two men will get about seven weeks' labor. At the demonstration a pan three feet by four feet was set in the middle of the floor, some alcohol sprinkled in it and lit, and in 18 seconds it set the alarm off. I trust this puny brain of mine has conveyed to you the benefits of this system, principally the hours of labor involved. I will be glad to send any further information to any Brother wanting it.

And now we will step out of the engineering department. We had several members of the Salem local at the meeting. A light repast of coffee and doughnuts was served. At our next meeting we will have a demonstration of fluorescent lighting. That will be Tuesday, January 9. Any Brother is welcome.

As usual, all the contractors flattened out just before Christmas. However, they gave all the help a goose for Christmas.

In closing, we wish all our friends a happy Christmas. ED. MCINERNEY.

**L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.**

Editor:

On the eve of another New Year may I express my thanks for your kind consideration of the articles sent in by a wireman whose meanderings make sense to nobody, not even me. May I also wish you and all the members of your staff a happy and prosperous New Year.

It is gratifying indeed to note how many of the Brothers, and their wives also, noticed our absence in the last two issues. It does let you know that your efforts are not in vain. To you, Mrs. Harris, I appreciate your interest and I am making a resolution to be on time 12 times during 1940.

I was about to announce the installation of a new charter, L. U. No. B-316, Nashville. However, Brother J. W. Hunt Jr. beat me to the draw. Nice work, Brother!

About the fifteenth of November our local started our apprentice training class. This school is under the guiding hand of Brother H. C. Potts as chief and Brother Duell Wright as assistant. The school was started with the assistance of the State Departments of Education and Labor. It is hoped that we will be able to move our class into the city school setup when technical training classes are started in the city schools. In this way we can control the attendance. The apprentice boys are attending classes very diligently, and they are excused from regular meetings when they attend the school.

After much work by our B. A., the Building Trades Council, the officials of the city of Clarksville and the International Office, the Goodrich Rubber Co. saw fit to install the electrical work in their new plant entirely nonunion. The Goodrich Co. was put on the unfair list by the central body and the Building Trades Councils. All locals please take note and help us put the screws to this outfit for their unfair labor tactics on their new plant.

We of Nashville are proud of the new Stinson Aircraft plant going in here. The electrical work has not been let, but we hope that it will bridge the gap for the boys who are more or less idle at the present.

The manager of the Nashville Electric Service passed away last week. Maybe the new manager will be more friendly to the I. B. E. W.

Just think, it's only 359 days until Christmas. LITTLE BOY BLUE.

**L. U. NO. 483, TACOMA, WASH.**

Editor:

Undoubtedly an all-time low was scored by this local at a recent meeting when 18 (count 'em, 18) members showed up, including the executive board and a few from a hydro-electric station 33 miles away. A large majority

of the membership live in Tacoma and the hall is not beyond walking distance if other methods of transportation fail, but the enthusiasm doesn't seem to boil and bubble and most of us seem content to "let George do it." Sometimes even George fails to show.

It's this deplorable habit of loading the burden upon a few of the faithful which keeps labor from securing its due proportion of the emoluments of this world. It's this same lethargy that encourages labor's enemies in a continuance of the barrage of barratry that will eventually reduce labor to the condition of peonage so deeply desired by the N. A. M. and other organizations that even yet do not realize that customers with purchasing power are necessary if they themselves are to reap any sizeable profit.

Yet empty chairs line the walls at union meetings and the few who attend with regularity are expected to carry on in the name of the absentees, and their only reward is to have maledictions heaped upon them by those same absentees if their labors fall short of perfection as to results.

Locally, the Santa Claus rush was the heaviest since 1929, according to the papers. That business has been boosted to some extent is quite noticeable in the power load, which has increased greatly. One future boost for Washington State is the projected construction by the Aluminum Co. of America at Vancouver, Wash., of its No. 5 plant. This plant when completed will use 32,500 K. W., to be furnished by the government-owned Bonneville station nearby. Recent discovery of a vein of high-grade bauxite in southern King County leads to hope that Pierce and King Counties may also profit directly from the development.

Projected additions to equipment by the Weyerhaeuser and some other lumber interests, despite the fact that output capacity is still considerably in excess of orders on hand, seems to indicate belief that our "boom" has not yet reached peak, and that it will continue. Undoubtedly, the underlying cause is the increasing price of farm products, which places the farmer in the market for lumber once again.

Everywhere the war, and its implications, is the dominant topic of conversation, and indeed it is a subject deserving an airing, for it smells to high heaven. Everywhere the rights of nations and of individuals are trampled upon at the arrogant whim of dictators who are nothing but exaggerated chromos of our own John Dillinger or "Legs" Diamond, now happily mouldering in the grave. Democratic government has gone into the discard in all countries at war. Labor has no recognized rights.

As pointed out by Marshall Leavitt and others in previous issues of the JOURNAL, labor in America will receive a very illiberal but plentiful dose of the same if the profit-mongers can drag us into the melee. When and if that deplorable event occurs, Louis Johnson's "M-Day" plan goes into effect, a straight-jacket to ensure success in whatever mayhem we as a nation may attempt. And the probability is that many of its restrictive provisions would not be repealed when again the dove of peace spreads its battered pin-feathers for a problematical landing upon the bullet-scarred perch it once called its own.

That day may be long delayed. But lest it do come, we who are the bulk of the American public, the backbone and bonehead of the nation, so to speak, must make our influence felt in every way possible in the direction of true neutrality. We must "wage peace" against those who would profit by waging war. It can be done.

The tactics of getting a nation into war are subtle. News items are delicately shaded; passions and prejudices receive covert ap-



Hot sparks off the alleys—the bowling teams of L. U. No. 488, Bridgeport, Conn.

peal; little items are exaggerated and mitigating circumstances ignored; propaganda masquerades behind the honest mask of truth, and hypocrisy's forked tongue waggles on.

And organized labor, which could stand as a barrier impregnable against these evil forces, is itself split into opposing camps. Irreconcilables in both factions seem determined to remain at odds, when by statesmanlike cooperation and compromise they could unite and all America would profit. Again it appears that the rank and file must "wage peace" if there is to be peace. The points at issue are not irreconcilable.

L. O. LOFQUIST.

#### L. U. NO. 488, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Editor:

Confucius once said that one picture is worth more than a thousand words, and today, 2,400 years later, I thoroughly agree with the sage of ancient Cathay. For you can well imagine the amount of space, time and effort it would require to render a written description of the above photographically reproduced scene. But as it stands it is self explanatory. There is, however, one item of interest which cannot be seen on the picture. You will note that all but two are wearing the same color shirts. Each of these shirts has embroidered in the back with bold, large letters the I. B. E. W. insignia.

This is done for many reasons. It shows to the outside world the doings of organized labor. It manifests the social activities of the craft, and with these glowing letters also announces to the unorganized the high caliber type of men our union shelters. It marks us with an insignia of distinction. To see a group of men attired in such neat and similarly marked style of wear attracts a great deal of attention at the alleys and causes no small amount of curiosity among the uninformed as to the significance of the emblem. One such inquisitive spectator the other day slyly inquired from one of our bowlers, "Say, pal, tell me, what do the letters I. B. E. W. stand for?"

Whereupon the Brother quickly turned as if amazed and exclaimed, "What? You mean to tell me that you don't know what I. B. E. W. stands for?"

"Nope," replied the stranger.

"Why, for 'I Bowl Every Wednesday,' triumphantly announced the Brother.

"Say, that is clever," replied the satisfied curiosity seeker. "Well, one learns every day."

It so happens that the boys do bowl every Wednesday evening. The above picture, reading from left to right, front row, seated, are: L. West, W. Schoonmaker, O. Kubasco, C. Tomasetti, B. Healy, H. Boyle, president of Local No. 488; W. Zumstag. Second row, standing, left to right: S. Hunyadi, C. Manson, F. Mylen, G. Mylen, business agent; C. Whiteley; W. Cavanaugh; W. Brazis; G. Schlosser, vice president. Last row, from left to right: J. Winer, W. Kiley, recording secretary; H. Creevy, treasurer; J. Zahornacky, captain of teams; E. Daley, N. Giampolo, A. Wakley and J. Krumm, member of the executive board.

Missing from the picture are members who are also on the bowling team: W. Oldham, J. Litzie, S. Pall, F. Mizak, B. Chieffee and J. Kelder.

The following is the standing of the teams at the close of the second round, December 6, 1939:

	Won	Lost
Circuit Breakers	28	8
Business Agents	20	16
Foremen	13	23
Bull Gang	11	25

High team single—Business Agents	742
High single—Whiteley	151
High three-string total—Creevy	363
High team total—Circuit Breakers	2,149

STEPHEN J. HUNYADI.

Space does not permit inclusion of individual standings.

#### L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

In our last communication we stated we had a sample of winter, now we have winter in earnest. Christmas is fast approaching and we in this country feel that Christmas does not look real without our customary share of snow and frost.

Our genial president, Jerry Sullivan, since last writing made a flying trip to Canadian and American cities, and although having a



Through this rugged country L. U. No. 512 conducted its rescue man-hunt.

short time at his disposal covered quite a lot of territory, combining business and pleasure and renewed his friendship with quite a number of old friends and coworkers.

The new parish hall, C. of E., which is a 100 per cent union job so far, is now nearing completion, all members of our local turning in very favorable help, illustration that cohesion is still in the ascendant.

Our boys were recently associated with a recent tragic event in our community. One of our prominent young citizens having gone astray whilst hunting failed to be located by police and relatives who were searching for him. Our vice president put his sympathy into practical form by suggesting that the unions amalgamate and organize a huge posse to scour the countryside in an effort to locate the missing boy. The plan was approved immediately by all locals contacted and an emergency committee formed to expedite the matter. This group met the mill superintendent who unhesitatingly placed every facility required at their disposal and arranged for the absence of key men from their duties to attend the search. We were proud to note the high percentage of electricians in the party. The full executive and all but a skeleton crew of four men were released by the management to participate in this work of mercy. Unfortunately despite a very determined effort no trace of the missing man was found. Enclosed snap will give you an idea of the country being searched.

The lad lost his way somewhere in 100 square miles of this territory.

We are very glad to state that Brother Thomas Hennessey, retired, who has been indisposed of late is now very much improved, in fact is now able to proceed country-wards and cut his share of fire wood.

Brother Robert J. Hillier, who has been confined to his home for the past 10 days suffering from an attack of influenza, is now well on the road to recovery.

We had hoped for a visit from the genial James Broderick before this but to date it has not eventuated. Our president made sure there is not a submarine in sight on this side of the herring pool, therefore we still hope that the road is clear to see Jim before Santa Claus arrives.

At our last regular meeting a feature was introduced which judging by results tends to prove popular and all the boys are looking forward to a continuation. The guest speaker, Mr. H. Fletcher, manager of the Grand Falls Cooperative Society Ltd., effectively dealt with the subject of unionism and cooperation. The spontaneous acceptance of his address by the gathering was full proof of their appreciation.

Despite war's alarms we are still going along as usual 100 per cent strong.

At our last regular meeting we were favored by a visit from Rev. H. J. Scott who in a most interesting and instructive discourse exemplified the fine spirit of unity with analogies from the greatest mother of all, Mother Nature, a most illustrative and instructive discourse which was intelligently received by all present.

I think I can safely state that our progress is still satisfactory with a most pleasingly upward trend as evidenced by a complete mutual understanding arrived at between the executives of the Botwood Longshoremen's Protective Union and L. U. No. 512.

We regret to state that Brother W. J. Cook has been off duty for about 10 days now suffering from some eye infection. We hope to see him back on the job soon.

We are very pleased to note that two of our members namely, Capt. R. W. Sullivan, C. C. C. and B. S. M., and M. Willar, C. L. B., have been recipients of a medal, commemorating the visit of their Imperial Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Newfoundland.

Before this article appears in print, Christmastide will be but one more memory, but bowing to the obvious our wish to every member of the I. B. E. W. though belated, still holds good for a Merry Christmas and a most prosperous New Year.

The writer was pleased to hear through the medium of a mutual friend of the whereabouts of his first friend and mentor in the electrical game, Brother James Gorman, at present of Boston, and avails himself of this opportunity to tender personal expressions of esteem and regard and also the best wishes of his contemporaries here in Newfoundland.

RONALD GRIFFIN.

**L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS**

Editor:

With the New Year on the threshold, we wonder if it will be as good as the two years past. Although it is a bit early to predict, this writer believes that with the work already in sight we will have a fair year.

January 1 not only is the first day of the new year, but also the renewing of contracts with our employers. We are happy to state at this writing Local Union No. 527 has again renewed its contracts with every contractor employing union electrical workers.

During the year 1940 we hope to finish construction on Galveston's new Labor Temple. During the past year much work was accomplished on this edifice of labor. As we have written before, this building is being constructed by the crafts themselves. Already the second floor is being occupied for meetings of different labor bodies, thus throwing an income into the building fund of the Temple.

During this whole period of construction one small group of Brothers of this local have carried on the electrical work being done.

Am enclosing a couple of snapshots of this group and would like to see their mugs in the WORKER.

Included in the pictures are: L. Cheatham, Bill Simott, Galveston Labor Council; Fred Sexton, president; W. A. Duke, Local Union No. 527; B. A. Gritta, president Galveston Labor Council; O. C. Unbehegen, Galveston Labor Council; Henry Jeacockel and Ed Raynor.

Thanking you, and so long until next month.

V. L. SUCICH.

(Editor's note: Sorry, your pictures arrived too late for this month's issue.)

**L. U. NO. 533, CHICAGO, ILL.**

Editor:

Local Union No. 533 is quite proud of the fact that the electricians in the Chicago yards are 100 per cent I. B. E. W. What local can say more than that?

Brother Tony Fuerst has missed two meetings in succession. Of course, he is the proud father of a baby girl. It could not be that he wants to get home and play with her? (Or could it?) Then there is the case of Brother Charles Schubert. Chuck is the proud father of a baby boy. Chuck came home one night very excited and loaded with packages. When the Missus asked what they were he did not say a word but started to open them and out came electric trains, an erector set and boxing gloves. They were presents for the baby. Which baby, Chuck? If I am not very much mistaken, Junior is about two months old.

At our meeting of October 20 our local union was honored by the presence of Brother Floyd L. Elliott, general chairman of System Council No. 16. We hope to see more of Brother Elliott in the future.

We want to take this opportunity to thank the members of Local Union No. 546, of Aurora, Ill., for the support and encouragement they gave by their presence at the first of our series of educational programs. We hope to see more of you at our next educational meeting.

THOMAS P. COLLINS.

**L. U. NO. 546, AURORA, ILL.**

Editor:

A new year faces us and with it are many issues that have an important part in the future of organized labor.

Without regard to your political belief, the outcome of the presidential election will have a vital effect on every working man and woman. The protective legislation enacted within the last seven years, although not final or perfect, has raised labor to a much better status.

It was pleasing to note the recent successful application of the Washington job agreement and the Wage and Hour Law against two railroads. In addition, the unemployment insurance, pension, Railway Labor Act are progressive steps for the betterment of labor which we could not risk having canceled.

We need men in the various executive, legislative and judicial offices throughout the country who are friendly toward labor. Remember, the politician who barks of his friendliness toward labor during his campaign and when seated bites the hand that feeds him, is undesirable. Therefore, before going to the polls, satisfy yourself as to the attitude of the candidate and vote regardless of party.

The breach in organized labor should be healed as soon as possible. Evidently some of the C. I. O. members are in a receptive mind, for the Philadelphia Central Body rebuffed J. L. Lewis for his attempted invasion of the construction field of the A. F. of L. Labor needs a united front.

Our local had the pleasure of having in attendance General Chairman Floyd L. Elliott at our December meeting. He outlined the preliminary meeting with the management of the C. B. & Q. R. R. for the purpose of negotiating a new contract. He said the next meeting would probably be the latter part of January or early in February, as there were four cases ahead of

ours. When Brother Elliott visits our local a portion of the meeting is turned into a "quiz" program. He has to do the answering just as the experts on the "Information, Please," program do, for it seems we have an unlimited number of questions.

Some departments in the shops here had a two-weeks' layoff but go back January 2, and we hope for full time for the rest of the year.

Happy New Year!

M. A. CASANOVA.

#### L. U. NO. 547, LINCOLN, NEBR.

Editor:

As this is a new local and I was appointed press secretary, I find it a little difficult to get started on my first letter. However, I am mighty proud to hold this position in the local which has the highest percentage of members signed up of any other local of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Our local consists of the system road electricians and the telephone and telegraph departments. It is with pride that I enclose a picture of the system road electricians, who are signed up 100 per cent. Left to right, standing, are: E. R. Harriman, W. H. Harris, William F. Hartzheim (international representative), C. Redenbarger, C. C. Hofmann, B. D. Jones (financial secretary-treasurer), L. Damrow, T. W. Laughlin, H. Huston, H. T. Cowan, F. L. Elliott (general chairman over all electrical workers on C. B. & Q. R. R.). Seated: O. Colin, C. B. Ellis and John Wilson.

I also wish to put in a good word for the telephone and telegraph departments for the splendid cooperation which we are receiving from them. There is no doubt in our minds but that they will soon be 100 per cent also. We urge those who have not sent in their application as yet to do so at once.

Just a word to all electrical workers of the C. B. & Q. R. R.: Give Brother F. L. Elliott all the cooperation you can. He is an honest and sincere worker who deserves it. Let's put the old I. B. E. W. over on this road like it has never been put over on any other road. Let us hear from other railroad locals. See you next month.

C. REDENBARGER.

#### L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

It was indeed a pleasure to see such a splendid gathering at our last meeting. Old members who have not been seen at a meeting for many moons helped to make our local look like old times. The meeting was specially called to decide what steps we should take regarding the rate of wages for the coming year. Jim Broderick spoke in both French and English, stressing the

need of organization to overcome our difficulties, and how it is so much easier for our officers to negotiate with the electrical contractors whenever it becomes necessary. Right now we have a legitimate claim for higher wages. Since the outbreak of the war many necessities have risen in price; 46 food products have risen in one month 6 per cent and are continuing to rise, this in spite of the government doing its best to curb profiteering. We do not know who raises the prices or why, but we do know we have to pay, consequently, as Jim Broderick states, show him the sincerity to organize and he will do the rest. It's a cinch, boys.

We are pleased to know that most of the members are working, yet the wages are inadequate to meet the expenses of living, so it is up to every member to help strengthen our forces, to back our representatives up when they meet the Builders' Exchange to discuss the wages we are to receive for the coming year.

The officers of this local take this opportunity of wishing old and new members a very happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

GEORGE HILL.

#### L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello, everybody! Back again! When you take a slant at this we will be in our new year of 1940 and I hope that conditions continue to improve as they did in the latter part of '39.

Our general chairman paid our local a visit last meeting night and many important items were thrashed out. We are hoping that when our convention meets in June that the crane rates I have so often mentioned will be straightened out. Our chairman has promised his wholehearted support in this matter and if this is accomplished I think we will have gained some pretty good ground for our electrical department. These rates are detrimental to our progress.

Our good Brother W. D. Shults has been promoted to Sheffield, Ala. We hope that he will enjoy his new place, and we wish him the best of luck. His vacancy was promptly filled by a new man from one of our neighboring roads. All of our men are now employed. Your scribe is now filling the temporary vacancy of shop chairman caused by the promotion of Brother Shults until an election is held.

The prospects for better business here in the South are much better and we are all looking forward to a much happier year.

THE SENTINEL.

#### L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

At this writing, as the year 1939 draws to a close, your correspondent's thoughts dwell briefly on the happenings of the past year, especially in regard to the activities of the I. B. E. W. and our home local.

It is gratifying to feel that real progress has been made both nationally and locally and looking into the future one is of the opinion that further progress will be made by our organization during the year 1940.

Stock in A. F. of L. and the I. B. E. W. continues in its upward course in the minds of the American worker; and why not? When we consider what has been done in the past and is still being done to raise the working standards as well as the living standards of those workers who will listen to the voice of experience of those who have gone down through the years (good years and lean years) preaching the gospel that "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

The worker, organized or unorganized, has benefited by the efforts of those who are continually striving to improve conditions. Members of organized labor should at all times bear this fact in mind, especially when talking to a worker who still is of the opinion that he by his own efforts is responsible for his weekly earnings. Those who are conversant with the facts know that nothing could be farther from the truth.

Local No. 654 is looking forward to continued progress during the coming year. Groundwork has been laid, seed has been sown, so it is natural to expect when these things are done well, results of the right kind will follow.

At our regular meeting held on Thursday, December 28, 1939, business was quickly expedited, in view of the fact that our entertainment committee was again playing host to the members. We are sure that those present enjoyed the festivities and Brothers Anderson, Gardener and Lucke, comprising the committee in charge, continue their good work.

The old piano took another banging by Brother Wade, while Brothers Schell, Wheeler, Lucke and yours truly "quartetted" to their hearts' content. Our B. A., Brother Austin, also chimed in on occasion.

The house committee, composed of Brothers Wheeler, McBride and Dougherty, extend gracious thanks to those members who have so far made the committee's efforts a success. This committee can go just as far as the membership allows, as it is dependent solely on the good will offerings of our members.

If the members so desire, the house committee will provide the following: Blackboard for the apprentice school. Bookcase for the union office. Purchase of technical and practical books in an endeavor to furnish a library that will be of value to all our members. Finance the apprentice school.

These things can and will be done if small donations will be made by all members. Just see Brother Wheeler, the "money man" of the committee. We are sure he plays no favorites in listing donations.

It has been our good fortune to have within our midst for the past several weeks Brother Riley, of the I. O.

Brother Riley has won his way into the hearts and minds of our members. We are profiting by his advice and experience and it is our honest desire that all our members make themselves personally acquainted with Brother Riley, and we assure them of a warm reception while learning many things of value.

J. A. DOUGHERTY.



SYSTEM ROAD ELECTRICIANS OF L. U. NO. 547, WHO ARE SIGNED UP 100 PER CENT

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

The C. I. O.-Chrysler strike is settled for the moment. We say for the moment, for it will probably be only a short time until those under the Red influence will again stop the wheels of industry.

Witness the effort of the "Communist" Industrial Organization, trying to put over the foreman's union. This was the first step, in my opinion, to take over the management of the industry.

It has been stated that before the Mexican labor government seized the American and British oil properties, the support of the C. I. O. labor group was asked. It has also been stated that if a favorable reply had not been received, the seizure would not have taken place. While I believe it is right for Mexico to own her own oil properties, I also believe just reparation should be made and the transfer should have been made through negotiations rather than through the bandit style of Hitler and Stalin.

We have with us today in our country many gangsters who are under the orders of the boss gangsters in Russia and Germany. Some are in high positions, pretending to be patriots and public servants. We noted a short time ago the charge to the jury by Judge James G. Wallace, in whose court one of these gangsters was tried for spending the money of the German Bund to move the furniture of a sweetheart. The

judge said: "You cannot convict this man for his social, political or economic views, nor can you convict him to get rid of him, for that would be a threat to civil liberties." So the gangster was convicted on a minor charge. What about the high crime of preaching anarchy in our country? We have only respect for the judge who administered the law according to the Constitution.

What we need is a law fixing a heavy punishment for preaching anarchy in our country. The lack of such a law is creating a dangerous situation, namely, mob rule, as witness the affair in the small city in the state of Washington, where after an insult from the foreign cult, the American citizens drove them from their hall and wrecked the property.

Note the article in the Daily Worker, the official and filthy rag of Stalin and his gang. In this article President Roosevelt is linked with Wall Street in a plot to use Finland as an excuse for war. How long would a Russian publisher get away with anything like this? His paper would be put out of business and the publisher thrown in jail, but the "Comrades" get by with it. Why? Too many are in the seats of power, both in government and C. I. O. labor unions.

How long would an American last in Russia or Germany if he preached our brand of government in those lands? He would soon be executed as a traitor to their country. Sorry, indeed, is a situation whereby these traitors can take refuge under our

laws of civil liberties and have to be tried for lesser crimes.

Today we are threatened within by aliens bound to a political party that is controlled and manipulated by a foreign power. Anyone who calls himself an American citizen and serves the Communist Party by executing political instructions from Russia is a traitor to our country, regardless of the fact that he can hide under the civil liberties.

Now we note Attorney General Frank Murphy is engaged in prosecuting the A. F. of L. under the Sherman Act. We also note in the news from Washington that the problem of healing the breach between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. has been quietly laid in his lap. Can it be possible that Frank is using the Sherman law as a club to beat the A. F. of L. to its knees in order to force peace? We note that John L. Lewis now claims that no communist can expect to hold any office of power in the C. I. O. Mere words, John! We will believe when we see the evidence that they have been driven out and branded as unprincipled and undesirable aliens.

J. T. WILLIAMSON.

L. U. NO. 709, LIVERPOOL, N. S.

Editor:

Greetings, Brothers, from Local No. 709! It must be a year since this local has appeared in print in the JOURNAL. Time flies, leaving aught but excuses behind.



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Goody.

Life to the boys of No. 708 is just one day's work after another. We forget sometimes to be thankful we have a steady job. Being a union composed entirely of industrial workers, employment has been steady down through the years.

At the present time a determined fight is being made down by the sea to organize the fishermen and fish handlers all along the coast. In one town the companies when being asked to recognize the union, locked the workers out, despite a provincial and federal law giving the workers the right to organize. The men are now doing picket duty. The latest reports from the district are that mounted police have been sent in to break the picket lines. In Canada we are fighting for democracy at home and abroad.

We regret to note so much anti-CIO sentiment in the *ELECTRICAL JOURNAL*. In Canada the trend is mostly for unity. At the last Trades and Labor congress unity was voted down, but there were over 40 resolutions favoring unity sent in and only one against. Local No. 709 voted unanimously for unity and sent a resolution to that effect. The same stand was taken by the unions in Liverpool generally. If the international heads would come back to the rank and file they would find the disruptive tactics being employed by both sides are very distasteful to the workers generally. The present attitude of the leaders voicing their own opinion, even to disrupting the labor movement, is to say the least, most undemocratic.

In Nova Scotia the mine workers and steel workers are on friendly terms with our A. F. of L. unions and we would still be united but for the arbitrary action of certain A. F. of L. heads in ordering the C. I. O. suspension in Canada. The C. I. O. in Nova Scotia, or at least the mine workers, are the most progressive groups we have, making marked advances in cooperatives and adult education. The A. F. of L. has lost a very progressive group in their suspension.

Industrial unionism is essential where the trade union has failed to organize. The C. I. O. has done a good work along that line and is a job the A. F. of L. should have done years ago.

The jurisdictional right as given to the different internationals over certain types of workers is a great detriment to organizing in some industries, particularly the poorly paid groups.

Some of the internationals will collect dues from members just for the sake of the dues and their ability to claim jurisdiction over the workers. We have had cases down this way where international unions have claimed workers who have organized, doing nothing toward the organizing of the workers and intending to do nothing toward aiding them after organized. Such collecting of dues amounts to little more than a racket. This does not apply to the I. B. E. W., for we have an honest organization willing to back us up whenever necessary, but the A. F. of L. as a whole could well do some housecleaning.

We are told to organize into unions, internationals and federations, for in unity there is strength; then the Federation starts to smash the whole thing up from the top. It doesn't make sense.

These lines that have been penned are not written with any axe to grind, but are a summary of how we find things in this end of the country, and are not only my own opinions but are those of most of the active union men hereabout. We want a strong labor organization to fight our battles. The labor laws and regulations in Canada and the United States are behind many of the other countries of the world and many of

the laws that labor has been able to gain have been unenforced. Only by unity and strength can we progress.

Local No. 709 takes this opportunity of extending to our Brothers all over this great land a happy and prosperous New Year.

C. VAN BUSKIRK.

#### L. U. NO. B-723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-723 wants to thank the entertainment committee for the splendid Christmas party which was surely enjoyed by all Brothers and families present. Brother Offerle, who took the part of Santa Claus, sure does a good job and also has a great time with the children. There were 25 games of bingo, which was taken care of by Brothers Benzal, Kryder and Sutton. The prizes were well worth playing for. Three kinds of sandwiches, pop, ice cream and chocolate milk were served. Brothers Chrzan, Brown, Novick and Horton served the sandwiches and Brothers Raub, Householder and Shoppell served the other refreshments. Brothers Hicks and Tindall were at the door and everyone was given an attendance ticket. There was a large prize for a boy and a girl and a live turkey for the man and woman. Brother Strayer's wife and Brother Cattell won the turkeys and when last seen the turkeys were leading them down Main Street. (Hope they didn't get away!)

We had with us Mr. Frank J. Baker, from the telegraph company. He surely enjoyed the evening. Also Mr. Boyd Haney.

Mr. Otto Adams, of City Light and Power, also was present, and how he loves to play bingo.

Moving pictures were enjoyed by all and music was furnished by Miss Mesing and by little Miss Householder and Miss Dauscher.

Brother Shoulders could not be with us as he is in the hospital, and we want to wish you a speedy recovery, Tom, and hurry back because we miss you.

Brother Norris and family were missing also because of sickness, and am sorry to say Brother Norris is now waiting for admittance to a government hospital. Well, remember, Bill, we are all here to help you all we can.

We want to thank Brother Anderson, as chairman of the entertainment committee, for his splendid work and the smooth way in which everything was taken care of. Don't forget, Virgil, there are more Christ-mases coming.

Local Union No. B-723 wishes all locals and Brothers here, there and everywhere, a very happy and prosperous New Year for 1940.

HARRY SUTTON.

#### NOTICE

A person posing as Charles Merle Smith, social security card No. 445-09-6884, about 55 years old, height about five feet 10 inches, weight about 165 pounds, grayish hair, posing as a member of L. U. No. 217, Ogden, Utah, with several working permits from different locals in California, gave a check on a Fresno, Calif., bank which was returned—"no good." We are advised that he is wanted for similar offense in other localities. This man is not a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Look out for him. If you know his whereabouts, advise G. C. Lawton, business manager, L. U. No. 640, 1560 E. Osborn Road, Phoenix, Ariz.

#### L. U. NO. B-760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

As stated in the other letter we sent in we will try to tell something of the members on the job at Hiwassee Dam and their job.

The group on the job holds meetings twice a month to discuss the union business of the members. The attendance has been very good and the business moves along in fine shape. Brother Rodger (Inky) Martin, steward on the job, acts as chairman and very ably handles the business and represents the project at all panel meetings. He is assisted by John (Bugger) Rogers and H. P. (Preacher) Connatser who handled questions during the day in contact with the men on the daylight shift. Brother John L. Reedy has been foreman for about two years and B. E. (Bill) Brewer and Millard (Dirty Foot) Kirk have recently been rated foremen and are exceptionally good lads. In fact the supervision, from top to bottom, on this job is recognized over the T. V. A. as exceptional and the work turned out without strain or trying effort, on schedule and in good shape. L. E. Hinkle, electrical superintendent, while not a member, is one of the boys from the ranks and has been very fair, cooperating in every way possible. Brother Reedy is also instructor in the electrical discussion class held twice a week, which has been very interesting as well as instructive along powerhouse lines.

We wish there was some way to educate members who are elected to office in our local unions so they could, and would, discharge the duties of their offices in a business-like manner. The financial secretaries of some of the local unions whose members have come to this job are sorely in need of instruction as to what to do, how to do it—and when. We have wondered at times if it would not be possible for the I. O. to print manuals on the duties of financial secretaries and how books should be audited and the property of a local union kept track of.

We came into a small local union that "lost" a \$100 Liberty Bond in the bank where they had their checking account. Twelve years after it was put away an old member of the local, by persistent effort, got the bank's cashier to dig it out of their files. In the meantime, by lax business practices, no report on audits, etc., etc., the members all went in arrears, the I. O. sent a representative in to take up their charter, they had to borrow \$100 to square up with the I. O. and all the time they had the money, but they could not find it. We still claim it would pay to have the I. O. send trained auditors and public relations representatives to unionize our many mobilized members in small local unions and take some of the load off our I. O. representatives by educating those we already have organized and teaching them what our organization stands for and what it is doing every day for its members who pay such a small per cent of what they get for their membership in the Brotherhood.

It is appalling how little some of our members know about this first line labor organization. I remember years ago, back in L. U. No. 226, Topeka, Kans., a salesman for the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Woods I think his name was, used to come to town and attend the Central Body and a number of local union meetings. That guy knew more about your organization than most of the old members, and sold more honest to God unionism, along with his tobacco, and put more union pep into the town than any other one man it has been my pleasure to meet.

This letter was intended for the December *JOURNAL*, but we have been waiting on the picture of the group and it has not come in up to date, so we hope it will be in next month.



At present we are attending the 1939 wage conference of the T. V. A. and the T. V. A. Trades and Labor Council. This being my first experience in these conferences I, along with many others, have been very much impressed with the spirit of cooperation shown by all parties. Labor and management sit down around a table and thrash out the problems that confront such an enormous organization as the Tennessee Valley Authority and its employees. Our I. O. is represented by International Vice President G. X. Barker, International Office Representative G. M. Freeman, International Office Representative E. E. McDaniel and International Office Representative C. McMillian. Other unions have their international representatives and all are supported by delegates from the crafts on the jobs being done by the T. V. A.

Brother Barker called to mind, in a meeting, the time when he first dealt with the T. V. A. He was alone and could hardly get a member of the local union, in the town where the meeting was held, to attend with him. Now here are four international office representatives supported by 20 delegates from all over the Authority. Let this be understood, there is no closed shop agreement on the T. V. A. and nonunion employees benefit by all this expense borne by union members. It does not look fair, but it's facts. Such is collective bargaining on the T. V. A., and let it be said for management they are certainly doing their part in a friendly and cooperative spirit.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

On Friday night, November 24, 1939, Local No. B-763 dedicated to their deceased members a beautiful walnut cabinet. This local in its 21 years of existence has lost 11 of its members, most of whom were killed while at work. This local, believing it only fitting that the work of these men for the betterment of organization should be recognized, recently decided that such a memorial cabinet would become a prominent part of our union fixtures.

Accordingly, A. J. Sowton, Frank Arnoldus, and Jimmie Sullivan were appointed as a committee to design and carry out plans for such a cabinet, and with the assistance of the International Office records were obtained giving the date of each Brother's death.

The cabinet itself, two feet by four feet, and four inches deep, was constructed of beautifully finished wood by a craftsman, who, strange as it may seem, has carried a machinist's card for over a quarter of a century, but is now employed as a cabinet-maker. The top of the cabinet was fitted with a 15-watt pink, fluorescent lamp by Brother Sowton. This unit, concealed by the door, sheds a beautifully soft, pink glow over the gold leaf of the couplet and names of the deceased Brothers, while farther down has been hung a miniature spray of flowers, under a cellophane cover.

Reverend Charles Durden, chaplain of the Omaha Central Labor Union since 1936 and the only regularly ordained minister in the United States to serve in such capacity (as far as we know), dedicated the cabinet with a poignant and touching eulogy to those who have gone before and offered a sincere prayer for the families left behind.

This cabinet is to be used in the future as a part of the ceremony of opening and closing of regular meetings, and we believe will serve as a reminder to those present at meetings that the Grim Reaper is waiting constantly for the least bit of carelessness and may also impress the members with the fact that when the meeting is opened they



In this beautiful memorial cabinet are emblazoned the names of deceased members of Local Union No. B-763.

engage in business of a decidedly serious nature.

This local wishes to thank Brother Sowton for his painstaking work in connection with the cabinet, and Jimmie Sullivan feels he was exceedingly lucky that it was only necessary for him to write the couplet. To Frank Arnoldus must go the honor and credit for producing the exquisite pictures, which we hope will find an honored place in the JOURNAL.

The inscription and names are as follows:

Their tasks on earth are finally done,  
Their smiles no more we'll see;  
But in our hearts they shall live on,  
Throughout Eternity.

Brother K. A. Petterson—Died September 23, 1921.

Brother Fred Ulrich—Died June 28, 1923.

Brother John Bell—Died September 18, 1924.

Brother J. O'Hare—Died February 12, 1925.

Brother C. L. Gustafson—Died February 14, 1925.

Brother A. N. Murdock—Died August 26, 1926.

Brother James H. Jones—Died May 29, 1928.

Brother M. J. Mooney—Died May 14, 1931.

Brother Max Godlip Drier—Died October 17, 1935.

Brother Edward Albert Connoran—Died August 27, 1939.

Brother Floyd A. Sickler—Died September 1, 1939.

Well, another Christmas party for the children of our members has passed into history and a party that was a fitting climax to a year of patient endeavor by our hard working hall committee. Each child was presented with the gift that he or she had requested, whenever possible; the tree was huge and beautifully lighted and trimmed; a gently falling snow outdoors added the last Christmassy touch and made it even more cozy and comfortable

inside the hall. Santa Claus did his stuff as per specifications, and after all the pretty wrappings had been torn away, then the fun really began, with trucks whizzing everywhere, drag lines operating, sewing sets being tried out, even toy sewing machines made their appearance, while several dolls captivated their owners' hearts and the boys whooped over knives, footballs, building sets and all the other things that delight the heart of the growing boy.

We dislike to pass to the more mundane things of life, but we must again emphasize that there is no work in this vicinity, and many of our own locals are not working. Do not come to Omaha for work. There just "haint" any.

Montie James is progressing very nicely along the road to full recovery and we all are looking forward to the day when we again see him present at our meetings. George Robinson hasn't been in the best of health, but is still on the job, while colds, flu and grippe are raising hob with dispositions and handkerchiefs. And 10 below is predicted for tomorrow. Oh, boy!

This column, inasmuch as it will appear in a brand new year and the start of a new decade, should be full of sparkling bon mots, scintillating bits of wisdom and much sage advice, BUT, the old punch just isn't there, the typewriter keys just don't click the way they should and the brain is as sluggish and dull as swamp water.

So, in order to conserve space for more meritorious and deserving articles, we can only say:

May only the good things of life be your portion during 1940.

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

L. U. NO. 852, CORINTH AND TUPELO, MISS.

Editor:

Why Capital Does Not Want Organized Labor

The general public looks upon organized labor as a body of men who are organized for the purpose of attempting to force the manufacturer or employer to raise their wages to whatever high status they may wish, and to limit the work to an absolute minimum, to work as they please and to keep up as much confusion as possible. The employer in general feels that his plant would be wrecked and many serious damages incurred should a union spring up within his bounds.

Now, men, we have a big job to perform. We must first conduct ourselves as law abiding, faithful employees. We must take up our daily tasks and perform them thoroughly, quickly, but safely. To maintain a higher standard of living, we must deliver a higher standard of work, as only organized men are able to do. We, the men on the inside of our different trades unions, know that the chief reason for so much concern is that the employers really do appreciate the value of organizations. They know just when and how to tighten the reins to call hard times, low wages, distress and even poverty to the people who so gallantly have given the best of their lives to these concerns whereby they have gained their profits. If they need additional profits, it is an easy trick to cut our wages and in reality we are forced to dig up whatever is required.

If our bankers were not organized, why do they know our financial standings in other banks so well?

If we fail to pay our grocery bills on time, why are we refused credit at other groceries?

When our loved ones lie sick in bed and we feel an urgent need to call in another doctor, why will the other doctor refuse to come in and give a helping hand—even when the life of a human being is at stake?

In most states even lawyers are forced to pass the state bar examination and line up with the craft before they are allowed to take a case into court.

Yes, fellows, we are not fooled one bit. They are organized within but unorganized without. They do not believe in unions when we ask for a wage conference and a closed shop. However, when we ask for credit, that is another story. They will let us know tomorrow. Why should they let us know tomorrow the thing we seek now? They have to check our record through their credit associations. Yes, they know the value of organized labor, too. They know well the three outstanding factors which would be a great asset to them, such as safety, service and production. In order to cope with production they would rather hire a few extra men. They are not concerned in providing adequate, safe working conditions, because their men wouldn't know how to handle them, and should someone get hurt or killed, this would be no reflection upon their good name as an industrial manufacturer. Our slick and slimy black-tongued political apes have so fixed our laws that those who leave the graves of their loved ones will be met with a summons to court to answer a suit of damage caused by our bones and flesh gumming up the wheels of industry.

If it were taken to heart and really became an intelligent issue in the minds of the utility and manufacturing heads, they would be compelled to stand by their own convictions and abide by the laws, rules and regulations of trades unions under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor.

We only ask for an honest day's pay and agree to give an honest day's work. Who among the commercial world today would paint a sign across his factory, bank or store that he would not be honest or fair to his employees? On the other side of the fence these things are deeply meditated in his heart—they know the minute they acknowledge they won't be true and fair that their visit to this world is over. They also know that when they agree to be honest and fair they have already signed a treaty with the various trades unions.

Mr. Banker, Mr. Doctor, Mr. Groceryman, Mr. Clothing Store Manager, and also my dear friends of the reverend clergy, what part of your living comes from men of organized labor? Your eyes would go into a total eclipse if you only knew one-half the truth.

If it were not for organized labor, civilization could not exist. Why do you outwardly misuse and abuse organized labor when inwardly you cherish with all your heart those rich, mellow, exorbitant profits you have received, due to your status in being well organized? Why did you so thoroughly organize to the point that the federal government had to enact a law giving free speech and liberty to labor, allowing them to organize and ask for a bargaining committee?

Of course you shudder in shame when you realize that the laboring man has at last come into his own, and knows how badly he has been abused and mistreated.

We, who are humans, frequently make mistakes. We are only able to guide the destiny of our future by the mistakes of our past. Labor in sowing seeds of regret in the past has put on a new hop-

per and is now sowing seeds that will live forever. They will stand as a memorial over the passing of time, thus educating your people to realize what great and noble things organized labor stands for, what it means to industry and to the general public.

S. B. CHAMBERS.

#### L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Local No. 912 has very little news to report this month. Work is keeping steady and working forces are being maintained at the same level as last month. If employment kept pace with the rising income, very few of our Brothers would be unemployed. Yet we cannot grumble, as the majority of our furloughed Brothers are in temporary employment. Two electricians were placed at the Union Terminal in Cleveland, which we hope will carry them through the winter.

The 2-cent-a-mile railway fare was beaten down, so the prevailing sliding fare will continue. The N. Y. C. and B. & O. were for the lower fare, but they were outvoted by the other eastern roads. Lower fares mean more passengers.

Our Local No. 912's president, Merle Jameson, has been put up the scale of promotion and is now a salaried man. We hope it will be a permanent promotion, but now we will need a new president. We offer our congratulations to Jamey and thank him for his services while with the local. He made many a call to get a Brother out to work when a regular failed to turn up to work.

ELECTRO.

#### L. U. NO. 917, MERIDIAN, MISS.

Editor:

Well, here I am again. First, I want to state that our meeting nights have been changed from the second and fourth Fridays to the second and fourth Mondays, and that our meeting place has been changed from Legion Hall to the fourth floor of the Lamar Building. Maybe this will result in better attendance as it will not conflict with the Friday night baseball and football games.

Our attendance for the year 1939 was only 52 per cent of a perfect record, but on the twenty-second of December, we held a banquet and the attendance for this occasion was more than 78 per cent. I think a banquet each meeting night would result in a much better attendance record for the next year, and would be better than non-attendance fines. Anyway, the banquet was a huge success and every one present enjoyed it, there being no after-dinner speeches. Only one incident marred the evening, we being forced to listen to Brother F. E. Wilson sing "Jingle Bells," accompanied by Brother S. D. Peller, Sr., at the piano.

Several of the Brothers have paid us a visit in the hope of getting work, but I want to warn all the members that there is not much work in Meridian at the present. In fact quite a few of our members are out of work.

I also want to inform Brother J. E. Morrison, Jr., of L. U. No. B-355 of Burlington, N. C., that the "hot biscuits remark" was all in fun. However, I have had quite a few congratulatory letters about the method of getting hot biscuits regularly.

O. H. BARHAM.

#### I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at

**\$9.00**

#### L. U. NO. B-981, NEWARK, OHIO

Editor:

Local No. B-981 is happy to report that it has taken in 20 new members this summer, employees of the Andrews Asphalt Co., of Hamilton, Ohio, who were working at Circleville, Ohio, on the R. E. A.

Local No. B-981 and International Representative W. W. Wilson got an agreement with the Andrews Company and their men. I am very sorry to hear the Andrews Company lost their bid on some extensions in this part of the state, as some of the men would like to stay in Circleville.

On my vacation this summer in Wisconsin I met a Mr. Gray, of Bloomington, Ill., who was a true sport, and I am wondering if he got his big fish that he was working so hard to get when I was there. Mr. Gray, if you did, I wish you would write and tell me so.

I hear the Henry Construction Co. has another R. E. A. job to do. Here is a company that is 100 per cent union and we wish them luck.

W. E. PETTY.

#### L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

Greetings and salutations! For this is the time when your correspondent wishes all the Brothers and the staff of the JOURNAL a belated merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year on behalf of myself and all the members of L. U. No. B-1073.

We hope that the year 1940 will be bigger and better than ever, due in part to our membership in and support of the I. B. E. W. The economists promise us a prosperous year in the building and manufacturing industries and this is the signal for all the members to stick together and see that we get our just share of this increased business.

We would also like to see 1940 go down in history as the year in which the 30-hour week gets to be a reality throughout the industry instead of just a pleasant dream for most of us.

There is nothing of note taking place in this district at the present time, probably because all our members are busy celebrating a bigger and better Christmas and New Year's. The joy of the season was heightened for the members of our local by the thoughtfulness of Mr. W. C. Robinson, president of National Electric Products Corp., who continued his annual practice of distributing baskets of food to all of his employees.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Robinson for his generosity. The head of many a plant has discontinued all gifts to his employees upon the advent of a union in the plant.

The only shadow on an otherwise perfect holiday season was the announcement of the death of two of our members. Brothers Joseph Sovich and Walter Kucharzyk have left us forever but they will long be remembered as good union men.

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL.

#### L. U. NO. B-1098, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Editor:

Joseph Jenks Junior High School was the scene of a kiddies' Christmas party Saturday afternoon, sponsored by Local Union No. B-1098, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, comprising employees of Collyer Insulated Wire Company, both Pawtucket and Central Falls plants.

More than 600 attended. The children were entertained by a program of movies; a dancing act was given by Jean Becker, and feats of magic were performed by Friskella. Santa Claus presented gifts to the youngsters. Refreshments were served. Company officials present were William H. Barney, Arthur

## *Into The Quality Group*

Today your magazine—in appearance, in contents and in influence—ranks with the leading magazines of the world.

It has solved the problem of clothing facts with interest, often with glamour.

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When a technical, specialized organ takes on general and public interest, it becomes a monument to the principle of cooperation between readers and editor.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL



HUNDREDS GATHERED TO ENJOY L. U. NO. B-1098's CHRISTMAS PARTY

Dexter, Earl Day, M. Midgley, Harry Matthews, John McCann and Joseph Foldy.

The committee included John McCabe, Leon Mathieu, Owen Farrell, Joseph Knowles, Robert Perry, Walter Lord, Charles Harrop, Ann Tarsky, Walter Radican, Joseph McGill, Maxwell Smith, Alexander Cromby and Wilfred Smith.  
J. J. McCABE.

#### L. U. NO. B-1106, QUEBEC, QUE.

Editor:

Local No. B-1106 says howdy! This is our maiden trip to this column. Have just celebrated our second anniversary. Our local is composed of linemen, operators, maintenance men and meter installers, employees of Quebec Power Co., all working on monthly salary basis. This local was born September, 1937, and got our first working agreement signed April, 1938. Seven months of hard night and day work, and by hard I mean h-a-r-d, as the company sure put up a stiff and long fight; but the spoils of a hard fight are more appreciated after it's won, especially when the stakes are high, as they were in our case. We had to take a strike vote and resort to the Department of Labor at Ottawa, who sent a conciliator who eventually brought both parties to an understanding. We got recognition of our local, a working agreement for the balance of 1938 and three cheers for the working committee.

I hereby take time out to give thanks and credit to our organizer, Jim Broderick, for his timely advice and the "technique" of an old warrior in the long grind to our success and progress, and also thank Broth-

ers Bill Walsh, of Local B-1118, and Joseph Matte, of Quebec, provincial representative of the A. F. of L., for their many favors and suggestions, which were surely needed, as we "novices" at this time, in this kind of transaction now really appreciate, after the smoke has cleared away and smooth sailing appears ahead.

In two years we obtained a 48-hour week for switchboard operators and trouble shooters (operators were doing 56 and trouble shooters 72 to 91). We got one week's vacation with pay for linemen and increases in pay from \$5 to \$25 monthly, time and a half for overtime, with equal distribution of same, a thing sorely needed, as favoritism existed in that line. Straight time prevailed for overtime before agreement was obtained. We have 19 clauses in our agreement, and both the company and members have respected every one of them, as all grievances have been discussed and ironed out to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Our local is composed of about 25 per cent English and the balance French-speaking members, and all literature and correspondence has to be interpreted in both languages, which, incidentally, gives Brother Tony Bernier some uncomfortable moments, especially when three or four big words crop up in succession, and he has to "holler" for time out or a dictionary. But there is a wonderful spirit of cooperation and understanding (which the I. B. E. W. has helped to improve) existing between French and English speaking members, which all makes up for a strong united spirit in our local.

There is still a large field of eligible

members in this district who are slowly trickling in, as we are enrolling members every month.

We were honored last summer by the visit of their gracious Majesties, our King and Queen, and sure gave them a royal reception and, contrary to the statements of some radically controlled press sheets, did not have armed guard or bullet-proof car, but rode in open type car through a lavishly decorated city, amid deafening acclaim from a loyal population, perched on houses, on walls, in windows and on every point of vantage to get a glimpse of their King and Queen and a space to wave a tiny Union Jack.

I would like to contest Brother J. W. Flynn's story from Local B-18 on Montana having the largest trout in the world, as I thought we had 'em all licked up here in Quebec in our National Park, 20 miles from this city. Boy! Are they mean and hard on tackle! So hark, all you brother anglers, when vacation time comes around, come up to Quebec, the ideal vacationland of the North, and hook on to some of our speckled tackle smashers and go back and write this column about it.

As you all know, our country is now at war, and although so far we have not felt any serious effects, we know and fully expect a high cost of living to prevail in the near future and are going to work hard in an attempt to keep our wage scale on a level with same.

We had our provincial election here on October 25 and all the eyes of Canada were trained on the outcome, which was a complete rout for the party (National Union) in power, whose orators were using for a platform the high expenses incurred by the participation of Canada in this war. But they bit off more than they could chew. The French-Canadians of this province (they are 90 per cent here) stepped up to the line in a body on polling day and showed the rest of the world their patriotism by knocking for the well known 10-yard loss (76 seats to 13) those soap box artists who were trying to tell the rest of the world that this province was not in favor of supporting our mother country and were kicking "on high" about the high financial support our federal government at Ottawa had voted to this end.

This government also passed several labor laws, then turned right around and made their own employees exempt from same, an act that all organized labor has hollered against, but to no avail. It was dictated so! But we did not forget this on polling day, which is one day that everybody has his own little say.

Our Red Cross contribution campaign is in full sway here just now; started a month ago. Their aim was \$50,000 for Quebec City. By closing date, December 1, we have just touched the \$80,000 mark, with still a few days to go. Another proof of patriotism from this province! Well, Brothers, this is all the news from "up in the sticks" for today, so will close wishing you all a Merry Christmas and best of luck, prosperity and health for the coming New Year.

BILL HURLEY.

#### Safety Hint

This idea for testing rubber gloves is sent in by R. E. Woodward, of Local Union No. B-304. Grasp a rubber glove by the top outside corners of the cuff. Move the hands so as to whirl the fingers around the cuff, thereby rolling the cuff up and sealing in the air. If the cuff is tightly rolled and the air escapes through the fingers or palm of glove, it is unfit to use.



# IN MEMORIAM



**Thomas D. Cave, L. U. No. B-77**

*Initiated November 3, 1936*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record that our Heavenly Father has, in His infinite wisdom, seen fit to remove from our midst our highly esteemed and loved Brother, Thomas D. Cave; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-77, of Everett, Wash., has lost a true and loyal Brother whose sunny outlook on life will always be remembered by those who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-77 extends to his wife and family its heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

WALTER UTT,  
JOHN MONTGOMERY,  
VERNE FAHLSTROM,  
Committee.

**Charles W. Turner, L. U. No. 210**

*Initiated November 4, 1903*

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved friend and I. O. Brother, Charles W. Turner; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 210, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply mourn the loss of a Brother who had always been on the level and true to his obligation; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our beloved "Skip."

EDDIE CASTO,  
E. W. JONES,  
CHARLES EICHORST,  
Committee.

**Oliver K. Flynn, L. U. No. 862**

*Initiated March 29, 1930*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 862, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Oliver K. Flynn, who passed away as the result of an accident. He was a man, a Brother and a friend to all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and be entered in the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

J. E. ROSS,  
J. P. RITCH,  
C. W. MORRISON,  
Committee.

**John Richard Myers, L. U. No. 466**

*Initiated January 2, 1935*

It is with a feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. 466, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, John Richard Myers; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. R. MILLER,  
J. M. STURGEON,  
L. B. STURGEON,  
Committee.

**Harry G. Durham, L. U. No. B-17**

*Initiated February 17, 1919*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry G. Durham; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-17, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Durham one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-17 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-17 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-17 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

F. DONAHUE,  
BERT ROBINSON,  
G. H. HANAHAN,  
Committee.

**Charles E. Turner, L. U. No. 340**

*Initiated September 26, 1933*

It is with a feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 340, I. B. E. W., record the death of our departed Brother, Charles E. Turner.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

C. W. MALCOLM,  
Recording Secretary.

**C. Sharman, L. U. No. 213**

*Initiated August 11, 1919*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, C. Sharman; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Sharman, Local Union No. 213, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 213 recognizes its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FRANK PLANTEC,  
G. D. PFERRY,  
B. J. YARD,  
Committee.

**Jesse M. Gray, L. U. No. 713**

*Initiated December 15, 1910*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Jesse M. Gray, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 713; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother and that they be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 713 and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days and that we stand in silence one minute as a tribute to his memory.

ADOLPH NAESSENS,  
WILLIAM RUDOLPH,  
ALBERT SHORT,  
Committee.

**Charles Hendrickson, L. U. No. B-110**

*Initiated March 30, 1937*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-110, I. B. E. W., record the death, December 8, 1939, of our departed friend and Brother, Charles Hendrickson.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

T. HALL,  
A. FRANE,  
O. KINDER,  
Committee.

**Francis A. Boyle, L. U. No. B-868**

*Initiated November 26, 1937*

We, the members of Local Union No. B-868, mourn the death of one of our members, Francis A. Boyle, age 59 years. He was employed at the General Cable Corporation's Bayonne plant as a pressman. The deceased had worked there for 16 years.

Francis Boyle was an active member in all affairs of the local since its inception.

He had been ailing for a period of 14 months.

Local Union No. B-868 with sorrow and regret extends its deepest sympathies to his widow, Mrs. Hannah Boyle, and children.

The late Francis Boyle had been a resident of Bayonne for 25 years. Before he came to Bayonne he lived in Freeland, Pa., and was a member of the United Mine Workers' Union there.

A. BRONOVICKI,  
Press Secretary.

**George Robert Frank, L. U. No. 633**

*Initiated July 9, 1935*

Whereas Almighty God, on December 10, 1939, removed from our midst George R. Frank; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 633 stand at silent attention for one minute and that the charter be draped for 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we express our sorrow and sympathy to his family, and that a copy of this tribute be sent to our Journal for publication.

M. C. ENGELHARDT,  
Financial Secretary.

**Ben Slater, L. U. No. 65**

*Initiated May 24, 1924*

The entire membership of Local Union No. 65 deeply mourns the passing of our dearly beloved friend and Brother, Ben Slater. To those of us who knew Ben most intimately, the recollection of him will ever be of his sincerity, fairness and loyalty.

To the family of our departed Brother we extend our heartfelt sympathy and warm assurance that we mourn with them in their great bereavement.

A copy of the above shall be given to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal and one included in the minutes of our local.

T. W. ROBBINS,  
RUSSELL WILLIAMS,  
JOHN LEWIS,  
Committee.

**A. A. Helvey, L. U. No. B-18**

*Reinitiated October 4, 1918*

It is with a deep feeling of sadness that we, as fellow members of Local Union No. B-18, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our friend and loyal member, Brother A. A. Helvey; and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize our loss in the passing of Brother Helvey and express our appreciation of his loyalty to the cause of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deep sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our lodge and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days.

W. R. SAUNDERS,  
J. E. HORNE,  
C. O. ECKLES,  
Committee.

**Jimmie H. Stephens, L. U. No. B-9**

*Initiated March 12, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Jimmie Stephens; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Stephens one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,  
EMMETT R. GREEN,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

**William L. Epperson, L. U. No. 53**

*Reinitiated October 2, 1923*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to suddenly call from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, William L. Epperson; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Epperson, Local Union No. 53, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal Brother whose kind deeds and noble spirits are appreciated most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 53, I. B. E. W., extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the beloved family and relatives of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 53, I. B. E. W., a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother Epperson.

JOSEPH CLAUGHLEY,  
D. C. MOSBY,  
WILLIAM BURKREY,  
Committee.

**D. H. Guinan, L. U. No. 629**

*Initiated May 9, 1927*

Whereas Divine Providence has seen fit to remove by death our esteemed Brother, D. H. Guinan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 629, I. B. E. W., tender the bereaved widow and family of our departed Brother our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of trial; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, a copy be forwarded to his widow and family, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal.

J. F. GILLESPIE,  
Recording Secretary.

**William Finlay, L. U. No. 949**

*Initiated January 5, 1939*

For the second time during the past year we are obliged to record another death—that of Brother William Finlay. His passing away leaves us with true sorrow and bereavement, for he was a man who had the respect of all who knew him. He was very faithful and conscientious in his work and had been employed by the local power company for more than a quarter of a century. It is with a feeling of utmost friendliness that the members of Grand Forks Branch, Local Union No. 949, extend to his family their heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be placed on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

WILBUR O. BOURASSA,  
B. M. RYAN,  
S. T. INDRIDSON,  
Committee.

**William Vogelsang, L. U. No. B-102**

*Initiated November 17, 1921*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-102, I. B. E. W., record the death of our loyal and faithful Brother, William Vogelsang, on December 17, 1939; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM H. CROSS,  
PETER HOEDEMAKER,  
ORESTE CERRUTI,  
Committee.

**John M. Lemmond, L. U. No. 734**

*Initiated July 2, 1936*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 734, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, John M. Lemmond; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to the members of his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for the period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy be sent to the family of the Brother and a copy be sent our official Journal for publication.

W. H. BAKER,  
JOHN D. FOSTER,  
V. M. SYLVESTER,  
Committee.

**John McCullough, L. U. No. 6**

*Initiated August 28, 1939*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother John McCullough; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

G. MATTISON,  
A. LUBIN,  
C. FOEHN,  
Committee.

**George Hewitt, L. U. No. B-160**

*Initiated March 23, 1937*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, George Hewitt; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute and extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 160, and these resolutions be printed in the Journal of the Electrical Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of reverence to his memory we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,  
Press Secretary.

**F. H. McCormick, L. U. No. B-145**

*Reinitiated December 19, 1919*

Again the Divine Spirit, purveyor of life, has seen fit to visit our midst and remove from us our esteemed and loyal member, F. H. McCormick, on December 16, 1939.

Brother McCormick, during the entire period of membership in Local Union No. B-145, consisting of almost 20 years, was found to be a member who believed in the precepts of our constitution; therefore we, the members of Local Union No. B-145, Rock Island, Ill., do hereby, in meeting assembled, offer our sincere sympathy and condolence to his family, and further instruct our secretary to convey a copy of this missive to his family, one to be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy to be spread upon our minutes.

FLOYD E. WILSON,  
J. C. LYON,  
LEO PAULSEN,  
Committee.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM DECEMBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1939**

L. U.	Name	Amount
5	H. Trautman	\$1,000.00
17	Harry G. Durham	1,000.00
I. O.	William Lane	1,000.00
1047	John H. Perry	1,000.00
79	Julius E. Soper	750.00
48	M. L. Everett	500.00
I. O.	William Leyburn	1,000.00
103	W. W. Peck	1,000.00
53	William Epperson	1,000.00
I. O.	John B. Strickland	1,000.00
1	John Abel	1,000.00
326	David Gilchrist	1,000.00
862	O. K. Flynn	1,000.00
429	E. L. Hicks	300.00
134	William A. Williamson	1,000.00
3	Harry McCann	1,000.00
713	Jesse M. Gray	1,000.00
595	C. T. Ortman	475.00
I. O.	William L. Maplethorpe	1,000.00
145	F. H. McCormick	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles Lehner	1,000.00
597	W. A. Kraft	1,000.00
65	Ben Slater	1,000.00
I. O.	Peter J. Burke	1,000.00
I. O.	William W. Gilbert	1,000.00
9	M. Soderman	825.00
134	Paul E. Bermann	1,000.00
3	John Collins	1,000.00
160	George W. Hewitt	475.00
I. O.	John Etges	1,000.00
I. O.	W. J. Munly	1,000.00
466	J. R. Myers	50.00
I. O.	J. M. Riles	1,000.00
408	A. R. Cook	1,000.00
213	Charles E. Sharman	1,000.00
633	George R. Frank	150.00
110	Charles Hendrickson	150.00
77	Tom Cave	150.00
Total		\$31,825.00

**LINEMAN LINGO**

(Continued from page 15)

- hard place for a "limberneck" to get service.
- Baloney—Cable.
- Baloney Bender—A wireman who works with heavy cable.
- Bible—The electric code.
- Bicycle—A chain drill for boring holes.
- Boomer—A lineman who always worked on the installation of new transmission lines.
- Drifter—A lineman who wants to see the world.
- Floater—A lineman who would quit in the middle of the job.
- Bull Pen—Where the construction crew collected before and after work.
- Slave Market—The office of an employment agency.
- Gopher—A "go for this and go for that" helper.
- Goulash—Insulating compound.
- Half-Power—A lineman who could not follow the lead of the rawhide leader; sometimes a lineman working off a jag.
- Jew Conductor—A ground return.
- Narrow-back—An inside wireman.
- Persuader—A hammer.
- Equalizer—A pair of connectors when used in a fight.
- Rough Neck—A trouble chaser.
- Hooks—Early form of climbers which go down outside the legs, called Westerns because they were standard with the Western Union.
- Lady Slippers—Name applied to present day climbers by old timers.
- Bottles—Glass insulators.
- Clum Some—A greenhorn lineman.
- Grunt or Ground Hog—A lineman's helper.
- Skinner—Man who drove the wagon.
- Rabbit Scrap Copper—Collected and traded for tobacco and liquor.

—Edison Electric Institute Bulletin.

# Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following is new:

BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
Kansas City, Mo.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

## Complete List

### CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,<br>419 Lafayette St., New York City. | STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh,<br>Pa.            | WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.                                |
| TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.                                   | STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.                       | GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg.,<br>Pittsburgh, Pa.             |
| ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.                                       | BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport,<br>Conn.            | HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353<br>Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J. |
| NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO.,<br>Etna, Pa.                          | NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS<br>CORP., Ambridge, Pa.     | WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.                                  |
| SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon<br>St., Chicago, Ill.          | THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St.,<br>Elizabeth, N. J. | CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th<br>St., Chicago, Ill.         |

### SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St.,<br>New York City.                       | WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC.,<br>Covington, Ky.               | MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des<br>Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.                   |
| COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300<br>Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.    | PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin,<br>Pa.                             | C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St.,<br>Chicago, Ill.                          |
| EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th<br>Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.                     | SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie<br>St. Chicago, Ill.            | FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis,<br>Mo.   |
| I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New<br>York City.                         | BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St.,<br>Chicago, Ill.               | THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO.,<br>1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.          |
| FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50<br>Paris St., Newark, N. J.                | CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426<br>S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill. | BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.,<br>7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.          |
| LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.,<br>17 E. 40th St., New York City.           | PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC.,<br>Philadelphia, Pa.             | CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY,<br>Cleveland, Ohio.                                 |
| METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.,<br>22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y. | KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING<br>CO., Newark, N. J.                | LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleve-<br>land, Ohio.                                    |
| ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs<br>Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.                   | CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W.<br>Lake St., Chicago, Ill.       | POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th<br>St., Cleveland, Ohio.                      |
| WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG.<br>CO., St. Louis, Mo.                         | ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500<br>S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill. | LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleve-<br>land, Ohio.                                    |
| J. P. MANYPENNY, Philidelphia, Pa.   | REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave.,<br>Chicago, Ill.             | AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP.,<br>Minerva, Ohio.                                  |
| STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll<br>St., Brooklyn, N. Y.                   | HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West<br>Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.      | PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadel-<br>phia, Pa.                                     |
| COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE<br>CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.       | MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton<br>Ave., Chicago, Ill.         | GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01<br>Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City,<br>N. Y. |
|  | GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N.<br>Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill. |  |

### ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO.,<br>INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City. | L. J. LOEFFLER INC., 351-3 West 41st St.,<br>New York City. | AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van<br>Buren St., Chicago, Ill. |
| ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St.,<br>New York City.                  |   | STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150<br>Varick St., New York City.    |

### OUTLET BOXES

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|---|--|--|
| KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO.,<br>1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.                               | UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg,<br>W. Va.                       |
| TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  | ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,<br>419 Lafayette St., New York City. | HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353<br>Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J. |
| NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS<br>CORP., Ambridge, Pa.                        | STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223<br>N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  | BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Phila-<br>delphia, Pa.                 |
| ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210<br>N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.       | STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh,<br>Pa.                          | PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadel-<br>phia, Pa.                     |

## WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.  
 CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.  
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.  
 BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.  
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.  
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.  
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.  
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.  
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.  
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.  
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION OF THE OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

## ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.  
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.  
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

## WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

## LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandevier St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.  
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.  
 M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.  
 FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.  
 FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.  
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.  
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.  
 THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.  
 G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.  
 WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.  
 CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.  
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2670 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.  
 MOE BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.  
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.  
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.  
 BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.  
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.  
 CENTURY LIGHTING INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.  
 FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.  
 KLI EGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.  
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.  
 THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.  
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.  
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.  
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.  
 MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermillion, Ohio.  
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.  
 B. B. BELL, 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 ARTHUR CLOUGH CO., 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 THE LUMINAIRE CO., 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SCHWEITZER BROTHERS, INC., 2837 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.

MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 CARR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 132 Schieffelin St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 STEPHEN BOWERS METAL SPINNING, 814 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 C. W. COLE CO., INC., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 STANDARD ILLUMINATING COMPANY, 2614 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 EAGLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2932 E. Gage Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.  
 THE FELDMAN COMPANY, 612 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 FORD HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 CHAPPEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 123 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.  
 BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.  
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.  
 BUTT SHORE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 CENTRE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.  
 ELECTRICAL METAL PRODUCTS, INC., 49 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 GLOBE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HALCOLITE COMPANY, INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HERMAN PERLA, INC., 176 Worth St., New York City.  
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.  
 MAJESTIC METAL S. and S. CO., INC., 67 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 PURITAN LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 R & R LIGHTING PRODUCTS, INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.  
 MAX SCHAFFER CO., INC., Stagg and Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.  
 BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.



**LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS**

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

**PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES**

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.  
 ROBERT ABBEY, INC., 9 West 29th St., New York City.  
 ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.  
 ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.  
 AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.  
 ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.  
 ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roeb-ling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.  
 AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.  
 FREDERICK BAUMAN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.  
 BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.  
 J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brook-lyn, N. Y.  
 BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.  
 C. N. BURMAN CO., 10 West 20th St., New York City.  
 CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.  
 CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.  
 COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.  
 DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.  
 DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.  
 DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.  
 DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.  
 DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.  
 EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.  
 ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.  
 FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.  
 H. GOLDBERG, INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.  
 GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.  
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.  
 PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.  
 J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.  
 MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.  
 HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.  
 INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.  
 WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.  
 LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.  
 LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.  
 LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.  
 LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.  
 LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.  
 METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.  
 MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.  
 MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 NATALIE SHADES, INC., 10 West 20th St., New York City.  
 NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.  
 WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.  
 S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.  
 ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broad-way, New York City.  
 PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.  
 PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pit-kin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.  
 QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.  
 QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.  
 REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.  
 RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.  
 S & J ROLES, 23 E. 21st St., New York City.  
 RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.  
 L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.  
 GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.  
 SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.  
 SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.  
 L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.  
 SHELBURNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.  
 SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.  
 S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.  
 STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.  
 STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West 24th St., New York City.  
 STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.  
 STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.  
 TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.  
 TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St., New York City.  
 UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.  
 VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.  
 WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.  
 WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.  
 WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.  
 WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

**ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES**

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER-ING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

**ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES**

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Bar- clay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

**ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING**

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.  
 CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

**RADIO MANUFACTURING**

- AIR KING PRODUCTS**, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**ANSLEY RADIO CORP.**, 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.  
**DAVID BOGEN CO., INC.**, 663 Broadway, New York City.  
**DE WALD RADIO CORP.**, 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.  
**UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES**, 508 6th Ave., New York City.  
**FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC**, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
**REMLER COMPANY, LTD.**, San Francisco, Calif.  
**AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC.**, 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.  
**GAROD RADIO**, 115 4th Ave., New York City.  
**RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY**, Camden, N. J.  
**ESPEY RADIO**, 67 Irving Place, New York City.
- INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA**, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.  
**LUXOR RADIO CORP.**, 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.  
**REGEL RADIO**, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.  
**TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA**, 69 Wooster St., New York City.  
**TODD PRODUCTS CO.**, 179 Wooster St., New York City.  
**PILOT RADIO CORP.**, 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.  
**DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION**, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.  
**CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA**, South Plainfield, N. J.  
**GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION**, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.  
**CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION**, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- WELLS-GARDNER & CO.**, 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
**HALSON RADIO CO.**, Norwalk, Conn.  
**TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP.**, 484 Broome St., New York City.  
**COSMIC RADIO CORP.**, 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.  
**BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION**, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
**COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP.**, 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.  
**SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP.**, 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
**ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP.**, 30 East 10th St., New York City.  
**CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.**, Closter, N. J.  
**BLUDWORTH, INC.**, 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.

**SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES**

**UNION INSULATING CO.**, Parkersburg, W. Va.

**ELECTRIC BATTERIES**

- UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY**, Chicago, Ill.  
**FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO.**, Chicago, Ill.  
**MONARK BATTERY CO., INC.**, 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES**

**UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP.**, New York City.

**DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES**

- ACME BATTERY, INC.**, 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**GELARDIN, INC.**, 49 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP.**, New York City.  
**METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.**, 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

**ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING**

- UNION ELECTRIC CO.**, 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
**GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP.**, 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
**ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC.**, 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.  
**LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO.**, 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
**ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC.**, 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
**CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES**, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.  
**VOLTARC TUBES, INC.**, 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.  
**UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP.**, 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

**FLOOR BOXES**

- STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY**, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
**RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY**, 125 Barclay St., New York City.  
**NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP.**, Ambridge, Pa.  
**THOMAS & BETTS CO.**, 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

**HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES**

**VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP.**, 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

- C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION**, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO.**, 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.  
**NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP.**, Ambridge, Pa.  
**CARL BAJOHRT LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO.**, St. Louis, Mo.  
**ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO.**, Stamford, Conn.  
**SAMSON UNITED CORP.**, Rochester, N. Y.  
**LION MFG. CORP.**, Chicago, Ill.  
**PRESTO RECORDING CORP.**, 242 West 55th St., New York City.  
**PATTERSON MFG. CO.**, Dennison, Ohio.  
**HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO.**, Matawan, N. J.  
**MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY**, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.  
**NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES**, New York City.  
**TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY**, New York City.  
**SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC.**, 127 W. 17th St., New York City.  
**TRANSLITE CO.**, Jersey City, N. J.  
**BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.**, 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
**KOLUX CORPORATION**, Kokomo, Ind.  
**UNION INSULATING CO.**, Parkersburg, W. Va.  
**MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO.**, 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
**PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP.**, 315 State St., Erie, Pa.  
**WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC.**, Covington, Ky.  
**BELSON MFG. CO.**, 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

**SOCIALISTS EVALUATE RUSSIA**

(Continued from page 14)

people suffered when, in August, 1939, virtually instantaneously, the Supreme Soviet was induced *unanimously* to reverse what had been the basic Soviet policy upon which the revolution itself had been founded.

**NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE**

(Continued from page 10)

It should be remembered, however, that the real force in upholding good standards lies in the cities where materials are used and where municipal codes are in effect using the National Electrical Code merely as *minimum standards*.

**BLUE-EYED CHILD**

(Continued from page 19)

flour mill pretty well, an they are fairly busy at the present time, an' I have no doubt, if we go to see him tomorrow, we can land a job for the young man.' An' sure, that's just what happened afterwards. We sat an' smoked fer awhile. Pretty soon the three women come bustin' in' all excited.

"What a fine couple they are! That little Beth, with her dimpled cheeks, blue eyes an' flaxen hair, is a little angel!" They were both feelin' very despondent,' said Mrs. Dubois—or rather Kate, as she reminded us her name was. 'You see her mother died not long ago, an' she's terribly homesick.' 'Yes,' said Mary. 'But whin we had got thim settled, wid a nice fire on, the lamp lit, an' the clock on the mantel tickin' away, why Amy broke down an' started to cry. We let her have her little cry out, an' thin she felt better. I told her how I come be the place, an' that it was hers an' Robert's, as long as they liked. They both started to try an' thank us, but we jumped up an' as we were lavin', I said, "Don't thank us, but thank Mrs. Prudham."

"Well, Robert was steady an' a good worker, an' got along well at the mill, an' I guess the house an' furniture was far finer than anny they had iver had in the Ould Country, so they was as happy a family as ye wud find annywhere. Amy used to spend many afternoons on the farm wid Mary an' av course she allus brought little Beth along wid her an' it wasn't long afore I was the abject slave av that young lady. We got to be great chums an' she wud lave anny av thim to come to me. The ithers used to laugh at her lookin' aroun' fer me an' callin' out 'Whur's Tasey?' Sometimes I wud dandle her on me foot kapin' time to that ould, Irish nursery rhyme as I sung it over fer her.

"How many miles to Dublin?  
Three score an' tin, sor.  
C'n I get there be candle light?  
Yis, an' back agin sor.

"Well sir! After all these years, I can see her now, wid her wavy, flaxen hair, her sparklin' blue eyes an' her red, dimpled cheeks, jus' crownin' wid delin' her fer fear I'd be lamed for life, she wud kape callin' out, 'More Dubbin, Tasey. More Dubbin!' No wonder we all worshipped her."

**A Mother's Prayer**

*I do not pray, "Comfort me! comfort me!"  
For how should comfort be?  
O—O that cooing mouth,—that little white  
head!  
No; but I pray, "If it be not too late,  
Open to me the gate,  
That I may find my babe when I am dead."*  
JEAN INGELow.

"It seemed as if things were goin' to be peaceful fer awhile, but we cuddn't read the future. Wan afternoon, jus' as John an' I druv up to the house wid a load av wood, we met Mary hurryin' home from the village. As soon as we saw her we sensed that there was somethin' wrong.

"What is it, Mary?" said John. 'It's little Beth. She has pneumonia, an' the doctor holds out very little hope fer her. I watched her all afternoon but most av the time she was unconscious, once in a little while a spasm av pain wud seem to flutter across the little face; once she opened her eyes an' murmured, "Whurs Tasey?" John, I'm afraid we're goin' to lose her an', if we do, Amy will go out av her mind. She hasn't moved fer hours, but jus' sits white-faced, starin' down at little Beth. If we speak to her she doesn't hear us an' no nourishment of any kind will she take. Kate is stayin' with her now, while I come home, but I am goin' back tonight.'

"Well, John an' me finished up our work fer the afternoon, did the chores an' afther supper, as Mary was gettin' ready to leave, I said:

"Wait fer me, I'm goin', too.' Whin I was ready we went back together. We entered the house on tip toe. Amy was sittin' there, white as a marble statue—she hadn't moved since Mary left her. Kate left quietly an' Mary took her place. We sat watchin' little Beth in silence. Pretty soon the doctor come in—grave-faced—an' took her temperature. Mary looked up at him with the vital question in her eyes. A slight nod av his head gave us the answer we dreaded. Jus' thin the little blue eyes opened wid such a weary expression av pain in thim, an', as her little, gropin' fingers sought my waitin' hand, the little voice murmured, 'Whurs Tasey?' She gave a little gasp, a little sigh, the blue eyes closed an' she slipped away into a land where we cuddn't follow her. Amy gave a shriek an' fainted, an' I slipped out an' wint fer a walk that lasted fer hours.

"Kate an' Mary were lookin' afther Amy, but the rest av us all wint to the funeral. I felt sorry fer Robert, but he cuddn't have felt anny worse than I did. Whin I heard the minister's voice, sayin', 'Earth to earth, dust to dust, an' ashes to ashes,' an' heard the sound av the earth, as it was sprinkled upon the little white coffin, as it sank down out av sight, I cud stand no more, but I stole away to be alone in me sorrow. Even today, Slim, whin the sky is overcast an' a cold wind blowin', I go an' sit on the rocks back av the house, an' I feel soft, little fingers twinin' aroun' me own, an' a little voice comes murmuring down the wind—'Whurs Tasey?'"

The three sat in silence for a few moments, and Slim spoke.

"You have a tender heart, Terry, especially fer the little ones."

"Yes," broke in Bill. "If it hadn't been fer that same, ole tender heart of Terry's I would o' went the way my father did. I had jus' come through some troubles of my own—mother dyin', an' my father drinkin' himself to death. I never had much home life but still I was homesick. The gang seemed to have a down on me, an' I wasn't old enough to have any sense. I had begun to drink more than was good fer me, an' was in a fair way to end up like my father, but Terry

stepped in an' snapped me outa it, jus' in time."

"Bill's got it wrong, Slim. It wasn't me tender heart that saved him but it was this way. Now ye know well that wan grouser in a gang can soon ruin it an' have the fellers feelin' like as if they wanted to bite nails, or drive thim inta wan anither's faces. Now in the gang that me an' Bill was workin', was jus' such a grouser, be the name av Buck Monahan. He was a bully, besides. Now me fists was gettin' rusty fer want av a little exercise, an' I felt like ole Don Quixote goin' out to tilt against a wind mill. I was jus' ready to bust up, an' I cud have wint down on me knees an' thanked William, whin he furnished such a good excuse fer me to tie inta Buck an' bring swate peace into the gang again."

"That's all right fer Terry to say that," said Bill. "But if it hadn't been fer him I wouldn't have been here today."

"In other words," said Slim, as he arose and gave Bill such a hearty slap on the shoulder that he nearly fell out of his chair, "In other words you're a brand picked outa the burnin'. Now as the master of ceremonies for this distinguished gathering, I feel that it is incumbent upon me to take advantage of this slight interlude, and ask you to join me in partaking of a small quantity of that potent fluid, which has the marvellous power of exhilarating, accelerating, stimulating and also, sad to say, if taken in injudicious quantities, of inebriating. William, will you retire, and proceed to procure the receptacle and appurtances necessary for the dispensing of this panacea for trouble? Has your perspicacity allowed the thought, which I am trying to convey to you, sufficient lucidity to make itself clearly understood by one of your phlegmatic temperament?"

"In other words, Bill, Slim means, let's have a drink," said Terry.

"I didn't know what he was sayin' but I know'd what he meant," said Bill.

"My dear Watson, your intuition is certainly improving," said Slim. After Bill had successfully performed his duties as dispenser and removed the glassware, he returned.

"Cease your interrupting and let Terry proceed, William," said Slim, severely. "Who, me?" said Bill.

*Terry resumes his story*

"Well, gradually life begun to come back to normal afther the sorrow we had been through. Mary an' Kate looked afther Amy until she was able to go home an' carry on. Wance in awhile I used to get a letter from me ould friend, the dominie. Wan come from him sayin' me mither was far from well. A week later I got a black-edged letter from Dannie sayin' me mither was dead an' buried. He said she had been ailin' fer some time, but now she was far better off, as me father was drinkin' hard an' was no credit to annywan. Naturally I felt very sorrowful at the death av me mither, though she niver paid much attention to me whin I was home. Another letter from Dannie, said me father was gone too, an' I needn't worry anny over him, fer the laste said about him the better. Dannie said it was lonesome aroun' the ould cabin now, but he didn't think he wud be there much longer, an' that the only thing that wud cheer him up wud be to have me visit him, an' on no account wud he have me do that.

"The summer weather was about over, an' the bleak' gray days av the fall was settin' in, an' that didn't help anny to lighten the black mood I was in over the death av little Beth an' me own people. I often had a fire on in the fireplace av the little cabin to drive away the chill av the avenins' an' occasion-

ally Barney wud join me. Wan night the two av us was sittin' up late. Barney had been playin' a low, mournful tune on his fiddle, that blended in wid the wailin' av the wind, an' brought up memories av the ould home. He stopped, an' we sat in silence. The fire had burned down to a bed av smoulderin' embers, that cast flickerin' shadows on the walls.

"Suddenly, the fire seemed to brighten into a weird, unearthly glow as I was peerin' into it, an', believe it or not, Slim, I saw Dannie sittin' in front av the peat fire at home. Slowly he turned head an' his eyes looked straight into mine. His face was pale an' haggard. His lips moved, an' I heard him say, as plain as I'm talkin' to you,

"I'm lavin' ye, Terry. Goodbye.' The picture faded. I turned to Barney, an' gasped out,

"'Did ye hear annywan spakin', Barney?' 'No,' said he. 'I heard nothin' but the wind.'

"'Barney,' said I. 'In the glow av the fire I saw me Uncle Dannie sittin' be the peat fire at home. He said goodbye to me an' dropped back, dead.'

"I saw, or heard nothin', Terry, but I'll not be afther sayin' ye're not right.'

"Do ye know, Slim, that days afther, I got a letter from the dominie, tellin' me that Dannie was found dead, sittin' be the peat fire, jus' as I saw him, an', as near as I cud make out, at about the time I saw him. I wint aroun' in a melancholy stupor, like a man in a dream. I didn't want to talk to annywan, an' aven Mary cuddin't talk me out av it.

"Wan night Frank Slayd an' the Grant brothers come over to the cabin to have a talk wid me. They said, as soon as the fall work was cleared up, they was goin' to the woods. They wanted to get away as early as possible, to get in wid the swampin' gang, clearin' out trails an' makin' roads, an' gettin' ready fer the big gang av loggers that wud be followin' up later. They had worked fer some av the big loggin' companies afore, an' wud have no trouble in gettin' a job for thimsilves, an' me too, if I wud only go wid thim.

"I knew it was goin' to be a hard pull fer me to say goodbye to all the kind friends that had been so good to me, but I felt that the only way fer me to break loose from the melancholy, that had me in its grip, was to move into fresh scenes, an', be what the boys tould me, there wud be no lack av change an' excitement in wan av the big loggin' camps. So I tould thim I wud be ready to go wid thim whinver they give the word. Whin John heard what I had in mind he tried to talk me out av it. The whole Dubois family come over an' they wanted me to stay. Joe said, 'What about me, when you're gone? who's goin' to be my champion?' All the time the rest were arguin' wid me. Mary said nothin'. Whin they were through, she got up an' said,

"Ye can't kape Terry wid us anny longer. What ye don't understand is the Irish heart av him. Whin trouble casts its spell over a son av Erin he gathers up a few belongin's an' journeys far from home to foreign lands. It was the troubles av ould Ireland in the

past that scattered her sons all over the face av the airth an' into the waste places av it. None av us want to see Terry go, but the only way he can break the black spell that sorrow has cast over him, is to journey on into fresh scenes, an' I, fer wan, wud be the last person to try an' kape him here against his will.'

"Skin says. 'If Jean an' me was a little bigger we wud tie Terry up an' jus' let him out wance in awhile whin we felt like it.' 'An' a nice spectacle it 'ud be fer the neighbors to see an ould man beln' bullied aroun' be a couple av graceless, young omadhouns; but afore I be lavin' ye, perhaps I'd better take ye out in the back yard an' tache ye to have more respect fer yer elders.'

"Whin the party broke up they all understood that me mind was made up about me lavin', whinver the boys called fer me, an' so, the matter was dropped."

**WOMAN'S WORK**

(Continued from page 22)

How to disinfect and bandage minor wounds.

How to—as the young man put it—"detect shoddy goods."

The principles of labor unionism.

And—if possible—how to detect the self-interest of others.

I say if possible, because the world is full of traps for the innocent and gullible. Sometimes the traps are too cleverly concealed; sometimes the victim too unwary. If we can teach a healthy degree of skepticism toward propaganda, politicians, advertising claims and other lures to buy or believe, we may save the youngsters much sour disillusionment paid for the hard way.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY**

(Continued from page 23)

On the late afternoon of December 29 a number of the members of the auxiliary met at the eating house of Ye Hung Guey, 956 Castellar St. and enjoyed a dinner of Chinese cooking, a treat given by the auxiliary. After reading the fortunes presented to each, the ladies partook of the many and varied dishes that aroused one's curiosity as to what she was really eating. Those enjoying this unique meal were Sisters Winslow, Bengie, Smith, Oleman, Lester, Underwood, Adrian, Heywood, Brislin, Hartzler, Mead, Pierce, Shuler, Atwater, Ruccer, Davis, Flynn, and Gahagan.

After the dinner the ladies followed their own inclinations, a number of them going to Hollywood to shows of their own choosing.

MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN.

3629 Atlantic St.,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

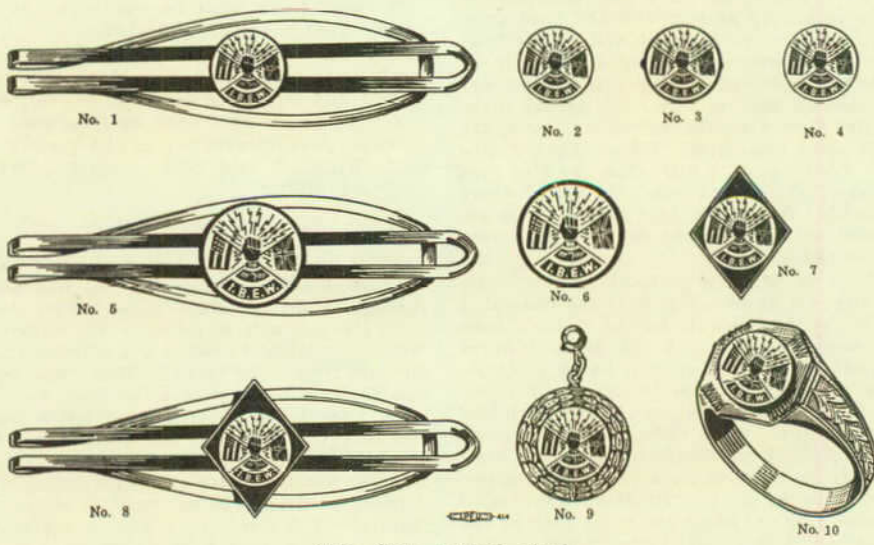
**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Editor:

We held our dance on November 17 at Knights of Columbus Hall from ten to one o'clock. Had a fine crowd and everybody had a fine time. We raffled off two 15-pound turkeys, the winners were Mrs. William McGill and Miss Estelle McChesney. The door prize went to Chester Moreland, Vienna, Va.

Of course there is work getting up a big dance and we want to thank the committee for it. We made a good return at this dance and were able to help some members of L. U. No. 26 at Christmas. We are glad to announce that our membership is increasing and hope it will continue to do so. We serve refreshments at the close of the first meeting every month and then everybody gets better acquainted with each other.

**ENAMELLED EMBLEMATIC JEWELRY FOR I. B. E. W. MEMBERS**



(All Cuts actual size)

No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp	.....	\$ .80
No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	.....	.85
No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.....	.60
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.....	.60
No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	.....	1.75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	.....	1.00
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	.....	1.50
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Now that the holidays are over we trust that everyone had a fine time. The woman's auxiliary of L. U. No. 26, with sorrow and regret, mourn the passing of Brother O. H. Ross on Christmas Day. Local Union No. 26 has lost a true and beloved officer and member liked by all who knew him and the woman's auxiliary will miss his kindness and willingness to give a helping hand whenever called on, with never a refusal.

MRS. L. J. JOHNSTON.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.**

Editor:

The Local Union No. B-79 of the I. B. E. W., organized a women's auxiliary in September. The first meeting was attended by eight members. The following officers were then elected: President, Mrs. John Neagle; vice president, Mrs. Michael E. Carroll; secretary, Mrs. George Lively; treasurer, Mrs. William Juneau; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. Nicholas Burns. Word was soon spread and we now have about 30 members.

As the men hold their meeting in the same hall, we serve refreshments after our meetings, in which the men participate. At our last meeting in December, we held a Christmas party. We exchanged gifts and the men joined us later and we conducted a box social and the man who bid the highest on a box, had lunch with the woman who brought it. We enjoyed this get-together immensely.

Our attendance grows larger each meeting and we hope that all women in our district will attend.

(MISS) MARGARET M. CARROLL.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NOS. 100 AND 169, FRESNO, CALIF.**

Editor:

Our Women's Auxiliary has been meeting in members' homes every second and fourth Thursday in the month. Meetings are all day sessions, beginning at 10 a. m., business session, luncheon, games in the afternoon and out in time to meet the children from school. We have had some very clever hostesses and grand luncheons. Our average attendance has been 12 to 20 ladies.

Our officers this year are: President, Mrs. Charles Russell; vice president, Mrs. William Pollock; secretary, Mrs. Joe Konkell; and treasurer, Mrs. Dale Timmons.

Our good wishes for a speedy recovery are extended to the mother of Mrs. Joe Konkell, who is seriously ill.

The evening of November 18 was a large evening for the ladies of Locals Nos. 100 and 169. The success of the evening was due to Mrs. Paul Christenson (general chairman), Mrs. William Pollock, decorations, games and prizes, and all their able assistants. Each member was a hostess. We had some mighty fine turkey and trimmings. Seventy-five attended our dinner at Einstein Club House. Toastmistress Eva Christenson presided. Responses for the good of the auxiliary were from Charles Eldred, secretary of Local No. 169; Walter Finley, secretary of No. 100, and Mrs. Charles Russell, our auxiliary president. Prospective members and their husbands attended and we sincerely hope they will join our auxiliary.

Our next meeting will be December 14 at the home of Mrs. George Popp. Our mystery friends of the year will be exposed.

May I correct the address given in the October JOURNAL to 1826 Hazelwood, Fresno, Calif.

Our auxiliary would be very happy to hear from other auxiliaries. Merry Christmas!

MRS. GLENN RYAN.

1826 Hazelwood,  
Fresno, Calif.

**SECRETARY'S OFFICE**

(Continued from page 9)

the mill in order to give the board's intervention in the affair an appearance of respectability, that he had personally made efforts to strengthen the weak NLRB case, and that the board ultimately branded the company guilty of the charge.

Charges of trying to promote a C. I. O. boycott against the P. Lorillard Company, tobacco manufacturers, were levied at Philip G. Phillips, NLRB regional director at Cincinnati. When the company refused to deal with the C. I. O. Phillips wired Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director at New York,

"C. I. O. actually will start its first nation-wide boycott on Wednesday. If company will not recede, would appreciate anything you could do."

Like Board Member Smith, Mr. Phillips was emphatic in his denials that he had any intention of promoting the boycott.

In another instance Mr. Phillips was on record as having reported that Van A. Bittner, a district president of the United Mine Workers of America (C. I. O.), had said in a speech in Charleston, W. Va., that U. M. W. A. organizers should treat organizers for the Progressive Mine Workers (A. F. of L.) "with more contempt than they would a Pinkerton fink,

and shoot them down faster than they would shoot down a rabbit."

Mr. Bittner promptly denied making any such statement, but a member of the Progressives testified before the investigators that he had been present and had heard the statement made. Joe Ozanic, president of the Progressives, told the investigating committee that not a single one of the cases filed with the NLRB by



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his organization had ever been tried, heard or decided.

James P. Miller, former regional director at Cleveland, testified that Fred G. Krivonos, a special investigator from Secretary Witt's office and the only other NLRB employee whose dismissal Leiser-son specifically recommended, had been sent out to investigate why Miller had failed to persuade the United Electrical and Radio Workers (C. I. O.) to file a counter company union charge against an independent employee organization at the Hoover Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturing Company, in order to block a certification petition filed by the independent.

Miller stated that the company union charge had "no foundation in fact." He referred to Krivonos as a member of Nathan Witt's "goon squad"—special investigators sent out "anytime you disagree" with Mr. Witt.

Miller declared that Krivonos advised him to place "in the icebox" and "forget for a while" certification petitions filed by independent unions, and that he had instructed Miller to make business "fear" both himself and the board.

A few months later, as a result of Miller's efforts to administer the National Labor Relations Act fairly to all parties as he saw it, he was forced to resign, he testified.

Out in Los Angeles another regional director, Dr. Towne Nylander, was also forced to resign, through the combined efforts of Maurice W. Howard, NLRB trial examiner, Nathan Witt, and such C. I. O. proponents as Harry Bridges, West Coast maritime labor leader. It was felt that Dr. Nylander favored craft over industrial types of organization. Ostensibly Nylander was forced out because of "misconduct" and because of a speech in which he was reported to have stated, "The employer doesn't have a chance in my office or before the board."

Maurice Howard, Nylander's successor, served as director for only a short period. His whole attitude was that the board should be used as an agency to assist unions (the right ones) to obtain members, rather than to protect the rights granted to labor under the National Labor Relations Act. As an examiner he was known to have returned from his investigations without even having interviewed the employers involved or to have tried to settle cases. He attended C. I. O. union meetings and refused to recognize the justice of A. F. of L. claims lest, as he said, "such action on the part of the board would hurt the C. I. O." After several warnings about his obvious partizanship by Chairman Madden, Howard was dismissed from the board.

As charges against the National Labor Relations Board continue to pile up it becomes apparent that there will be a concerted effort to amend the Act and to alter the make-up of its administrative board.

The C. I. O.—hitherto one of the board's staunchest supporters—has suddenly reversed its course and let loose a blast against the board for some of its recent decisions, which the C. I. O. claims were designed "to appease the reactionary interests, including American Federation of Labor leaders."

Realizing that the best defence is an attack, John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chieftain, is trying to raise a smoke screen against the A. F. of L.'s proposals for enlarging the board and improving both the Act and its administration.

Lewis offers a counter proposal that the Act now be amended to prohibit the NLRB "from carving up industrial units established

by the industrial unions of the C. I. O." into separate craft units.

It is obvious that Mr. Lewis is worried about any modification of the present NLRB set-up which the coming session of Congress may bring.

## LABOR'S FEARS OF M-PLAN GROW

(Continued from page 7)

### 7. Price Control Authority

"Control of prices should be limited largely to reliance upon voluntary co-operative pressure which an enlightened public opinion will bring to bear upon interests which fail to cooperate.

"Although some provision may well be made to prevent profiteering, the primary attention of such an authority should be given to the study of the causes, rather than the effects, of price fluctuations. The adoption of appropriate preventive measures to be applied at the source appears to be a sounder approach to the problem of preserving economic stability than reliance upon remedies after the disorders have appeared."

### 8. Post-War Readjustment

Under post-war readjustment, the I. M. P. contemplates that the "proposed coordinating agencies will be temporary in nature and that they will be demobilized upon the termination of the emergency."

The plan takes "cognizance of the fact, however, that although winning the war is of primary importance, post-war rehabilitation is a very important secondary wartime consideration."

It may be considered advisable, the plan continues, "upon the termination of the emergency, to continue the War Resources Administration as a post-war readjustment agency."

This is the essence of the plan contemplated for the mobilization of our country and its people in war time.

Several attempts have already been made to secure Congressional approval of enabling legislation which would put the I. M. P. on our books, awaiting only a declaration of war by this country to be effective.

The McSwain Bill, the Sheppard-Hill Bill, and the more recent May Bill have yet to be adopted by Congress, however.

Now pending is the Connally war-tax bill S. 2160 to "provide revenue and facilitate the regulation and control of the economic and industrial structure of the nation for the successful prosecution of war, and for other purposes."

"Other purposes" would place permanently on our statute books certain sections of the I. M. P., such as price-fixing, war finance control, provisions for the setting up of the War Resources Board and other regulations.

## OVERTIME IN HENRY EIGHTH'S DAY

(Continued from page 13)

ishable by law for workmen to get together and try to raise wages. So it must have been Henry's own idea to pay double time for holidays. Anyway, that's what was done, and he got his castle in 18 months, which was record breakin' time in them days. That was 400 years ago exactly, in 1539 and 1540.

"The normal workin' hours fixed by law was, in the summer time, from 5 a. m. to 7 or 8 p. m. O' course in the winter time they was shorter because the daylight wouldn't last so long. But it wasn't one steady grind all day long, by no means. They had half an hour time out for breakfast, one hour for dinner, another half hour for what the book calls 'drinking,' and don't explain any further, though it might have been afternoon tea; and in summer time they also had half an hour for a nap. Now if they worked during any of these times off they had to be paid overtime for it. Accordin' to the way the authors figured it from the time sheets, the rate paid for overtime was one and a half times the regular rate per hour. And even in them days the buildin' trades was paid by the hour, not by the week or month.

"Also, the Saturday half holiday was recognized by everybody, including King Henry the Eighth. When the builders worked Saturday afternoon, that called for overtime pay, and they got it."

"What about Sundays?"

"Sundays, for some reason I don't know, was worked at straight time rates. But the calendar was full of saints' days, might be two or three of 'em in a month, and for workin' on these days the buildin' trades drew double pay.

"The rate of pay looks extremely low, bein' only eight or ninepence a day, but without knowing how much they had to pay for roast o' beef or a suit o' clothes I wouldn't know what the real value of the pay was. I have no doubt the time and a half, and the double time, came in handy. But what might amaze some people is that in a time when it was against the law for workmen to band together and ask for more wages, that the buildin' trades should have been able to get extra rates for overtime and holidays. Especially from Henry the Eighth who appears to have been a real king-pin. I'd say Henry was a practical man, though impulsive. He knew how to get what he wanted. I doubt," said the Old Wirepatcher bitterly, "if he would have to tell the old lady twice what kind of sandwiches he didn't like in his lunch."

He closed his bucket with a snap.

"The people who criticize the buildin' trades most freely generally is to be found working at desks in offices, and never getting any closer to a buildin' job than the board fence on the outside. Now I understand the people who work in offices also has traditions and practices—some of which would not go over big at all with the foreman on a buildin' job; but being that we are either working or else worrying about where the next day's work is coming from we don't bother our minds about it."



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Table with 5 columns: L. U. NUMBERS, L. U. NUMBERS, L. U. NUMBERS, L. U. NUMBERS, L. U. NUMBERS. Each column contains a list of union numbers and their corresponding receipt amounts.











We're starting out the New Year by introducing some new contributors. Here's one of them:

### KILOWATTS AND COPPER MINES

Sometimes they think it's pretty tough;  
Sometimes they decide they've had enough,  
But when they leave, swearing never to return,

It isn't long till they begin to yearn  
To come back here where your copper is born,  
Where they have to fix lines in a blinding sand storm,

Or work in the powerhouse and sweat and steam,  
Or shoot trouble at the smelter where it really is mean.

We're convinced that the Maritime Sparks is a wizard,

But does he fight high lines out in a blizzard?  
Add to the labor that our Sparky mentions  
The work that is found around substations;  
Add to the list of the tools he uses:

Digging bars, dynamite, caps and fuses,  
Tamping bars, spades, spoons and pikes,  
Connectors, climbers, safety belts and the likes!

Yes, add it and mix it and shake it well  
With the Maritime Sparks whose story you tell.

We're the wire-twisting sons of the Sunshine State,

Where burros run wild, and cactus is ate,  
Where rattlesnakes, mountain lions, bears and bob cats

Play hide-and-go-seek right under your slats;  
Where operators, narrowbacks, linemen and grunts

Step out the back door when they crave for deer hunts.

"SHADOW" LOYD,

L. U. No. 496, Silver City, N. Mex.

### BETTER SAFE THAN SORRY

A lineman now, like knight of old,  
Must be a man who's brave and bold;  
Whose hand is sure, whose mind is keen,  
And a union label in his jeans.

The high line wires look cold and bare,  
But death is ever lurking there,  
Worse than a snake with poison fangs,  
Worse than a beast with hunger pangs.

You need not even touch the wire  
To cause the arcs and sparks to flare.  
For in the air around the wire  
A force invisible to you  
Is waiting there to cut you through.

You may be young and gay, my friend,  
With heart that's strong and limbs that bend,  
But if this fiend with crimson flare  
Your body should by chance ensnare,  
Your heritage, that came from God,  
May soon be placed beneath the sod.

Or if by grace you should escape,  
Your supple limbs may waste away,  
Your heart and lungs, affected, too,  
May be a source of pain to you.

The months you spend in doctor's care,  
Your friends must share the pain you bear—  
A crippled hero, deeds unsung,  
With damaged heart or brain or lungs—  
Small hope for workmen who in haste  
Neglect that simple rule, "Play safe."

REUBEN,

L. U. No. B-304.



Here is a Christmas hangover to go in your mag for January. It is designed for the purpose of arousing the male public to revolt at the inhuman treatment inflicted on them around this time of year. The title, though indicative of pigmental splendor, is quite inadequate in dealing with some of the bilious creations that greet the horrified eye when the lid is lifted from the familiar looking box at Yuletide.

### AURORA BOREALIS

I'd like to meet old Santa,

(Although I know him well)

Now that he's wound his season up,  
And gone back home to dwell.

I'd like to talk with Santa,

And ere I let him go,

I'd shove this necktie down his throat,

The blasted so-and-so!

AL "LEFTY" VAUGHN,

L. U. No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.

*In answer to your question, Al, you do your part and we'll try to do ours as you suggest.*

*Shappie, we want to say Edith and Doris certainly appreciate your kind words, and if a goodly number make the resolution you suggest, it will be plenty Jake with them.*

### TO EDITH AND DORIS

#### From Your Contributors

Dear Edith and Doris, we feel keen remorse,  
After reading your kind admonitions;

Long letters bombastic and type unelastic  
Would ruin the finest conditions.

Vague, endless verbosity, tactless precocity,  
Oft coupled with much repetition,

Abbreviations too crude, are not understood,  
And lead to wrong supposition.

So let us remember at the end of December,  
This fresh resolution to make,

That we'll join in this chorus, "Help out  
Edith and Doris,"

Starting thus, the New Year will be Jake.

And then, Brothers and Sisters, let us  
close the Fraternal Circuit and sing with  
lusty voices that echo 'round the world and  
which no dictators or traitors can silence:

We'll all join together,

Like birds of a feather,

In sunshine or bad weather,

For our UNION never fails.

"SHAPPIE."

### REVISED PROVERB

"When in Rome, do as the Romans do"—

When at home, do as she tells you to!

ABE GLICK,

L. U. No. B-3.

*It seems that when the Russians set out to "go take those Finns" they didn't know it would be Mickey Finns.*



Now if the following poem isn't clipped and mounted for the financial secretary's desk, then we say the F. S. is missing a bet.

### THE WAGE SLAVE'S PRAYER

When the long, long day is over  
And the Big Boss gives me my pay,  
I hope it isn't to Hades  
As I've heard some preachers say,  
And I hope it isn't to Heaven,  
Along with some preachers I've met;  
But just the same, I've got to go,  
So I'll try to go content.

I've slaved for lean ones and fat ones,  
Trying to make them rich,

But now the long, long day is over,  
And I die like a dog in a ditch.

But who am I to sigh with regret?

I've lived my life, and free—

But now I die, and no one near

To recite the Rosary.

I've left my mark on many a pole,

As through the states I've roamed,  
Brought light and heat to many a home

That never had them before.

Fought storms and sleet to make things go

While the Big Boss looked down from

above,

But where are my Brothers of long, long ago?

I wish some were here to see me go.

I never thought I'd go like this,

With no Brother to bid me adieu,

For I've lost my I. B. E. W. card

Through failure to pay my dues.

Why didn't I save for a rainy day?

This thought runs through my mind—

As I lie on a bed of charity

With no Brother to grasp my hand.

So the long, long day is over,

I guess I've earned my rest—

These gnarled old hands and spur-scarred

legs,

This fact they will attest.

I hear the call—and I must go—

With this prayer upon my lips,

I pray I go where Brothers go

Who paid their union dues!

JOE MEEK,

L. U. No. 200.

QUICK, MR. DIES, THE SUBPOENA!

He shows lamentable taste in dress—

Although it's stylish enough, I guess.

But he burns me up with his red cravats,

His two-toned shoes and his silly spats!

And he wears his hat at an evil slant!

With such a burden of proof you'll grant

He's a communist!

And you, amigo! You squawk about

The cost of living, and what you're out

Because of the government's grave mistakes—

It's only the poor that get the breaks!

You growl your business is on the blink,

You're doing your ledgers in red! I think

You're a communist!

I yearn for a hundred thousand bucks,

A national bank, or a fleet of trucks!

I'd like to dicker with Henry Ford

And chisel a part of his ample hoard!

I dote on the dough that spells success.

I'm aye a covetous cuss! I guess

I'm a communist!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,

L. U. No. 124.

*SOME lights are going out; others must be kept burning. They were lighted by Voltaire, by Jefferson; by Paine, by Mason, by Lincoln; but only you can keep them burning. In moral darkness tyranny over the mind of man proceeds, as riot, with disordered swiftness and with violence. It is not enough that we venerate Jefferson; we must imitate him and act toward the end that within our social domain justice shall not perish—democratic justice, protecting and nourishing not the lives of a few but of all men. As he did, we must give—light.*

VIRGINIA QUARTERLY REVIEW.