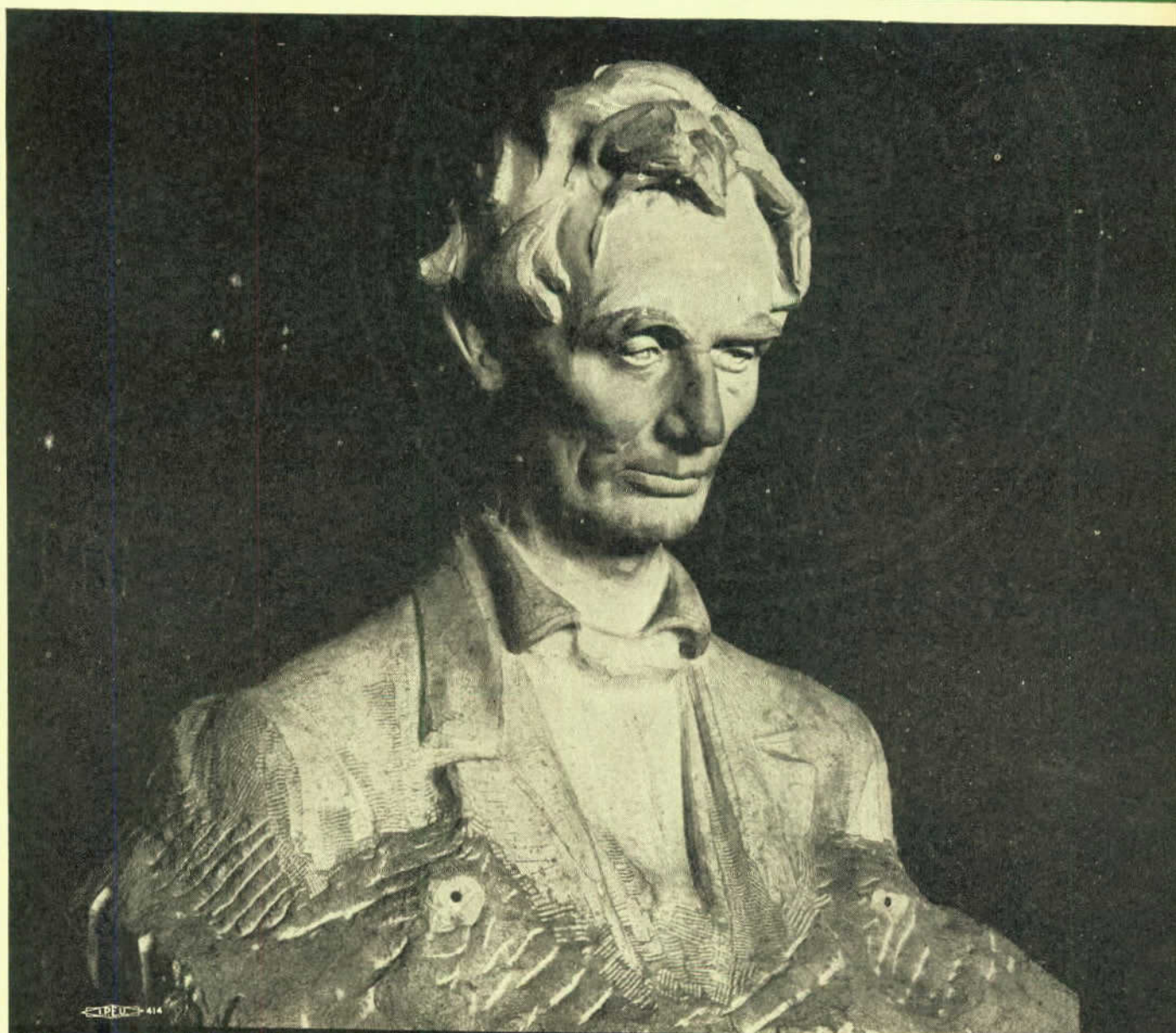
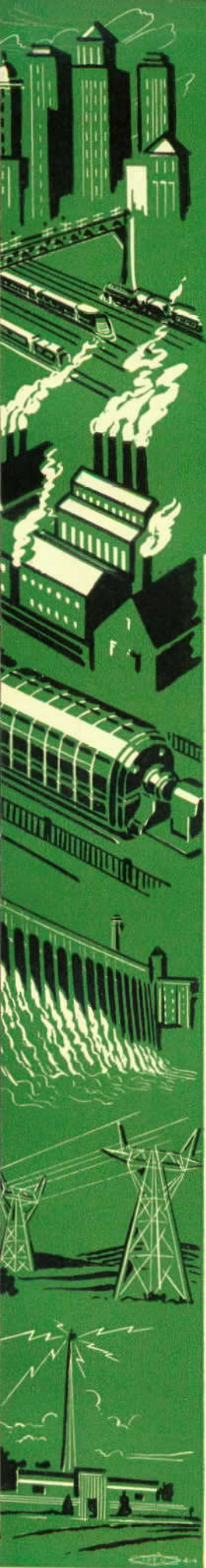


THE JOURNAL OF  
**ELECTRICAL  
WORKERS**  
AND OPERATORS



**TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY**

VOL. XXXIX

-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1940

-

NO. 6

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



# *This Magazine . . .*

An international publication with a preferred circulation.

Read religiously by the pick of the electrical workers of the American continent.

Enjoys marked confidence of its readers, who own and operate its columns.

Serves as a mirror of the happenings, ideas, plans, accomplishments and aims of the labor movement throughout every industrial center of the United States and Canada.

Publishes exclusive articles of interest to labor everywhere and to the general public.

Fights for progress and the rights of wage-earners, for civilized industry, for clean government, for higher plane of living and for human welfare.

**JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS**



# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

*G. M. Bugniazet, Editor*      1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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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

Well, here is the 474th JOURNAL of June, 1940. This may well represent a turning point in the history of the United States. It may well mean the consolidation of the forces of democracy in this republic which in turn may mean a turning point for democracy throughout the entire world.

It is apparent that if all the attendant problems are met in this country, they must be met by clear information and clear thinking. The labor press has continuously and continually played an important part in the battles of public opinion during the last 10 years. It is no exaggeration to say that the labor press is destined to play a still greater part in the history of this republic during the next 10 years. The labor press is the last stronghold of a free press left in America. It represents those true special interests that the trade unions have always traditionally and historically protected—the safety of the press—because labor unions have believed that truth favors their achievements.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has surely played an honorable part in this setup. We believe it is destined to play a still more honorable part. The JOURNAL has built a reputation for integrity. Never wilfully or with intent has it misled its members. It has told the truth as it has seen it, and it has told it coolly and dispassionately. This does not mean that it has been spineless for it has cried down tyranny whether it has been the tyranny on the industrial field or the tyranny of bureaucrats. Until its doors are closed by order of the membership or by decree, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL will still tell the truth as it sees it, fearlessly and honorably. It has dedicated its destiny to the fate of democracy.



## All-Year Independence

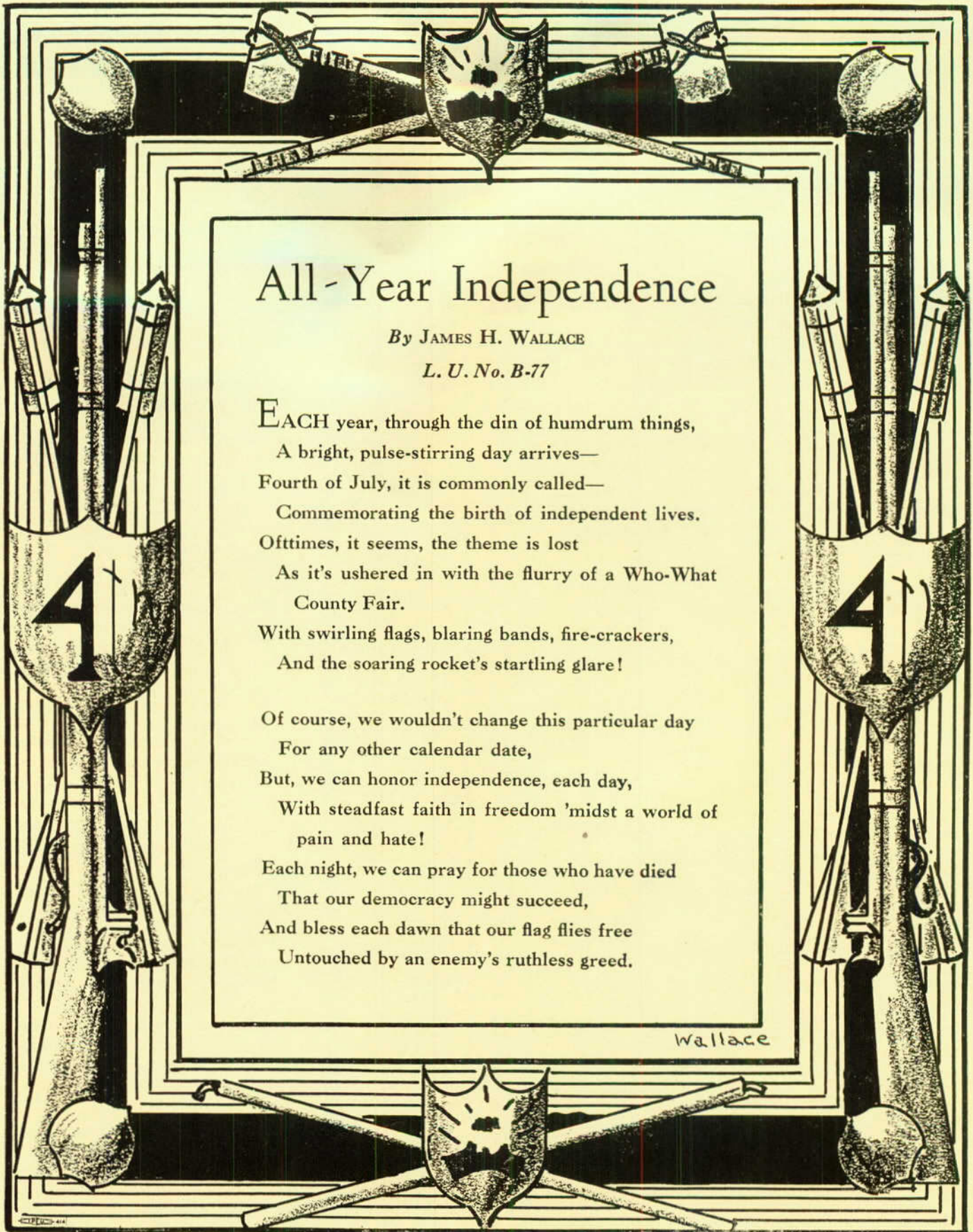
By JAMES H. WALLACE

L. U. No. B-77

EACH year, through the din of humdrum things,  
 A bright, pulse-stirring day arrives—  
 Fourth of July, it is commonly called—  
 Commemorating the birth of independent lives.  
 Ofttimes, it seems, the theme is lost  
 As it's ushered in with the flurry of a Who-What  
 County Fair.  
 With swirling flags, blaring bands, fire-crackers,  
 And the soaring rocket's startling glare!

Of course, we wouldn't change this particular day  
 For any other calendar date,  
 But, we can honor independence, each day,  
 With steadfast faith in freedom 'midst a world of  
 pain and hate!  
 Each night, we can pray for those who have died  
 That our democracy might succeed,  
 And bless each dawn that our flag flies free  
 Untouched by an enemy's ruthless greed.

wallace







# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



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WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1940

NO. 6

## Democracy's TRIUMPH Rests on 2 ACHIEVEMENTS

### I.

CONSIDERING the widespread present attacks upon democracy, it is well to remember that where democracy has been defeated, it has been defeated purely by flank attacks. No frontal attack has ever succeeded against a democratic country.

If Germany wins a victory in the present war, it will be a victory for Germany's widespread secret service. There is every evidence that treachery gave Norway to German armies, and that treachery was apparent on the French front, permitting Germans to break through the strong French line of forts; moreover, the strategic developments in every country of the world are recorded as the Fifth Column, the wholesale importation of German spies and terrorists who seek to paralyze important centers to discover military secrets and spread lies and propaganda. German armies are in no wise invincible, but the scientific and extensive use of unscrupulous secret service represents a new development in warfare.

In a very real sense then, one may say that the underground tactics of the totalitarians represents a tribute to democracy. To continue the analysis of the present situation, one may declare therefore that the triumph of democracy depends upon two achievements:

First, the ability to detect the sub-rosa movements of communists and nazis, in all their implications, including propaganda and lies;

Second, the ability to achieve the same technical competency in arms as the Germans.

### II.

It is a well-known fact that the world propaganda of the totalitarian countries is a crude and churlish thing. Hitler himself says in *Mein Kampf* that the way to fool the populace is to tell thundering big lies. Common people, he says, do not believe small lies, but if you exaggerate untruth to colossal pro-

No frontal attack has ever succeeded against democratic countries

portions and fantastic extremities, then the populace accepts such monstrous fabrications. There is no evidence that even the German people have fallen for Hitler's fabrications. He has controlled them by a brutal spy system and by a brutal system of money and rations control.

### UNMASK THE TRAITORS

By the phrase, detection of propaganda, we do not necessarily mean, then, the detection of the monstrous fabrications of a Mussolini, a Stalin, or Hitler. What is important at the present hour is the more subtle fabrications of the totalitarians appearing in the democratic countries as the Fifth Columns, traitors marching among the citizens themselves. Revelations coming from England are stunning and startling, numbing the citizens of other democracies by their amazing contents.

The presentation of the totalitarian case in the democratic countries has certain well-defined aspects:

1. First, it is whipped up with the pretense that only the totalitarians within the democratic countries have any genuine social feeling. This fallacy derives from the Marxist conception of the class struggle. Society is divided as between the sheep and the goats. There are no black sheep. They are lily-white. The sheep is represented by the loud voiced agitators of the left who pretend their hearts bleed for union labor and the common man, whereas these agitators have no social regard or human feelings for human beings. This has been the convenient stock in trade of the left agitator for many years. It reached its ridiculous and absurd zenith in the communist explanation of Stalin's rapprochement with Hitler in the statement, "Great big capitalistic Finland is attacking little working class U. S. S. R." This

is so patently absurd that it must be put in the category of a colossal lie.

There are some capitalists and many employers who have as much social feeling as workers. Judged by facts, the leaders of the Soviet Union are without social feeling as much as any ruling class in the world. But upon this fiction of the sheep and the goats, with its dividing testimony, *the totalitarian enemy outside the gates builds his fifth column.* Hitler has capitalized the class struggle divisions in every democratic country of the world, and the totalitarian within American gates who undertakes to preach the class struggle in this hour is merely laying a foundation for the attacks of the Fifth Column.

### APPEAL TO YOUTH

2. Another pretense of the more subtle sort being provided by totalitarians within democratic countries is the pretense of progress. You get it in the slogan of the communist party of America, "Communism is 20th Century Americanism." The idea is to create the fiction that democracy is old-fashioned and that communism is modern. Every effort is made to create the impression that leaders of the A. F. of L. are fossils and the leaders of the C. I. O. are brisk, brilliant, young men who are founding a new social order. The appeal to youth is this very appeal that is made by Hitler and the Soviet Union, quite successfully in many instances. Much of the attempted ballyhoo of industrial unionism in the early days of the C. I. O. rested upon this manufactured situation. Many an intellectual, and many a professor stood in classrooms and wrote in his classbooks the illusory principle that in the evolution of industry it was inevitable that craft unionism would be ushered to the scrapheap and industrial unionism would obtain. The fact is, that in some countries industrial unions have fallen to pieces and been replaced by craft unions. In fact in our own country, the printers' union started out as an industrial union, and later divided into many crafts—but crafts, no less. There is nothing in the nature of things themselves, or the flow of history that implies progress. Progress is moral; progress is civilization, created by man himself in cooperation with his fellows, dictated by true social feeling. In democratic countries progress inheres in movement away from dictatorship toward more democracy.

3. A third pretense in the subtle propaganda of the totalitarian ideas is a hypo-





Courtesy Paramount Productions, Inc.

Fifth Column gangs hide away, and practice salutes to foreign dictators.

critical defense of democracy. This of course is mere lip service. In every democratic country, the totalitarians are loud in their defense of civil liberties. Civil liberties to the totalitarians means the right of the minority to destroy liberty for the majority. This is the most subtle and devastating attack upon the democratic principle. It is hard to meet. You had it very clearly revealed in the dummy organization of the communists in the United States known as the League for Peace and Democracy. The sole purpose of this league manipulated from Communist Party headquarters was to undermine democratic institutions and bring about dictatorship. The league talked democracy and used democracy in its title. Unmasking this beautiful fallacy is the most difficult job of true democrats.

These three great practices, these hypocritical ensnarements, are the stock in trade of the fifth column. If democracy endures it will be due to the ability of common man to see through these ensnarements and destroy them.

### III.

The surprise weapon of the Nazis, therefore, is treachery. Mysterious infiltration of German troops through the mountainous country of Belgium, which was thought impregnable, now appears to be not technical competency but treachery. Inside men opened the gates. And yet despite this new weapon of the secret service of Herr Hitler, German arms must be considered powerful, but still there is nothing mysterious about this technical excellence. It might be said with accuracy to be based upon an American principle in industry, namely, mass production of war materials, mechanization of war weapons and all

the specialization of the soldier's job. Hitler's soldiers are not all-around soldiers. They are specialists in doing one thing completely well. They have been rigidly selected and highly trained. But man to man, it is questionable whether the German soldier is the equal of the French soldier. With all the use of treachery and with its highly specialized army, the French army has repeatedly stopped the German army in its tracks.

However, it is apparent that if the United States is to enter a period of preparedness, it must prepare to excel the Germans on the technical side of warfare.

Germany has applied mass production methods to the fabrication of war madness.

In consequence, the service of the individual soldier has become more specialized, and more professionalized.

Self-sealing gasoline tanks in planes. When pierced by bullets, they seal themselves against gas loss.

Armored planes.

Armored soldiers.

Seventy ton tanks with armor plate so resistant that only huge shells can pierce it.

Dive-bombers, capable of a speed of six miles a minute, equipped with automatic reverse upward after the dive.

Fuel oil transmitted by pipe-line over long distances.

Virtually motorized army. Even foot-soldiers are transported by bus.

Parachutists dropped from planes.

Motor bicycles which fold up but which can be quickly assembled by dropped parachutists.

### WEAPONS OF DEFENSE

It is apparent that the United States,

the father of the mass production principle, is the one democracy in the world capable of excelling Germany's technical achievement in arms. Germany has merely imitated American methods. It is a fact well known by industrialists that England and France have never entered the field of mass production with the intensity that the United States has, and the tardiness that has marked the production of airplanes in England and France has been the inability to change over to the mass production of plane building. If they had not been able to purchase planes in the United States, they would be in a worse position of inferiority now than they are.

But even the United States, it is well known, will have to enter a period of adjustment in order to succeed in building planes, tanks and anti-aircraft guns and such instruments of war on the mass principle. This is because these tools of war are the results of precision planning and precision tools, and when you undertake to produce en masse such machines, it must be done with extreme delicacy and care. Nobody knows better than Herr Hitler that the United States is his superior in industrial production, and when the United States embarks upon a preparedness program on this basis, Germany is sunk. This means that our real problem is the problem of the Fifth Column.

### IV.

Here then is the situation in June, 1940. There is much self-searching and much pessimism, but no true American is in doubt as to the eternal rightness of democracy or the everlasting loyalty of the American people to this principle. To enter upon a program of preparedness, the American people must have discipline. Hitler has achieved discipline by means of the whip and the iron rod. If America is to preserve its institutions, it must achieve discipline by means of self-castigation. Discipline will come in this hour of crisis, no matter what. If Americans will not discipline themselves, discipline will come in other ways. The war need is too great and the urge of national self-preservation too intense.

"Aircraft production depends on materials, labor and energy. With regard to materials, we have obtained our objectives with difficulty. Since I entered office labor has worked day and night seven days a week, and individual workers twelve hours a day, gladly and willingly. I owe my position today to labor.

"Energy comes from the manufacturers who have joined together, forgetting all capitalistic prerogatives, giving everything, sacrificing everything for their country. Then there is my own energy, of which there is plenty, regardless of the quality thereof."—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, Great Britain.



**President Tracy Speaks**

"All these statements about labor hampering the defense program are simply a blind thrown up by certain pressure groups to hide their intention to lengthen hours, destroy labor standards and reduce wages.

"Speaking for the electrical industry, I want to make it clear that it is prepared to cooperate to the limit with the administration's program.

"We can assure the government that if our organization is called upon to service national defense projects we will supply an ample number of mechanics, regardless of where such projects are located, and we will make no charge for sending men anywhere in the United States."

In the present national emergency a ray of sunshine pierces the clouds of adversity. It can be stated with accuracy that thousands of skilled workers are available for extraordinary employment in defence preparations. Based upon an informal survey of local unions and upon research records, the International Office of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has, conservatively speaking, from 12,000 to 15,000 skilled journeymen electricians available for extraordinary duties.

More than that, nearly every local union in the United States has upon its records a waiting list of young men anxious to enter the trade as apprentices and if journeymen electricians could move up to employment, places could be created for these younger men so that they could start their apprenticeship training.

Other unions numbering skilled workers in their ranks report a similar situation. The International Association of Machinists has 20,000 unemployed journeymen machinists of high skill ready to take jobs. Several months ago the International Association of Machinists made a survey of their ranks in respect to availability of machinists for aircraft work. This survey revealed that 2,260 finished apprentices and journeymen were willing to go to any part of the United States to take jobs in the aircraft industry. These men could leave overnight. They are fully capable of making a contribution to this industry and aid in the production of war planes.

**FOR AIRPLANE PRODUCTION**

At the same time the research department headed by David Kaplan of the Machinists' Union made a survey of aircraft plants in one section of the country, namely, California. Mr. Kaplan found 11,000 men were without work in this section alone, many of whom were former employees of airplane factories. In the Los Angeles area there were 7,500 or 8,000 unemployed men capable of doing

# THOUSANDS of Skilled Workers AVAILABLE

Trained men ready for defence work. I. B. E. W. can put 12,000 to 15,000 in field

important work in aviation production. In the San Diego area there were 3,500, most of whom were former employees in one of the largest airplane factories in the country.

In 1938 with a record of mounting production in the construction field journeymen electricians were 29 per cent unemployed in the United States. This was an average figure but indicates how widespread has been unemployment in this branch of the electrical industry. Traditionally the construction field has offered an excellent center for the training of electricians and these men are usually competent workmen, capable of transferring to other branches of the industry and giving a good account of themselves.

Involved in the question of supply of skilled workers for defence production is of course the question of apprenticeship. The General Committee on Apprenticeship for the Construction Industry has recently passed an important resolution.

*Resolution of the General Committee On Apprenticeship For the Construction Industry*

The Federal Committee on Apprenticeship of the U. S. Department of Labor

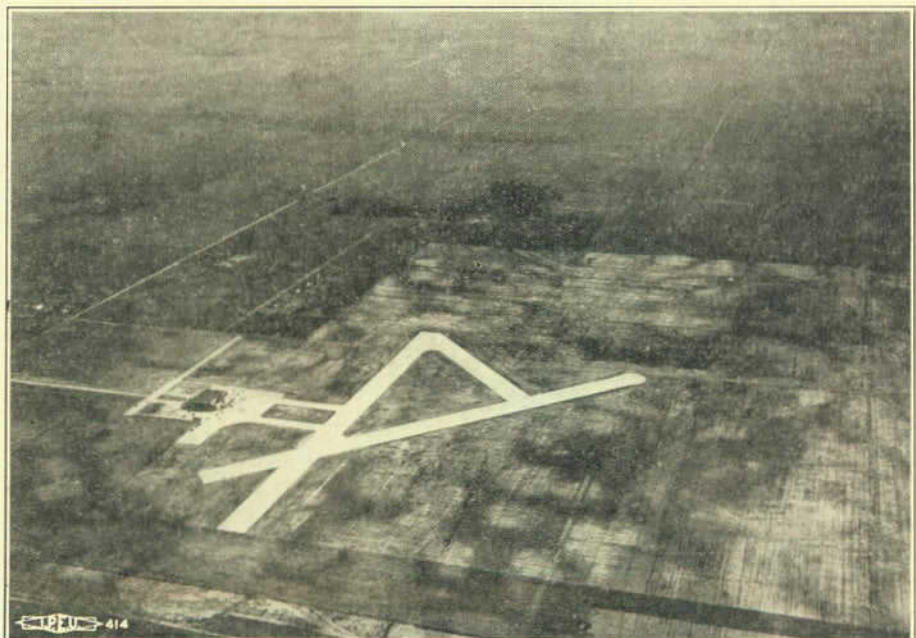
has made real progress during the last several years in bringing employers and employees together, to establish standards for the training of skilled workers. Because of the fact that it has approached the problem of creating a nationally uniform program of apprenticeship by practical methods—shaping its policies and procedures in accordance with the interests of all groups concerned—it has succeeded in obtaining active support with the employers and labor in the construction industry.

It is felt that this support should be supplemented by cooperation on the part of those government agencies whose functions bring them into contact with, or give them some jurisdiction over apprenticeship.

The government agencies having a relationship to apprenticeship in the construction industry are the United States Housing Authority and the Davis-Bacon section of the U. S. Department of Labor—and the other agencies for which the Secretary of Labor (on recommendation of the Davis-Bacon section) makes determinations of wage rates for various classifications of mechanics and labor on projects affected.

This committee is making every effort to have the various groups in the construction industry agree to, and to put into effect, apprenticeship systems based on the standards of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship. We find ourselves handicapped by the failure of some of the

(Continued on page 337)



Airports like this dot America's landscape. War aerodromes must be concealed.



# PRECEDENT *for Labor's* Participation IN DEFENSE

**A**S the United States moves forward in its defense plans, or if the United States should in the near future participate in warfare, how shall this program affect labor?

Fortunately the United States need not be groping in a realm of complete inexperience in these matters. This country has participated in one World War successfully. It prepared itself for battle in a surprisingly short time and without the loss of democracy or liberty.

One of the interesting and democratic cross-references as between the present situation and the World War of 1917 is the fact that the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was Assistant Secretary of Navy in the Wilson administration which prosecuted the last World War. Mr. Roosevelt was not only the Assistant Secretary of Navy but he acted as the liaison man between the Wilson administration and the American Federation of Labor.

Certain it is that all citizens and all groups will be forced to tighten up to a more potent kind of discipline if defense plans or if war measures succeed. In 1917 the World War administration effectuated its relations with American labor by means chiefly of three agencies:

War Labor Administration  
National War Labor Board  
War Labor Policies Board

The War Labor Administration was created to do certain necessary things:

- (a) To furnish an adequate and stable supply of labor to all industries.

U. S. A. has taken part  
in one world war successfully.  
Labor did its share

- (b) To provide ways and means for the immediate and equitable adjustment of disputes.
- (c) To provide ways and means for safeguarding conditions of labor and the production of war materials. This included the problems of health and safety.
- (d) Ways and means for safeguarding conditions of living including housing and transportation.
- (e) Setting up of a research body to assemble all data collected through various existing governmental agencies that bore on the labor problem.
- (f) To act as a clearing house for information for all departments of labor on goods affecting labor.

The National War Labor Board did a certain amount of pioneering work. It found labor's rights to organize and bargain collectively not clearly outlined or protected. It established the right of labor

to organize and to be represented by representatives of its own choosing. It established the principle that workers should not be discharged for membership or legitimate activity in trade unions. It set up wage standards which would insure the subsistence of the worker and his family in reasonable comfort. It is plain to see that the National War Labor Board anticipated the National Railway Labor Act and even the Wagner Act of the present day.

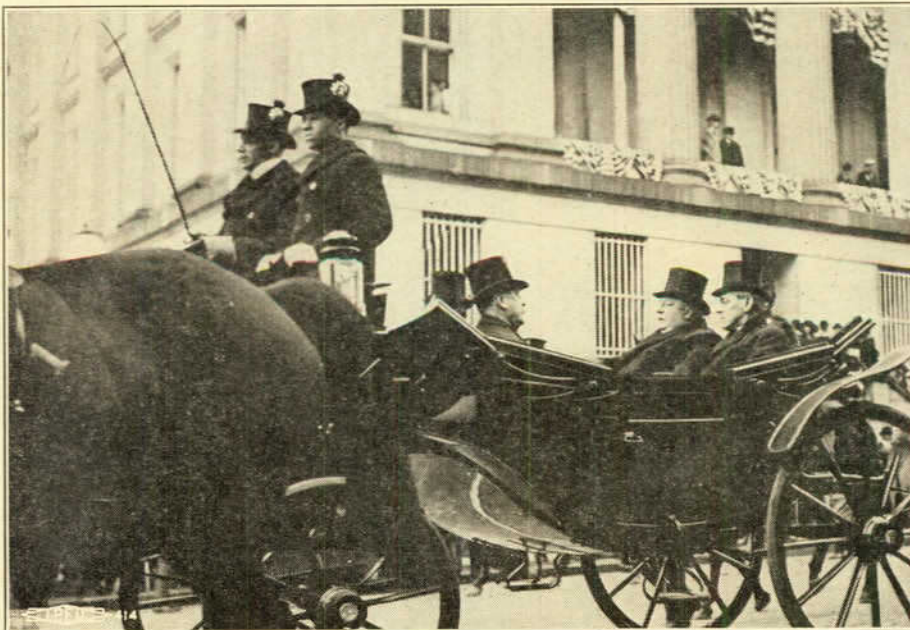
Having established these principles, the National War Labor Board set out to perform an arbitrating function—to set up local committees which endeavored to settle industrial disputes. The board itself acted as an arbitration commission whose decisions were unanimous. If the board disagreed, then the case was taken to an umpire selected by the President of the United States. If such a board were set up in the coming war it no doubt would have statutory authority and its decisions would be made binding.

## COORDINATION BODY

The War Labor Policies Board was something of an afterthought of the Wilson administration. It had direct connection with the War Industries Board. The War Industries Board was an over all corporation having charge of production and distribution of the whole country. The War Labor Policies Board established a central control for all industries with questions relating to the distribution of labor, wages, hours and working conditions. It applied most directly to industries having contractual relations with the government. It anticipated the Walsh-Healey Act. One policy of the War Labor Policies Board was to permit no transfer of labor from one industry to another unless this policy coordinated with the larger policy of the nation as promulgated by the War Industries Board.

Undoubtedly if war comes, there will be many questions bearing upon labor's participation. For instance, the question of hours. It certainly is true that the United States could not prosecute a war on an eight-hour day basis, but it would probably have to have a 24-hour day of three shifts. Kindred problems would arise. For example there would be the problem of war time private construction. The government would probably find that it would have to forbid the building of nonwar building projects. There would have to be some definite program worked out to keep the construction industry as a whole informed of the total war program.

If war comes, there is little doubt that the great bulk of American labor will be loyal and give fullest cooperation to its government, but it is doubtful if American labor would enter upon a cooperative program that did not have at its base the democratic procedures worked out in 1917.



Harris and Ewing Photo

FIRST WORLD WAR PRESIDENT ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE



**T**HURMAN ARNOLD, self elected czar of the building industry, lost an important case in the District of Columbia, brought as a part of his current campaign to make building trades unions subject to anti-trust laws.

**DECISION**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CRIMINAL NO. 64,706

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS AND HELPERS LOCAL UNION NO. 639, OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA, ET AL.

**Oral Opinion**

(Letts, J.) It would be impossible for me in a few words to review the evidence in this case or to announce any conclusions upon the many questions of law that have been presented in the arguments of counsel or to deal with the construction of these various acts which have been read. I have approached this matter from what I regard to be the fundamental ground, indeed an elementary ground, and have searched the evidence to determine whether or not the government has shown criminal purpose.

I realize that intent, being a condition of the mind, is not always, perhaps seldom, susceptible of direct and positive proof. It is a matter of inference from the facts and circumstances appearing in the evidence. The inference, I think, like the inference that arises from circumstances in consideration of criminal procedure, must not only indicate guilt but it must be inconsistent with any rational theory of innocence.

**"CONSISTENT WITH INNOCENCE"**

Here, of course, the intention sought to be shown is that the defendants entered into an unlawful plan to interfere with commerce and trade. We are not dealing with the subject as we would if it were an action for injunction, where only civil rights are involved, but here we are dealing with criminal elements. It seems to me that the evidence fairly shows that all that these defendants did is just as consistent with innocence as with guilt, and in order to send this case to the jury it would be necessary for me to find, in finding a prima facie case, that the evidence did preponderate at least in favor of the government's theory.

I am of the impression that we must regard the evidence as to the Dr. Lapp award not as we might possibly regard it if the direct question before the Court was that of the validity of the award as between the teamsters and the engineers, but we must consider what bearing it may have had upon the probable intent of these defendants in doing that which they did and with which they are charged.

# MR. ARNOLD *Loses Case*

## on **ELEMENTARY** Ground

### No criminal intent shown, Judge Letts rules in historic moment in Washington

Looking at the evidence in this way, we realize that these defendants had reasonable grounds to believe that the jurisdiction belonged to them and not to the engineers; furthermore, that they were wholly justified in the belief that no jurisdictional dispute existed after the favorable award of Dr. Lapp.

I think we must determine the purpose and intention which underlay the conduct in the light of what had transpired with respect to this jurisdictional question and the knowledge which the defendants had of the outcome of it. Therefore, all told, I am of the opinion that the government has failed to make out a case by substantial evidence which would justify this Court, in allowing a verdict of guilty, to stand upon it. Accordingly, I will call the jury and sustain the motion of the defendants to direct a verdict.

(The jury returned to the courtroom and took its place in the jury box.)

**DIRECTED VERDICT**

The Court. Now, at this time I find it appropriate to dismiss the two alternate jurors. Thank you very much for your attendance and your careful consideration of this case. You may step out.

(The two alternate jurors left their places at the jury box.)

The Court. Now, I will say to the members of the jury that upon the consideration of this case as it has proceeded and as it now stands the Court has con-

cluded that the government has failed to make out a case which would authorize this Court to allow a verdict of guilty, if found, to stand, and thereby it becomes the duty of the Court to take the responsibility that I do and suggest that you stand and, at the direction of the Court and on the responsibility of the Court alone, return a verdict for the defendants.

The Assistant Clerk. The jury will stand, please. Members of the jury, by direction of the Court, you find the Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Local Union No. 639 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, also Thomas O'Brien, Stuart M. Keyser, Charles J. Bell, Linwood A. Trainham, and Aubrey W. Stream, not guilty. That is your verdict, so say you all.

The Court. The jury will be excused. (Thereupon, at 11:17 o'clock a. m. the hearing was concluded.)

May 6, 1940.

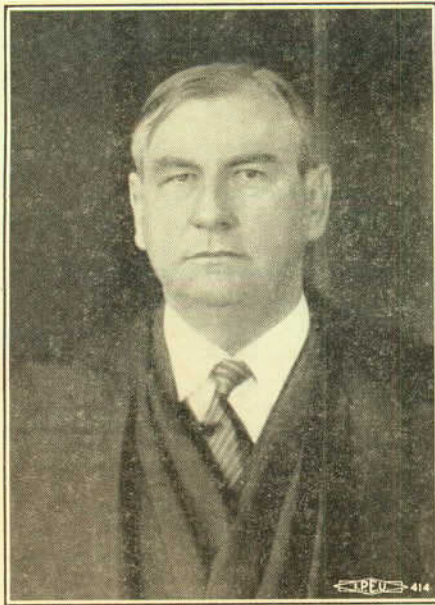
**Not Above Criticism**

"It is a mistake to suppose that the Supreme Court is either honored or helped by being spoken of as above criticism. On the contrary, the life and character of its justices should be the subjects of constant watchfulness by all, and its judgments subject to the freest criticism. True, many criticisms may be, like their authors, devoid of good taste, but better all sorts of criticism than no criticism at all. Such critical watchfulness is the basic corrective for the abuses of judicial power."—*United States Supreme Court Justice David J. Brewer.*



U. S. SUPREME COURT BUILDING





JUSTICE STONE

**T**HE Supreme Court's determination of the Apex Hosiery Company case was awaited with extraordinary interest because the case raised issues as to the applicability of the anti-trust laws to labor. The space which the press immediately accorded the decision attests its importance, but such conflicting headlines as "Labor Loses Fight on Anti-trust Case" and "Union Wins Apex Case" suggest the confusion inherent in assessing the implications of the decision.

Newspapers reported that Thurman Arnold hailed the decision as a strengthening of his campaign, while at the same time the counsel of the defendant union was quoted as saying: "The decision of the Supreme Court sets at rest the confused thinking of those who saw in the Sherman Act a vehicle with which they could wreck labor unions for strike activities."

An examination of the decision in relation to the facts on which it was based raises a strong suspicion that Thurman Arnold's professed elation was nothing more than a face-saving gesture.

#### THE BEGINNING

The Apex case arose out of a strike called by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (C. I. O.) in May, 1937, against the Apex Hosiery Company incident to the union's attempt to secure a closed shop contract from the employer. The union proceeded to occupy the company's factory in Philadelphia and conducted a sit-down strike. As a consequence of the sit-down, the company was unable to resume its manufacturing operations until August of that year, after the sit-downers had been ejected pursuant to a court injunction.

The Apex Company then brought suit under the anti-trust laws against the union and certain of its officers to recover \$1,000,000 in damages. It should be noted that, though the legal principles here involved are closely related to those involved in the anti-labor campaign under

# SHERMAN ACT *no* Catch-All for PROSECUTION

Apex  
decision sets limits of applicability to labor to specialized cases

Thurman Arnold's sponsorship, the Apex case was not one of those instituted by the Department of Justice. It was a civil suit for damages brought by a private suitor, not a criminal proceeding initiated by the government.

#### TRIPLE DAMAGES

In the trial court the jury found damages had been inflicted upon the company's property as a result of the lawless conduct of the strikers in the amount of \$237,310. In accordance with the provisions of the anti-trust laws, as construed by the trial judge, this amount was tripled and judgment was rendered against the defendants in excess of \$700,000.

The union appealed and the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the lower court on the ground that the interstate commerce restrained by the union's conduct was insubstantial in relation to the total amount of commerce in the commodity affected, and upon the further ground that the evidence failed to show an intent on the part of the defendants to restrain trade and commerce. These factors, in the opinion of the Court of Appeals, left the case outside the provisions of the Sherman Act.

Thereafter the case was taken to the United States Supreme Court by the Apex Company. The Supreme Court, in a six to three decision, affirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeals in favor of the union and its officers, but based its decision on entirely different grounds.

#### "LAWFUL" RESTRAINTS

The Supreme Court rejected the conclusion of the Court of Appeals that the amount of commerce restrained was insufficient, for even though the commerce of the Apex Company was proportionately small on a nation-wide basis, the strike caused a complete stoppage of the company's considerable interstate shipments, and that was sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Sherman Act in this respect. Likewise, as to the matter of intent, the Supreme Court held that the stoppage of commerce was a direct and necessary result of the strike, a result which the strikers must have known, and which, therefore, they must have intended.

But, said the Supreme Court, these particular questions "in the circumstances of the present case, are irrelevant to the decision." Notwithstanding the admit-

tedly unlawful conduct of the strikers and the actual and intended interference with interstate commerce, there remained the fundamental question whether the restraint was of the nature of those condemned by the Sherman Act.

#### CLAYTON ACT NO DEFENSE

Much emphasis has been placed upon the fact that the Supreme Court rejected the argument strongly urged by the union's counsel that the Clayton Act entirely exempts labor unions from prosecution under the anti-trust laws. The point is, of course, important. But, in view of the court's reaffirmation of the particular evils against which the Sherman Act is properly applicable, it is doubtful whether the loss of this point is as significant as it may at first appear. The Supreme Court held that, in view of the earlier constructions of the Clayton Act and the subsequent failure of Congress to alter the interpretations made by the courts, labor organizations and their activities remain "to some extent not defined" subject to the Sherman Act.

In examining into the meaning and objectives of the Sherman Act, however, the court observed that the statute "admittedly does not condemn all combinations and conspiracies which interrupt interstate commerce. . . . It was enacted in the era of 'trusts' and of 'combinations' of businesses and of capital organized and directed to control of the market by suppression of competition in the marketing of goods and services, the monopolistic tendency of which had become a matter of public concern. The end sought was the prevention of restraints to free competition in business and commercial relations which tended to restrict production, raise prices or otherwise control the market to the detriment of purchasers or consumers of goods and services, all of which had come to be regarded as a special form of public injury." It was these specific evils, therefore, and these alone, against which the Sherman Act was directed. The statute was not intended as a general catch-all as Mr. Arnold apparently considers it.

#### LABOR MAY FIX WAGES

Thus the court confirmed what labor has long contended was the objective of the law, and from which some of the historic decisions in labor cases had departed. While presumably labor unions would be subject to the Sherman Act for engaging in price-fixing or being willing parties to a combination with such an objective, the Apex case reflects what is possibly the Supreme Court's most realistic approach to the relationship between la-

(Continued on page 340)



# REJOICE, *America*, I.B.E.W.

## MANS *Power Plants*

By DAN W. TRACY, International President

**I**N THE present hour of national inventory, Americans can rejoice that the great majority of electric plants, the vulnerable and vital centers of energy in American cities, are manned by members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

For a number of years now, army strategists have marked upon their maps of enemy territory the generating plants that serve vital communities and industrial establishments. Generating plants are considered legitimate points for bombing. Especially vulnerable are hydro-electric plants.

It is reported from Switzerland that the Swiss fear the bombing of great dams more than they do any other centers of their country, because dams can be torn out by bombs placed either above

### Vital and vulnerable centers of power guarded by patriots

or below the impediment. Dams do not need to be destroyed by direct hits. The seriousness of throwing great cities into complete darkness, and the gravity of cutting off power to munition plants can readily be seen.

W. A. S. Douglas, a war commentator, stresses this point in a news dispatch from Great Britain:

"One of the most vulnerable things in England today, in so far as air attack after sabotage is concerned, is the great government electric grid which touches London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester

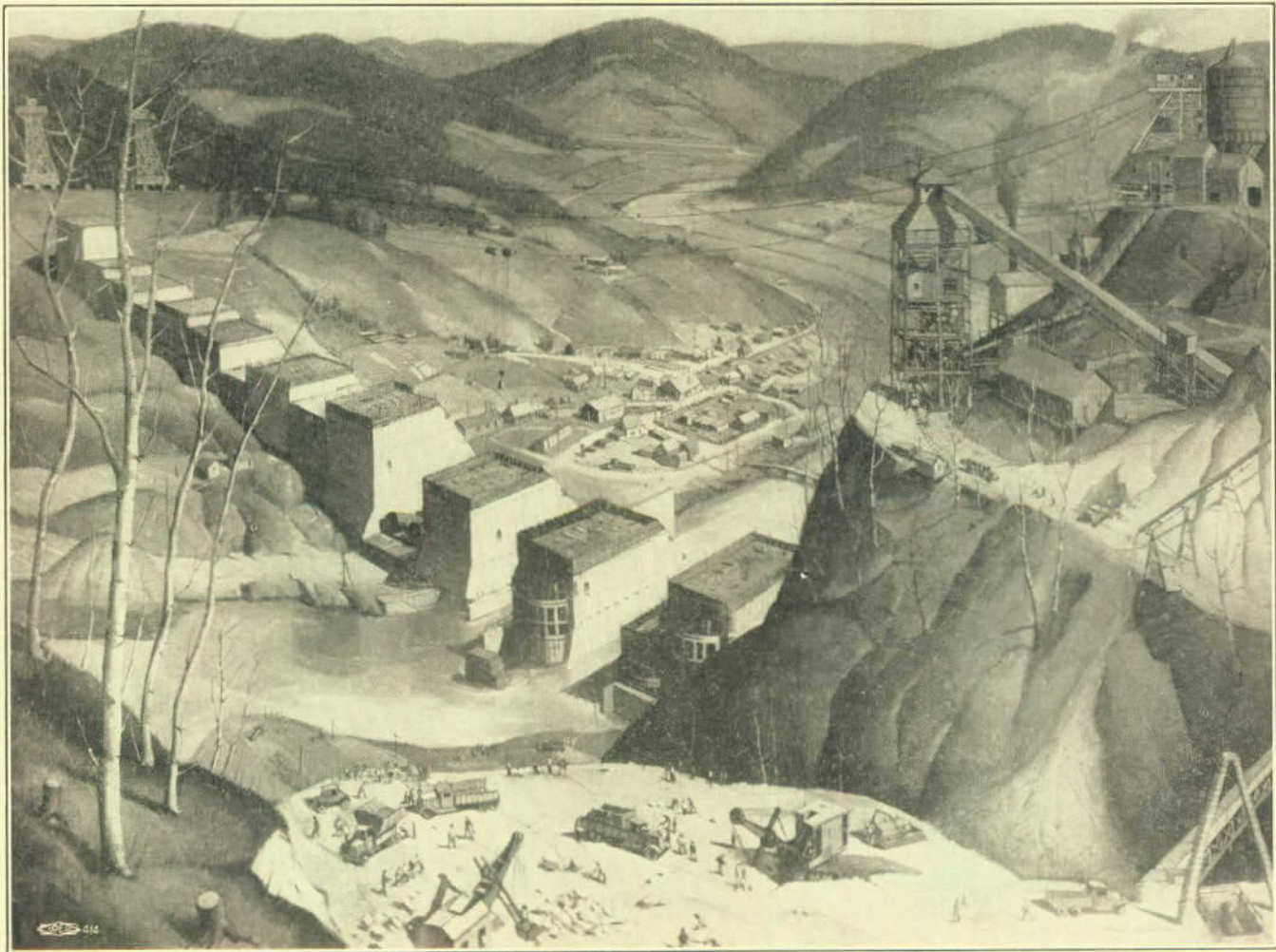
and Liverpool. It was thought a grand project—until the second World War came along. Now it has to be guarded night and day by a force large enough to watch its every point of vulnerability which means its entirety. A breakdown on this grid would throw at least a section, the section within 100 miles on all sides, into total darkness."

### UNION INTEGRITY

Sabotage of electric light plants or power centers is of course as serious to the country's welfare as bombing. That is the reason that in making a national inventory, it is an occasion for satisfaction that the great majority of power plants, both privately owned and publicly owned, are manned by members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, competent technicians who also have the good of their country at heart.

Behind the hurly-burly of the last three years, of course lies a dramatic story of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' organization of power plants. The C. I. O. communist-controlled union has made repeated attempts to get control of utility centers. It is a commonplace in communist strategy to try to dominate those industries that are essential. As a matter of

(Continued on page 337)



NORRIS DAM HAS BECOME SUBJECT OF ART

From painting "Norris Dam" by Paul Sample.

Courtesy Baltimore Museum of Art



# Frequency MODULATION

## Gives BOOST to Radio

**R**ADIO receivers in millions of American homes have suddenly become "old style." A change comparable to Henry Ford's changeover from the Model T to the Model A Ford is now under way. You will still be able to get the programs on your present receiver—naturally this huge existing audience is not going to be neglected—but there is a new development that is going to make people discontented with the receivers they now own and hurry to replace these sets. That naturally, is news to the radio industry and to I. B. E. W. members who work in radio manufacturing and in radio broadcasting, since it also requires new type broadcasting stations.

Frequency modulation is the rising star on the radio horizon. The Federal Communications Commission, which is still cautiously holding back on television, has opened the way for frequency modulation broadcasting on a commercial basis by providing 40 channels each 200 kilocycles wide on the frequency band of 42,000 to 50,000 kilocycles. Five of these channels will be assigned to noncommercial educational broadcast stations and 35 to regular high frequency broadcast stations. Among those slated to receive a license is the Crosley Corporation, which is now building a new station at Cincinnati especially for frequency modulation. The station proposes to operate on 43,200 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt special emission for FM, unlimited operation. The antenna will be placed on top of the Carew Tower. It is expected that I. B. E. W. members will be employed both on construction and operation of the new station.

To give you some idea of the importance of this new development, radio engineers say it means replacement in a decade of 45,000,000 radio receivers and \$75,000,000 worth of transmitting equipment. Its inventor is Major Edwin H. Armstrong, whose ideas have resulted in a series of improvements in radio ever since the crystal set. Major Armstrong is responsible for the regenerative circuit, the superheterodyne circuit now used in most receiving sets now in use, and the super-regenerative circuit for ultra high frequency receivers.

If all that is said of frequency modulation is true, the public will feel the buying urge. Reception completely free of static and interference from other stations operating on a wave band close to that of the station wanted, coupled with reproduction of each tone and shading in voice or instrument, with "bell-like clarity."

### STATIONS MUST BE BUILT

This principle works by shifts in the frequency of impulses transmitted to the receiver with each change in the sound

Sets must be replaced. New intermediate stations must be built. New business looms

impressed on the transmitter rather than changes of intensity of impulse sent out by radio stations and received by sets using the present system of amplitude modulation. New radio sets must be manufactured to receive these impulses. At first they will be combination sets capable of receiving both types. There is more good news for electrical workers in frequency modulation, which as it uses ultra short waves, has a range of only about 100 miles. Telephone lines used to link radio transmitters in the present day network broadcast, will not carry the FM impulse. That means many small stations will be built and manned to relay the programs. The Federal Communications Commission now has under consideration 155 applications for license of stations to broadcast FM programs.

In recent hearings, frequency modulation was demonstrated to the commission and in its report of May 20 the commission gives this enthusiastic approval of the new development:

"Frequency modulation is highly developed. It is ready to move forward on a broad scale and on a full commercial basis. On this point there is complete agreement amongst the engineers of both the manufacturing and the broadcasting industries. A substantial demand for FM transmitting stations for full operation exists today. A comparable public demand for receiving sets is predicted. It can be expected, therefore, that this advancement in the broadcast art will create employment for thousands of persons in the manufacturing, installation and maintenance of transmitting and receiving equipment and the programming of such stations. After extensive hearings and investigations the commission has concluded that frequency modulation has advanced to the stage where broadcasting on a commercial basis is desirable in the public interest. The commission believes that this is one of the most significant advances that has been made in aural broadcasting in recent years."

Citing the fact that each interested party at the hearing had agreed that frequency modulation is superior to amplitude modulation in the frequencies above 25,000 kilocycles, the report states:

### NOISE ELIMINATED

"The use of a wide band of frequencies makes possible a reduction of noise to a greater extent than attained with amplitude modulation. Man-made electrical and atmospheric noises consist primarily of amplitude variations and therefore frequency modulated signals have an inherent advantage in discriminating against noise. Experimental operations assured another advantage for frequency modulation, namely that broadcasting stations

(Continued on page 339)



RADIO KEY BOARD IN A NETWORK STATION



# LABOR *Moves Forward* in DEMOCRATIC *Countries*

**E**RNEST BEVIN, for years head of the General Transport Union of Great Britain, has just become Minister of Labor in the war cabinet. Mr. Bevin is a hard hitting, brilliant younger man in the labor movement and is well known among American labor leaders. He replaces Ernest Brown who is not a labor person at all but a conservative of the social welfare group. At the same time Major Clement Attlee, Arthur Greenwood and Herbert Morrison, leaders of the Labor Party in Parliament, have also joined the coalition cabinet.

Though Leon Jouhaux, old time head of the French labor movement, broke with tradition and joined the left wing, he too has a prominent place in the French war government. He is in the munitions ministry, which post he held in the World War in 1914 under Albert Thomas.

On the extension of war into Scandinavia, the International Transport Workers' Federation, including the Seamen's Union, played a prominent part. Members at sea were advised by radio not to communicate with the Oslo head office of the union for the time being. They were assured that their interests would be looked after in every possible way by their union. The British National Union of Seamen also promised the Norwegian union the fullest possible support.

When Germany entered Denmark, the Seamen's Union secured from British authorities the promise that all Danish officers and all men would be well received and treated by the Allied authorities when they took their ships to Allied ports. Many Danish seamen responded to this. Some mutinied in instances and took their ships to Allied ports.

Prior to the entrance of Germany into Belgium, there was a two-day strike on Belgian railways which won a wage increase.

## WAGE INCREASES

British Railroad Workers demanded an increase of £20 (or \$100) a year for the white collar workers and \$2.50 a week for the railroad workers as a result of the high cost of living in Great Britain.

Sir Walter Citrine, head of the British Trades Union Congress, reports that membership in unions is still steadily increasing in Great Britain. He says "Workers are joining up with their appropriate trade unions not merely for the sake of advantages they get from membership but because they realize now more than ever the strength and value of the movement as a bulwark against reaction, anarchy and decay."

Even in wartime the British unions are

## War gives British labor strong cabinet posts

following an aggressive democratic policy. For example, they demanded that the government repeal the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927 which set heavy restrictions upon trade unions. The British labor movement is getting representatives on all local war committees. They are working for unity with the French labor movement. Mr. Citrine reports wage increases in 22 districts. Among these were increases for electricians.

The French movement is active. It gave strong support to the Finnish trade unions. This is all the more remarkable when we consider how closely the French labor movement was bound up to Russia only a short time ago.

## MAINTAIN FREEDOM

J. A. Kivisto, head of the Finnish Municipal Workers Union, sent the following message to French workers:

"The blind hatred of the enemy has been heightened by his losses at the front to a fury which is directed against the civilian population. Russian aircraft is sowing death and destruction with bombs and machine guns in the towns and villages of the country. This crime, the clumsy propaganda for the (emancipation of the country), Kuusinen's puppet government (which obviously only exists on paper), all this only intensified our resolves to maintain our freedom and independence, for we never want to become slaves under a foreign yoke. There is certainly much that requires to be done in Finland, but we ourselves want to decide on the methods to be used here.

"I would finally like to point out that we are well aware that we are fighting for the cause of the whole of Scandinavia. For if we go under, the same fate will befall the others. The conviction that we are fighting for freedom, democracy and the international reign of law gives us strength and at the same time justifies our acceptance of the generous help which has already been given to us and which we so badly need. For it is clear that the greatest courage and persistence in the fight is not enough in the long run against an enemy who is 50 times as strong.

"But we are certain that everything will end well, for you and for us, and it is with this hope in mind that we wish you a successful New Year."

An appeal was sent out by the International Federation of Transport Workers to smash Hitler's war machine:



Wide World Photo

ERNEST BEVIN  
New Minister of Labor,  
Great Britain.

"The I. T. F. would not issue this appeal if it were not convinced that out of the destruction of the nazi regime a new-born Europe will arise, a Europe organized for peace and prosperity, that will establish political and economic democracy and further social progress. *We will stand security for that!*

"It is still possible to break Hitler's war machine before all Europe lies in ruins; it is possible if, when necessity arises, you are ready to stake your lives for freedom, and for the happiness of your wives and children.

"The I. T. F. counts on you; see that you do your duty!

**"HITLER'S WAR MACHINE MUST  
BE BROKEN!"**

"We appeal also to our comrades in the far-off countries beyond the seas, and in

(Continued on page 337)



# 48th Session of COUNCIL on INDUSTRIAL Relations

IN May the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry met at Washington, D. C., to consider a case submitted to them for arbitration by the electrical contractors of Akron, Ohio, and Local Union No. B-306, I. B. E. W. The case involved the question of an increase in the wage scale for the coming year, and was presented by briefs and oral argument by a committee of three representing the Akron electrical contractors and C. W. Murray representing Local Union No. B-306, I. B. E. W. The decision resulted in a victory for the local union with an increase of 15 cents per hour. The following is the report submitted by the council:

## FINDINGS

The case here discussed was presented to the council by due and formal submission, signed by representative employers



L. K. COMSTOCK  
Chairman, Council on Industrial Relations

## Decision in Akron case stresses value of economic rate of wages

of the Akron electrical contractors and Local Union No. B-306, I. B. E. W., of Akron, Ohio, and vicinity.

The question at issue stated in the submission, dated March 12, 1940, is as follows:

"At a joint meeting of the arbitration boards of Local Union No. B-306 and the electrical contractors on February 29, 1940, the local union submitted Proposition No. 1, which was for a 5 cent per hour increase for the coming year without further arbitration. Proposition No. 2, was that if Proposition No. 1 was rejected, both parties would submit further arbitration to the Council on Industrial Relations, and the local union would ask for a 15-cent per hour increase. The contractors' committee met on March 1, 1940, and rejected Proposition No. 1. Therefore, we both agree to submit the matter to the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry of the United States and Canada."

Both parties signatory to the submission presented briefs, exchanged before the hearing, and both parties supplemented their briefs by oral explanatory statements and were interrogated by members of the council.

In executive session, the council carefully reviewed the briefs, and considered the oral statements at length.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to the council to note the care with which the briefs were prepared and the consideration accorded by each disputant to the other.

After due deliberation the council decides that the standard rate of wages per hour effective as of June 1, 1940, shall be one dollar and thirty-five cents (\$1.35), and shall continue at that rate until modified by mutual agreement, or by reference to the Council on Industrial Relations.

This is the unanimous decision of the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, this third day of May, 1940, at Washington, D. C.

L. K. COMSTOCK,  
Chairman,  
M. H. HEDGES,  
Secretary.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The council strongly recommends that the parties to this dispute mutually agree upon an economic rate for residential

work below the standard rate herein fixed; and in that connection, the council points out that such rates have been adopted in many localities. Such rates have varied from 10 to 30 per cent below the standard rate fixed by agreement. The exact amount of this recommended economic rate should be determined by competitive considerations and by circumstances peculiar to Akron.

In arriving at this decision, the council is not unmindful of the facts that the union owes certain obligations to contractors employing members of Local Union No. B-306 and the contractors owe certain obligations to the union; but also that both union and contractors together owe an obligation to the public which employs them; and in proportion as this obligation is discharged in that proportion will be the reward. This perpetual challenge to the industry must and can be met. Proper team work between the union and the contractors will induce the employing public to prefer members of the union and contractors employing these men over all others engaged in electrical construction. Force gains no friends; excellence of work and high quality of execution invariably gains preferment.

If the wage is too high the volume of

(Continued on page 337)



DAN W. TRACY  
Vice Chairman, Council on  
Industrial Relations



# Hints for BUILDING an American BUREAUCRACY

**F**UNK AND WAGNALLS New Standard Dictionary defines bureaucracy as "government by bureaus; the undue extension of bureaus in the departments of a government, or the use by them of undue influence or authority."

Bureaucracy, however, falls upon modern ears with a force not supplied by the Funk and Wagnalls' definition. It has come to mean more—principally gathering overtones from party leaders and bureaucrats, in totalitarian countries. In Russia, Italy and Germany, bureaucrats are all powerful. The national assembly where the will of the people speaks is all but nullified—kept agencies to rubber-stamp the dictator's will. Americans fear bureaucracy and always have.

Probably the most amazing document that has come to hand in the slowly emerging establishment of bureaucracy in American government is the testimony of Heber Blankenhorn, special investigator of the National Labor Relations Board, before the House Committee investigating labor board and Wagner Act, in May.

Mr. Blankenhorn is an employe of the board. Mr. Blankenhorn set himself in exile on the Isle of Majorca some time following the World War. He did not reappear in the United States until 1932 when he took a position with the government. Just what the function of a special investigator is, is not wholly clear, but in the pages of this amazing document of the House Committee he appears to be an adviser to John L. Lewis, head of the CIO, an agent for the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, and an employe of the labor board.

## CONFRONTED WITH MEMORANDA

In exercising this three-way function he wrote many confidential memoranda to J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board. These confidential memoranda came to the attention of the Smith Congressional Committee, and Mr. Blankenhorn was confronted with them and acknowledged them and commented on them during a hectic day of cross-questioning. Even the cynical and jaded public mind responded to this testimony following the year-old probe of the startling operations of this government agency.

The climax of Mr. Blankenhorn's advice to the chairman of the labor board was contained in an inter-office communication addressed as confidential to the board. The subject is "The National Labor Relations Board and public opinion." Mr. Blankenhorn recommends "en-

## Heber Blankenhorn of labor board sends his boss hundreds of feet of memoranda

larging the budget to deal with 'public opinion.'" Mr. Blankenhorn complains that the board neglected publicity work and says that—"safety depends first on that ship's ability to yell. This board has a two by four foot loudspeaker on an eight by 10 mile job."

Then Mr. Blankenhorn makes this incredible suggestion:

"It is respectfully suggested that the board (a) acquire a number of 'authoritative spokesmen' and (b) authorize them to act, without board censorship of the commas, even if they may shoot off their faces sometimes. Hire more than two or three outstanding men in this field, make them 'administrative assistants,' 'economists,' 'special counsels'—anything—but assign them to the business of making opinion. That means making news, addressing meetings, interviews, 'investigations,' writing, organizing cooperating efforts. It means hiring men to do what so far we have only thought of.

"Here is a typical instance. We thought of the usefulness of a 'public jury,' an unofficial committee of lawyers and economists to sit in, through a designated representative, on the coming House investigation hearings, and examining also last spring's record before Senate and House committees, to bring in public reports coincident with the House investigation results."

Just how this bears upon democracy and democratic procedure this writer cannot understand, but the control of public opinion in the way Mr. Blankenhorn suggests surely belongs more with the ways of dictators and Hitlerites than to the American form of government.

Mr. Blankenhorn then summarizes the point of view:

"The suggestions come to this: (a) A designated spokesman within the board, perhaps general counsel, who signs statements, gives interviews, etc., freely: (b) a staff of spokesmen, peripatetic, to do the preaching outside. (To name Dr. John Lapp or other known economist or lawyer is an indication of caliber, rather than of availability.) In none of this is there any implication of inadequacy of past speeches or testimony by board spokesmen. They stand up as classics. But they have been too few. The suggestion is to put the board on a war footing in re battles for 'public opinion.'"

Mr. Blankenhorn also had a good suggestion for his boss in regard to Congress-



JOSEPH W. MADDEN

Chairman of N. L. R. B.

He believes apparently in the infallibility of the board.

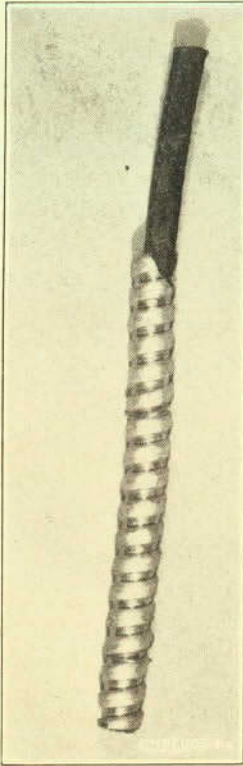
sional investigations of the labor board.

"If the Congressional Committee starts holding hearings in different parts of the country, or sends investigators into many regional offices simultaneously, the designation of a board attorney to control the furnishing of information becomes indispensable. The designation of an additional special counsel from outside the board staff may have the advantage of relieving board personnel of the brunt of haggling over compliance with subpoenas.

"The board, having the facts on its side, can do a good bit toward overwhelming the committee by furnishing a wealth of documents and corroborating witnesses, i. e., witnesses who participated in board cases. The press will probably try to act as it did in behalf of the Dies Committee. Is it not a mistake for the board to repeat the procedure it followed regarding the Senate hearings on NLRA amendments? There the board let weeks of A. F. of L., N. A. M., etc., testimony go by while it gathered up one comprehensive reply 'when its turn came before the committee.' Thus the board got one poor day's publicity to offset weeks of published criticism. Instead of being bound by such narrow procedure, the board's attorney should, concurrently with each day's adverse testimony, announce that 'the board will offer the following testimony,' and then give to the press such documents as correct the day's testimony.

(Continued on page 338)





# AMERICAN *Metal Moulding* Lists CONTEST Winners

Prizes to go to  
Baltimore, Everett, Massachu-  
setts, and Chicago

splitting the woven braid over the conductors and not damage the conductors themselves.

Today with the single strip armor and paper wrapping over the conductors and the additional safety feature of the fibre insulating bushings inserted between the armor and the conductor we have the ideal product that makes it possible, economical and absolutely safe to use cable in all forms of house wiring, in fact any wiring problem that confronts the wireman (of course taking the code into consideration).

The use of armored cable is the real answer for the wiring problem where the factors of economy and safety are of importance. It is flexible, and is enclosed in steel which is of importance where rats may be found. It is practical because of its metallic continuity which puts all fixtures at ground potential without any extra wiring costs. It is practically immune to mechanical injury of a reasonable nature.

Wiring with armored cable whether permanent or temporary makes for speed and therefore again proves its worth where the time element is considered. Armored cable can be fished in places, which makes for a minimum amount of damage to floors and walls of buildings whether they be large or small. In the use of armored cable the raceway and conductors are placed in position in one operation. This feature recommends its extensive use if for no other reason.

When armored cable is installed properly, and in conformity with the code, from experience, I found it to be equal to any other wiring system and, in fact, superior to most, and good for a great many years of safe service.

## Second Prize

By L. H. MONTAGUE, L. U. No. 103

My experience in installing armored cable has been most gratifying. I have been in the electrical construction business for 30 years, and have wired all the different systems in the electrical industry, and I find armored cable is the cleanest, easiest and most practical of them all.

It requires no vise benches, no benders, die stocks nor greasy oil cans to spoil clothes. With a clean coil of armored cable and a sharp pair of armor cutters,

one is ready to start wiring. It used to be some little job cutting and stripping the armor with a hack saw, but now with a modern tool it can be done in a jiffy and the end is ready for any of the modern boxes and fittings on the market. There are a number of different styles of convenient and practical boxes that are neat in appearance and make a mechanically strong outlet.

In fishing over plaster ceiling it has no equal. If a strong hitch is made it can be pulled through heavy clinches of plaster and tight places.

Armored cable has advantages over metal conduit, as conduit is liable to condensation with water forming in pockets in the pipe and causing insulation to rot allowing wires to ground or short circuit. This can't happen in armored cable. If the cable gets wet from a water leak, it will dry out again as soon as the leak is repaired. If water can get into armored cable it can get out again, and the cable will be as good as ever when dry. From all my experience in building equipment, I believe that armored cable is the safest, fastest and most economical of all the systems.

## Third Prize

By ALEXANDER C. BENDER, L. U. No. B-134

In 20 years of electrical construction it has been my good fortune to use many feet of armored cable on many different jobs under varied conditions.

I have used it to advantage on old house wiring, show case wiring, soda fountain wiring, general steel mill lighting, auto factories, for small motors, etc., and in many places hard to use rigid conduit, it makes it possible to install safe wiring at a lower cost to user, and increases the man hours of labor for myself and fellow wiremen.

Armored cable in my opinion has made a fine contribution to our electrical industry.

"To bring economic power under popular control, to release the energies of technology, to root out every kind of special privilege and corruption, to promote toleration, understanding, and brotherhood among races, peoples, and religions, to conduct an unrelenting war on poverty and human misery, to guard civil rights and liberties as a priceless heritage, to prosecute the free and untrammelled search for knowledge in all fields, and to engage positively in the creation of a civilization of justice, beauty, humanity and grandeur."—*Professor George S. Counts.*

**T**HE American Metal Moulding Company, Irvington, N. J., announces through the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL the winners of the contest, begun in March, designed to find the best essay on the subject: "My Experience In Installing Armored Cable."

### THE WINNERS

First Prize—Robert S. Roseman, L. U. No. B-28, Baltimore, Md.

Second Prize—L. H. Montague, L. U. No. 103, Everett, Mass.

Third Prize—Alexander C. Bender, L. U. No. B-134, Chicago, Ill.

### THE JUDGES

J. S. Zebley, Chief Electrical Inspector, Washington, D. C.

D. J. Talbot, Acting Electrical Inspector, Chicago, Ill.

G. A. Johnson, President, American Metal Moulding Company.

Scores of essays were submitted. The prizes were \$50, \$30 and \$20.

## First Prize

### MY EXPERIENCE IN INSTALLING ARMORED CABLE

By ROBERT S. ROSEMAN, L. U. No. B-28

It is indeed a far cry in installing the armored cable of the present era in comparison to the product put out in days gone by.

Well do I remember the days when cable as it was then known, was stiff and had the double strip which took more cutting effort and more care to keep from nicking past the insulation and into the conductor. Later the single strip product was introduced which made for greater flexibility but still we had to take care in



# HITLER *Becomes Symbol* of **ROBOT** *Civilization*

**H** EADLINES tell the story. Twenty thousand aeroplanes, 2,000 tanks, hundreds of armored cars, fire-throwing machines, gigantic guns, motor bicycles armed with machine guns, masses of men fitting into the background, no individual heroes, no generals mentioned by name, one colossal movement of death-dealing machines. This is the picture of war as waged in Western Europe today by Hitler, who is fast becoming the symbol of a robot civilization.

The whole nazi philosophy is a reflection of this degradation of the individual human. The individual citizen belongs to the state, is a creature of the state, and a super-state speaks with deadly effect through multitudes of machines and war. Indifference to human life is rampant. Herr Hitler thunders that he is willing to sacrifice a million lives on the Western front in a lightning war.

## GERMAN ECONOMIC CREDO

Hitler's blitzkrieg appears to be but the logical development of the so-called rationalization movement in Germany. This movement began approximately in 1928 as outlined by Robert A. Brady in his notable book "The Rationalization Movement in German Industry." "Rationalization" is a European term for mass production and the introduction of machinery and so-called scientific processes of organization in industry.

Mr. Brady describes it thus:

"This 'rationalization' process gradually reached out into nearly every phase of production, physical distribution, marketing, and finally even into consumption of ultimate-consumer goods. With expansion beyond the confines of old plant

and equipment, the movement began to collect a host of commentators, critics, proponents, and enthusiastic propagandists. To its proponents, rationalization soon became 'science in industry and economics.' Organizations of one sort or another were called into existence to systematize the process of introducing the warp of science into the weft of the industrial and economic order. From an organizational program, rationalization, under one interpretation or another, developed into an industrial and economic faith, and finally into a credo. Discussion of rationalization found its way into the popular magazines and daily newspapers. Its enthusiastic apostles, sometimes with tongues in cheeks, urged its thaumaturgic properties upon business men, manufacturers, laborers, consumers, and the state. Rationalized production was to be followed by rationalized distribution, and this by rational consumption. Rationalization was somehow to supply the 'efficiency' key to orderly social and individual life; subscription and adherence to its working codes would free the round of productive and leisure activities from lag, leak, and friction, from waste and confusion, and from the gravamen of social maladjustment or personal contumely. This new *Aufklarung* possessed many of the mystical, juvenile, and naive

Triumph of machines over men. Long-time trend. Workers 90 per cent less valuable in U. S. A. now than in 1850



CHIEF OF ROBOTS

properties of the recent 'new economic' era in the United States.'

## MAN POWER ON SKIDS

Turning away from the dismal and dreadful warfront back to the United States, we discover some momentous facts. Karl Karsten, who contributed the major article to the *MARCH ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*, has gathered some illuminating figures. Mr. Karsten shows that in 1850 there were at work 141,400,000 man-power units of physical energy. This small total was divided as between 58,100,000 machines, 75,500,000 animals and 7,000,000 human workers. In short, human workers represented 5 per cent of the man-power units of physical energy.

As America turned into the twentieth century, that is, in 1900, this picture had been vastly changed. In 1900, there were 1,292,400,000 man-power units of physical energy. These were divided as follows: 1,045,700,000 man-power units were supplied by machines, 217,600,000 were supplied by animals, and 29,100,000 were supplied by human workers. In other words, human workers in relationship to

(Continued on page 337)

## Robots on Parade

(A statistical footnote on progress prepared by Karl Karsten)

(Compiled from data collected by Kinsman, Hurst, Church and Daughert and converted into man-power units of physical energy on the assumption that one horse equals 10 men and one kilowatt or horsepower of mechanical energy-capacity equals 25 men.)

### PRODUCTIVE EQUIPMENT

	Total	Machines	Animals	Human workers	
1930	9,770,500,000	9,536,000,000	185,700,000	48,800,000	0.5%
1920	4,074,200,000	3,799,400,000	233,200,000	41,600,000	1.0%
1910	2,473,500,000	2,435,300,000	244,400,000	38,200,000	1.5%
1900	1,292,400,000	1,045,700,000	217,600,000	29,100,000	2.3%
1890	890,700,000	658,500,000	208,900,000	23,300,000	2.6%
1880	504,100,000	337,000,000	149,900,000	17,400,000	3.4%
1870	320,000,000	196,800,000	110,700,000	12,500,000	4.0%
1860	238,800,000	120,800,000	107,500,000	10,500,000	4.4%
1850	141,400,000	58,100,000	75,500,000	7,000,000	5.0%





MICHAEL PATRICK GORDAN

Born September 8, 1880.

Died June 5, 1940.



# Dunkergue

## The Glory of Common Men



So long as the English tongue survives, the word Dunkergue will be spoken with reverence. For in that harbor, in such a hell as never blazed on earth before, at the end of a lost battle, the rags and blemishes that have hidden the soul of democracy fell away. There, beaten but unconquered, in shining splendor, she faced the enemy.

They sent away the wounded first. Men died so that others could escape. It was not so simple a thing as courage, which the Nazis had in plenty. It was not so simple a thing as discipline, which can be hammered into men by a drill sergeant. It was not the result of careful planning, for there could have been little. *It was the common man of the free countries, rising in all his glory out of mill, office, factory, mine, farm and ship, applying to war the lessons learned when he went down the shaft to bring out trapped comrades, when he hurled the lifeboat through the surf, when he endured poverty and hard work for his children's sake.*

This shining thing in the souls of free men Hitler cannot command, or attain, or conquer. He has crushed it, where he could from German hearts.

It is the great tradition of democracy. It is the future. It is victory.

«From the New York Times by permission»



# Millions of LOGS ON TOP, and the DOOR LOCKED

By SHAPPIE

**N**EX' mornin', Mike says to me, "Jules has got more work than he can handle so you stay wid him fer awhile." Whin Mike was gone Jules turns to me, an' says,

"T'ank you, Terry. You stan' up fer me w'en dat beeg booly man, Roden, hees not geeve me chance to get to my feet, an' you feex heem plaintee. Me, I don' forget, but, bah tonder, we mus' watch out fer heem." I didn't pay much attention to what Jules said at the time, but, bedads, it come to me later on.

Wan day Jules an' me was layin' some skids over a hollow on a steep hillside so the logs wuddn't pile up in it whin they let them loose from the skids to roll down into the river in the drive. There was a big stump in the way that Jules was figgerin' on blowin' out wid dynamite. I heard a noise up on the top av the hill an', bedads, there was all them logs startin' to roll right down upon us. I grabbed Jules be the shoulders an', afore he knew where he was, I had him jammed down, face first, between two big roots on the under side av the stump wid me flattened out on top av him, jus' as that great avalanche av timber come roarin' down upon us an' struck the stump wid an impact that made the ground shake like an earthquake, and the ould stump quiver like a leaf in the wind.

It was well fer us that the ould stump had anchored its roots down deep in the breast av Mother Earth. The deafenin' roar died down an' was followed be a deathly silence. I was jammed so hard agin Jules that I cud hardly breath, an' so bewildered that I didn't know whether I was still in this world er on me way to the next. Thin, in smothered tones, Jules' voice piped up,

## CAUGHT UNDER LOGS

"Are you 'urt, Terry? Can you spik to me? W'at 'appen?"

"The log boom busted down upon us, an' we won't know whether we're hurt er not until we get out av here." Thin, in the distance I heard voices comin' rapidly nearer.

"They was workin' right here when the skid broke away," said wan voice. "Then they're all mashed to pieces," said another. Thin Big Mike shouted,

"Are ye an' Casey in there, Jules? an' are ye hurted?"

"We're in here varee moche, Mike, but some wan, hees lock de front door on us an' we can't tell if we is 'urt until we is tak' out." Mike give orders to gather up ivery jack in sight an' soon there was a bunch av them, gruntin' an' groanin', as they pried an' rolled the logs down off av

There is  
always danger, as well as fun,  
on the job

the heap. Big Mike, they said, pointed out aich log in turn, to be moved so as to avoid anny log settlin' down an' crushin' us. Pretty soon daylight began to filter through, an' thin the log that was crushin' me was rolled off an', after two er three more was cleared away, Big Mike picked me up an' stood me on me feet, an' said,

"Are ye hurted, Casey?" I tuck a couple av steps, drew a full breath, shook me shoulders, an' said,

"Bedads, there's no bones broke but I feel as if I was black an' blue all over," Jules didn't wait to be pulled out but he jumped to his feet as lively as a cricket an' shouted out,

"Terry, hees reesk hees life to save me. Look at the back av his mackinaw!" An' sure, the hull back was tore inta ribbons. Big Mike says,

"Casey! Yer quick thinkin' saved both yer lives. Ye got a new mackinaw comin' to ye from the company."

That night, Big Mike called me an' Jules into his office, an' said.

"Casey, did ye see anny wan foolin' roun' thim skids afore they broke loose?"

"I thought I got a glimpse av some wan dartin' away but I cudn't swear to it," I said. Jules jumped to his feet an' cracked his fists together, an' shouted, "We is t'ink we know dem feller, w'at roll de log but we 'as no proof." Big Mike stamped his foot on the floor, gritted his teeth, an' swore, "By G—d! If I find out the man that done it I'll tear his heart out wid the two hands the Almighty give me."

## RIVALRY

Frank Slade was the best teamster in the camp, an' cud allus manage to get big loads av logs out on the main road, wid-out anny help, whin other teamsters wud have to double up wid their teams, at times, whin they got stuck in some bad piece av side road. Dodds was about the worst. He had a fine team av greys but if they cudn't pull right out av some tight place he wud fly inta a red rage an' lay his blacksnake whip on thim most cruel, an' they wud jus' prance up an' down, mad wid fear an' thin they wuddn't pull a pound an' it was no wonder they was gettin' balky. Frank was a big good-natured feller, who cudn't hold a grudge agin annywan more than 10 minutes, but whin he out-pulled Dodds at the hotel he made an enemy who wud stop at nothin' to injure annywan he had a grudge agin.

Wan day, I jumped on a load wid Frank to ride along to where Jules was fixin' up a bad piece av side road. We come along to where Dodds was stuck, jus' close to

(Continued on page 332)



LOGGING

PWAP Photo

From painting, "A Man's Job," by Michael J. Gallagher.



# L. U. B-3 Wants ACTION in Protection of LIBERTY

By FREDERICK V. EICH and JERE P. SULLIVAN

IT HAS been truly said "Putting thought into action in a large group is a slow process." What is the writer driving at? Just this. The April issue of our JOURNAL had a number of good editorials and articles in reference to Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold's use of the Sherman Anti-Trust law against labor unions. How many of you read them and gave them serious thought? Of those that did, how many of you have done something more than just think about it?

So much was said by the various writers that there is little left for this writer except to stress certain points of the previous contributors.

Take the editorial "Nature of Liberty." The first two sentences are full of meaning. They are—"The nature of liberty is peculiar. NO MAN CAN HAVE LIBERTY WITHOUT FIGHTING FOR IT FOR ALL OTHER MEN."

You all know that fact, but do you put it into action by guarding your fellow workers', as well as your own rights and liberties? If you stand idly by while your neighbor's house is destroyed by fire, what will he do when your house, too, is burning?

## INDICTMENTS TECHNICAL

Eleven officers and representatives of Local Union No. B-3, I. B. E. W., have been indicted for alleged violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust law by Thurman Arnold's procedure.

To avoid taking too much space, the indictments will not be gone into here in detail. Suffice to say, in these indictments there is not one word about graft, collusion, or any other acts commonly known as criminal, but grounds are strictly of a very technical nature.

What have these officers and representatives done to bring about these indictments? Only what any conscientious, honest labor official would do. That is, to secure, maintain and protect the work opportunities and working conditions for the members they represent.

It may have been a crime to bring about the six-hour day, 30-hour week, to share employment opportunities among the workers, with a substantial increase in salary to maintain reasonable purchasing power.

## UNIONS AS SOCIAL CLUBS

At any rate if these indictments, under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, are upheld by the courts, then labor unions might just as well close up shop, unless they

## Considers Arnold coup threat to all unions and to social structure

would be content to continue as social clubs.

Recently Mr. Arnold received a setback in federal court in Washington, where he tried to apply the Sherman Anti-Trust law against the teamsters' union in a jurisdictional dispute with the engineers. It will take more than that to stop Mr. Arnold. Whether he knows it or not he is fighting for the cause of our enemies. Those enemies whom you know too well.

They wrecked the NRA. They are trying to wreck the Wage-Hour law and the Wagner Act. They do not want constructive amendments. They do not want protection in any form that might cramp their exploitation of the worker.

They do not want strong aggressive labor unions, or officials, who really fight for the rights of their members.

## PERSONAL LAW-MAKING

Mr. Arnold says he is helping labor unions and their members, but it seems clear that Mr. Arnold is attempting to put his own ideas into the law. He is substituting his own opinion for that of Congress by attempting to decide what public policy in regard to the industrial struggle demands and the limits of permissible contest. In other words, local unions will not be permitted to do anything to prevent an open shop condition, or to strike for better wages or conditions, if in any way he can show that the materials, used or produced, cross state lines.

The movement for shorter hours, the six-hour day, 30-hour week, could come about only through act of Congress. If that did happen, which would not be the worst thing in the world, the employers would all claim exemption under state rights or some other evasion, and we would have to wait until each state took individual action.

## SEEK CONGRESS' HELP

With ten million workers still unemployed, we can't wait that long. Therefore, you are all asked, and especially those who have been working so hard for the 30-hour week, to dig into this

(Continued on page 337)



The above group are the strikers of the U. S. Electric Motors, 80 Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Bush Terminal Buildings.) Local Union No. B-3, New York City, has been endeavoring since November, 1939, to obtain a contract covering hours, wages, and conditions of employment for these men who found it necessary to go on strike on February 13, 1940, and at this writing are still on strike. This company manufactures electric motors from a fractional horsepower up to and above 200 horsepower.



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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**If War Comes** It is inconceivable that the United States will go to war against Germany—on any other basis than to preserve the American way of life. The American way of life is the democratic way. Whatever America's faults, it is incontrovertible that we have made progress only as we have provided opportunity for all, and only as we have followed the will of the people. For example, the so-called consumer's theory of economics is merely an effort to extend economic goods to the masses.

To put it obversely: It is absurd to spill blood of American youth merely to escape Hitler. We must escape Hitlerism—the totalitarian noose—the totalitarian way of life.

If war comes—the first job of the national government is to create a basis for national unity. National unity is as important as arms, and national unity can be created only by returning to the solid foundations of American life—the tripartite basis, of labor, management and government. This is the basis upon which industry—if it operates successfully—moves, and it is the basis upon which successful government agencies operate.

To pretend that bureaucrats—academic lawyers, economists and boy statesmen—can prepare America for war, is to perpetuate a colossal and sinful error;—an error that, this time, will have grave and mighty consequences, disruption, wholesale loss of life, defeat.

**Fifth Column** Much foolish and impotent talk about the Fifth Column is going the rounds. Who are the Fifth Columnists? First, who are they not? They are not hungry men seeking work in the WPA. They are not inconsequential government clerks on the civil service rolls. The Fifth Column in this country is represented by the following:

1. Paid spies, agents and tourists of Germany and Russia in this country.
2. American adherents of Hitler and Stalin, directly and indirectly obligated to the foreign dictators. This includes the American Communist Party, and the Nazi Bund.
3. Fellow travellers, who abet and aid these Americanized adherents to nazism.

4. All who advocate totalitarianism.

There is no use to kid ourselves. In this hour, a citizen is either for the American way of life, or for the German and Russian way of life. No issue has been as irreparably and clearly drawn by the blood of innocents spilled on Flanders Fields.

**Death Collects Another Leader** Death strode into the ranks of the I. B. E. W. leaders again this month and cut down Michael Patrick Gordan, for more than a generation identified with the life of the local union at Pittsburgh. Mike died of a heart attack in Pittsburgh on June 5. Death came without warning. He was apparently in good health, in the full flood of his powers; as has been the case with others of our deceased Brothers, Mike paid the price of long service on the firing line with labor. Mike Gordan's death is the fifth of the official family within the last year.

Mike Gordan's services to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were voluminous and great. He gave his entire life to furthering the interests of the organization. He had been a member 40 years, having been initiated in Local Union No. 14 on December 10, 1900. Two years later he affiliated with Local Union No. 5 in Pittsburgh, that is on May 31, 1903, and had been identified with that local union ever since. He had been business manager of Local Union No. 5 for more than a generation. He was well-known in Pittsburgh, identified in the industrial as well as labor circles of the city. Recognition of his services on the local field came nearly a generation ago when he became a member of the International Executive Council in 1911 and he served for nearly that length of time as secretary of the Executive Council, having become secretary in 1916. His advice was always sage, practical and intelligent.

When death comes, a man's existence is no longer a mere living but a life. His span of years can be viewed as a whole. Scores of friends, hundreds of members will miss Mike Gordan and will remember him as a loyal, capable leader of labor. His services were largely confined to one center, it is true, but it can be honestly pointed out that services like his of single-hearted devotion and determined purpose are what make our great organization stable and unified. Continuity of service of business managers and local union officials when that service is loyal, capable and intelligent, gives substance and depth to our organizational life.

Mike Gordan was no show-off. He had one deep purpose in his whole existence and that was loyalty to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He gave all to the local union. He guarded it, he struggled for its improvement, he resented slurs upon it; he in fact lived it, dreamed it and helped make it.

He was only a boy of 20 when he first joined the union. He died at 60 and it can be well said that he knew nothing else in the mature life except the union.



Little known perhaps outside of his immediate community, it will be his organization that will miss him most and will husband his memory as of one who gave his fullest powers to further the good of the organization.

**Immense Good-Will** There is immense good-will in these United States. Stretching from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic Coast there is a belt of free men convinced of the strength and value of free institutions. Those citizens who lived through the first World War understand why the America of 1940 is united on the question of democracy and liberty in a way that it was not united in 1914 and 1917. This good-will can and should be capitalized, but it must have agencies through which it can speak and work and a framework through which it can move. It is the function of the United States government to provide this framework. It should be strong enough, flexible enough and democratic enough to allow the varied populations of this great country to work and speak.

There should be no bottleneck in Washington of opposed technicians who will close the circulation of this immense spirit of good-will and deter it from galvanizing the American people into a unity.

**Monopolies and Monopolies** While Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold continues to wage war against what he calls monopoly, one may cast a glance at a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court which virtually creates a legal monopoly out of the soft coal industry. This decision was rendered late in May. It took the position that the federal government was justified in intervening in this industry because of the "strategic character of this industry in our economy" and the "chaotic conditions which have prevailed in it."

The decision permits the fixing of prices in this industry and around the question of price fixation, of course, revolves the whole issue of monopoly. The court said:

"The fixing of prices, the proscription of unfair trade practices and the establishment of marketing rules respecting such sales of bituminous coal constitute regulations within the competence of Congress under the commerce clause.

"To invalidate this Act we would have to deny the existence of power on the part of Congress under the commerce clause to deal directly and specifically with those forces which in its judgment should not be permitted to dislocate an important segment of our economy and to disrupt and burden interstate channels of trade."

**Production of Electrical Energy** The electrical workers are aware of the immensity of the industry to which they belong. This immensity is again brought to their attention by the

record of power production during the month of April, 1940. According to reports filed with the Federal Power Commission, production in April totaled 11,000,921,000 kilowatt hours. This represents an increase of 12.4 per cent when compared with the same month of the previous year. The average daily production of electrical energy in public use was 366,697,000 kilowatt hours during April.

Those among the membership who are thinking in terms of water power may be interested to know that the electric utility power plants consumed approximately 3,727,191 net tons of coal in April, 1940. These figures, which are, to use a movie term, colossal, indicate also the dependence of the United States on electric power and the need for protecting these life centers of power against all sabotage of any kind.

**Skill in Time of War** America's great technological organization and plant rests upon a solid foundation of skilled labor. Even mass industries have developed their own kinds of skill and move forward on skill in a way that is often missed. It is fortunate that the United States has this great fund of skilled labor inasmuch as war instruments must be manufactured on a precision basis far in excess of peacetime instruments. It has been pointed out by technicians that one-ten-thousandth of an inch of tolerance is all that can be allowed in an airplane engine. This pretty much dramatizes the degree of skill necessary to machining war tools.

Facing this question then of America's treasury of skilled labor, it is deplorable that so much indecision and obscurity and even garbled propaganda arises in the question of availability of mechanics. The canard is still being repeated that there is for the present a shortage of mechanics. This is not true.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is capable right now of supplying 15,000 journeymen mechanics for war work and the International Association of Machinists has available 20,000 journeymen machinists capable of going into war industries. These highly skilled mechanics should be drawn off first to the necessary functions of preparedness, and this will leave room in an orderly way for apprentices to move up into line for training. On all the lists of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers local unions are the names of many likely young men who wish to get training as apprentices. These boys could not be trained because they do not have job opportunities. If the present situation is faced in a sensible and logical manner there need be no disorder to any industry. The skilled mechanics now unemployed can be absorbed and waiting young men anxious to be employed will get their opportunity.

If, as some agencies of the government appear to wish, this course is not followed, but a lot of young men are given a desultory, unorganized training and are merely permitted to become a competitive factor in employment, bad results will be achieved.





# Woman's Work

PEU 414



## THE HIGH VITAMIN DIET PLUS HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

**T**O the wage-earner's family a high level of health means dollars in the pocket: first, because it cuts down expenditures for medical care and drugs; second, because the wage earner does not lose time from work due to illness. While a diet that supplies adequate vitamins and minerals is not a panacea for all ills, scientists now recognize that it helps greatly to increase resistance to infections such as colds, builds up red blood cells to prevent anaemia, is very important in the health of the teeth and gums, a definite preventative of such nutritional diseases as pellagra, beri-beri and scurvy. Investigations now being carried on indicate that vitamin deficiencies may have bearing on some forms of arthritis, asthma, hay fever, also some forms of insanity.

We would not have to worry so much about getting our vitamins if foods were eaten in a natural state, but with civilization has come the habit of "refining" foods, partly in the processing of foods before they reach the hands of the consumer, and partly in the cooking done in the home.

You can buy vitamin pills at the drug store, but don't do it unless your doctor advises it to remedy some clearly-indicated deficiency. These concentrated extracts are expensive, and may prove toxic unless correctly prescribed. But, nutritionists say, you are in no danger of getting too much of any vitamin in natural food. Therefore the safe as well as the economical thing to do is to choose and prepare foods so that your family will receive a full range of vitamins and minerals in their daily diet.

For example, if you buy only white bread, use white flour in your home baked products, and if you boil vegetables in large quantities of water, adding a pinch of soda during cooking, and throw away the cooking water before serving, chances are you are not receiving an adequate supply of Vitamins B<sub>1</sub> and G. You can secure an adequate supply of these important vitamins with little if any increase in your grocery bill, by your own choice and preparation of foods.

Take your **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** for last month (May, 1940) and turn to the Woman's Work section. We published a list of vitamins and the foods which contain them. I hope that you will save this list and keep it handy while you are planning meals. Now if you will study this list carefully you will find certain foods that appear under the heading of more than one vitamin. Underline these

foods and resolve to use them more often. For example, underline **liver**—an excellent source of Vitamin A, Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, Vitamin C, Vitamin G, and the pellagra-preventing factor (which is known as nicotinic acid); it also contains fair amounts of Vitamin D. Beef liver is one of the most economical meats you can buy because it has practically no waste; also it's available at every neighborhood market. Others which you will note repeated under the heading of several different vitamins are:

Egg yolk—A, B<sub>1</sub>, D, G, nicotinic acid.

Leafy green vegetables—A, B<sub>1</sub>, C, E, G, nicotinic acid.

Milk, butter, cream and cheese—A, B<sub>1</sub>, D (fair), G, and nicotinic acid.

Sweet potatoes and white potatoes—B<sub>1</sub>, C; sweet potatoes also contain Vitamin A.

Acid fruits and vegetables, including principally oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tomatoes—B<sub>1</sub>, C; some of them contain A, G, or nicotinic acid.

Wheat germ—B<sub>1</sub>, E, G, nicotinic acid.

Many of the green and yellow vegetables appear on the list under several different headings, as do many of the commonly used fruits.

As you will note, Vitamin D appears in a comparatively small number of natural foods, with fish liver oils, egg yolks, salmon, sardines, and butter as the best sources. Irradiation of milk, or the addition of cod liver oil to milk, makes it a good source. As this vitamin is particularly important to the healthy tooth and bone development of growing children, doctors have stressed the use of cod liver oil. The most economical way to get this is by buying regular cod liver oil, not capsules or "perles." If you prefer to use Vitamin D milk be sure to check on the bottle the number of U.S.P. units contained per quart. Nutritionists advise the use of from 300 to 800 U.S.P. units per day for each child. Consequently if the kind of Vitamin D milk you are getting contains 400 U.S.P. units per quart and if the child drinks a quart of milk a day,

his needs will be pretty adequately supplied in this way; but some Vitamin D milk contains only half this quantity of Vitamin D, so check up and make sure. Adults, too, need Vitamin D to keep teeth hard and healthy; and it is so important during pregnancy that two teaspoons of cod liver oil daily or its Vitamin D equivalent is prescribed.

Fortunately there is a cheap source of Vitamin D available to everyone who can get out into the sunlight. The human skin contains a substance called Provitamin D, which is changed into Vitamin D in the body by exposure to sunlight. A child who is able to play regularly outdoors in the sunlight, wearing a minimum of clothing, will get enough Vitamin D for ordinary requirements during the summer, and will even store up some to carry over into winter. The adult who is able to take frequent sunbaths may find his trips to the dentist are rare. So if you and your family hate to go to the dentist (and who doesn't?) don't neglect our generous friend, the sun.

Vitamins of the important B complex group, which includes B<sub>1</sub>, G, and nicotinic acid, are easily destroyed by wrong cooking. It's well worthwhile to form correct habits in cooking to prevent loss of these energy foods. The general rule is to use as little water as possible, and cook as short a time as possible. Some of these substances are dissolved in the cooking water and will be lost if this is thrown away, so all "pot liquor" should be used in some way, in sauces, soups or gravies. NEVER USE SODA in cooking vegetables as it destroys Vitamins B<sub>1</sub> and G.

In preparing flours and cereals for the market, except those especially designated as "whole grain," modern processes take away the husk and also the germ of the grain. The germ, or embryo of the seed, is the part where growth starts. The starchy part of the grain exists simply for the germ to feed on while it is sprouting. The tiny life-potential of the grain is packed with vitamins. However, because it will spoil quickly in the presence of heat or moisture, humans are deprived of it and a large part of it goes into stock feed. Some manufacturers of breakfast cereals now recognize its importance in the diet. If you will carefully read the labels on package cereals in your grocery store you will find that some of them have been "fortified" by the addition of wheat germ and minerals. Also, as outlined on the opposite page, you can buy wheat germ and add it to your food at home.

### NEW AUXILIARY

Quite a number of new women's auxiliaries have been organized to I. B. E. W. locals since the beginning of 1940. Latest to be reported is the women's auxiliary to L. U. No. 995, Baton Rouge, La. This new group is growing and flourishing and its helpful service is appreciated by the local.



## Women's Auxiliary

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

Editor:

Our regular business meeting saw quite a turnout of the membership. As we promised, the speakers were present and did a good job.

Brother Gordon from the Bakers' union gave a very enlightening talk on the whys and wherefores of the Perfection Bakery strike. It is up to the housewives to help break up this long drawn out strike and they can do it. If every member of the local will tell his wife not to patronize this concern the strike will soon end. So do your bit. The auxiliary donated a sum of money to this worthy cause.

Our other speaker was Miss Flanagan, who spoke on "Wages for Women." She brought out many interesting facts relative to "drive-in" stands and other places of employment where her department had bettered conditions.

Those who attended the "Meet the People" show were well rewarded with an evening of enjoyable entertainment.

We initiated six new members at the last meeting and are continuing the membership drive, knowing that power to achieve our objective lies in numbers as well as determination.

The picnic held in Ferndale, Griffith Park, on May 22 was attended by Mesdames Murphy, Flynn, Wood, Lester, Winslow, Koepke, Pierce, Thomas, Atwater, Silkwood, Munson, Adrian, Ohlman, Hudson, Palmer, Underwood, Sisson, Waxman and Frizelle. The women, as prearranged, had each brought an individual lunch and the social committee provided quantities of hot coffee, also milk and cocoa and some dozens of delicious doughnuts. Lunches were exchanged or shared, informally, and a gay crowd enjoyed the food and the beauties of this delightful park.

We missed Mrs. Gahagan, our press secretary, who had been called away due to the illness of her brother, whom, we hope, she found very much improved.

Those feeling equal to it, after lunch, went for the half-mile walk to the edge of the park, following the course of the brook, bordered by trees, ferns, tree-ferns and shade-loving plants from many parts of the world.

There were several competitive games; the winners rewarded with inexpensive, but well chosen, prizes. The afternoon was concluded in conversation or cards—according to one's inclination.

At the business meeting in April, Mrs. Damon addressed the members, who greatly enjoyed her talk.

The list of names from L. U. No. B-18 of sick Brothers has been quite long and the visiting sick committee has been very active.

The Blanket Club is accomplishing gratifying results and continues its efforts.

Also, we must keep in mind the bazaar for this fall, which is sponsored by the Label League. There is much work to be done.

And, members, please remember the can of food you are each to bring to every business meeting to help fill those baskets at Christmas time. They will mount up if we are conscientious about it.

VEVA FRIZELLE,  
1752 S. Bronson Avenue.

(Continued on page 340)



### HIGH VITAMIN MUFFINS

BY SALLY LUNN

Wheat germ (the part of the grain where growth starts in the sprouting seed) is sifted out in the milling process from white flour because it interferes with the keeping qualities of the flour. However, wheat germ is one of the richest natural sources of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, also rich in Vitamin G and Vitamin E, contains some Vitamin A, and has definite pellagra-preventing value.

It is possible to obtain the sifted-out wheat germ from local flour mills. Some grocery stores (the Rochdale Cooperatives, for example) are now selling it in one-pound packages. While the processed wheat germ needs no cooking and may be included in the diet by simply eating a tablespoonful or two, it forms a pleasing addition to breakfast cereals, either dry or cooked, and may also be used in almost any kind of biscuits, muffins or home-baked bread. It should be stored in a cool, dry place to prevent spoilage. You may use wheat germ in your favorite recipes for baked goods simply by substituting it for a part of the flour. Here is my own corn muffins recipe adapted to the use of wheat germ:

#### Wheat Germ Corn Muffins

½ cup corn meal      ½ cup sugar  
½ cup white flour    ½ teaspoon salt  
½ cup wheat germ    1 egg well beaten  
2 teaspoons baking powder    1 cup milk  
¼ cup melted shortening

Sift dry ingredients, mixing in wheat germ after they are sifted, add milk, beaten egg, mixing well, then add melted shortening. Pour into well-greased muffin tins and bake at 350 degrees F. for about 20 minutes.

Try this gingerbread for dessert. This recipe is from the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture:

#### Wheat Germ Gingerbread

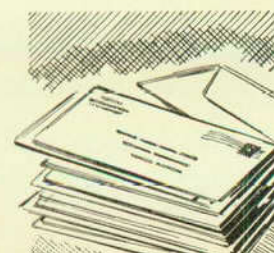
1½ cups wheat flour    ¾ cup wheat germ  
½ teaspoon salt        1 cup molasses  
2 teaspoons baking powder    ½ cup shortening  
¾ teaspoon soda        ½ cup buttermilk  
1 teaspoon cinnamon    1 egg, beaten  
2 teaspoons ginger      2 tablespoons sugar

Sift together the flour, salt, baking powder, soda and spices, and stir in wheat germ. Heat the molasses and fat. When cool add the buttermilk, well-beaten egg and sugar, and combine with the dry ingredients. When the batter is well mixed, beat for three minutes with a wire egg whip, pour into a greased shallow pan or muffin pans, and bake in a moderate oven (350 to 375 degrees F.) for about 40 minutes.





# Correspondence



## L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Spring is still just around the corner in this section of the country. But work is beginning to break nicely and prospects are for a fairly good year.

This local has just finished, with the help of International Representative A. L. Wegener, the negotiating of a new agreement which I hope will be satisfactory to all concerned.

As I see these conferences held from time to time on agreements I become more convinced that all such conferences should be held between our I. O. representatives, the contractors, and the local union. These matters could be settled in one-fourth the time and at much less cost to all concerned.

Generally these conferences finally resolve themselves into the situation I just mentioned, where an I. O. representative has to be called in anyway.

In looking over the last WORKER and reading down the list of members who had been allowed their pension, I recognized two names who were quite familiar to me. One was Charlie Chieks and the other Charlie Elmon. Red-headed Charlie Elmon in the days I knew him. I want to say that he was the first person who ever mentioned the Electrical Workers Union to me. My first lesson in trade unionism came from him to me.

One January day in 1898 I was framing a pole on Texas Avenue in Shreveport, La. Still an apprentice and never having known of any union, when down the street came this red headed lineman who soon made himself known to me, and one of his first questions was "Do you carry a ticket?" Admitting I had no idea what he was referring to, he and I sat on that pole and I received my first lesson in trade unionism. His arguments made such lasting impressions on me that as soon as I had finished my apprenticeship I took a card in the Brotherhood. The date was May 1, 1899, in Lineman's Local No. 10 of Indianapolis, Ind., and I can't help feeling very grateful to Charlie Elmon even after all of these years, for his kindly and opportune advice.

I later had the pleasure of meeting him in the spring of 1901 in Pittsburgh. We accidentally met at the linemen's hangout on Bedford Avenue. We went over to Allegheny to see a ball game and he left for Chicago that night and I came to Louisville where I had a job. I wonder if he still remembers these occurrences? Again I say to him, thanks for showing me the light, even though more than 40 years have passed; and my congratulations to him on being able to enjoy the benefits of his pension.

I merely repeat this story to show the methods that had to be used in organizing in those days when the members did their own organizing. Because the international did not have the funds to keep organizers on the road, travelling members spread the gospel of trade unionism.

I am glad to see the I. O. mailing "The Little Worker" to each member. It sure is a crisp, meaty little sheet that makes one of the best organizing instruments I have ever seen.

A representative of the I. O., Brother James Reilly, is in here endeavoring to organize a B- local at the plant of Servel, Inc., which manufactures the Electrolux, a refrigeration unit, and he is meeting with some success. In case any of our members are in the market for a refrigerator be sure to ask for the union label, as it will be a help in organizing this plant with its 4,000 employees.

E. E. HOSKINSON,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The time has arrived for the biennial event, namely, for the election of officers to steer us along the course of our labors for another period of two years. We should follow the procedure labor generally advocates in dealing with elections of municipal, state and federal officers. We should reward those who served us best and remove those who were lax in their duties.

We prophesy the election of our worthy business manager by a tremendous landslide. Carl Scholtz has acquitted himself nobly and has proven himself time and again. Carl, during his term of office, has given of his time and money generously when he thought it would react in favor and to the benefit of the membership in general. In this we're certain we speak for a considerable majority of the membership. (In this little spree of backslapping we expect the severe criticism of Reds Winterstein. Reds believes we should devote the major portion of our efforts to politics and less time to praise of our officers.)

At our last meeting we found once again that the sick committee is functioning with its usual efficiency, and these boys deserve the credit due them, for this committee, comprised of Brothers Campbell Carter and Charles Hefner, does an excellent work in visiting ailing Brothers and comforting the bereaved.

An educational program will be unfolded to us very shortly by the educational committee, and Brother Buchoff is in high glee, for he feels a public speaking course coming on.

For some time we've been revolving in our mind a thought we hope could be put to practical and profitable use. We've observed that the practice of men remaining year to year in shops had a very detrimental effect on the men themselves as well as the membership and the working rules of labor organizations in general. This condition is not peculiar to our own local, but is prevalent in locals generally, from our observation. One can readily notice when he goes to work for a shop that has a number of these "regulars" that he is looked on as an intruder and a stranger by his Brother members. The effect readily impresses itself and soon there is a feeling of resentment and one can not help but observe that conditions are not what they should be. We discover a laxity in working rules and a number of suspicions soon arrive. We start to feel we're unwelcome.

This situation is brought about mainly

because of the fear the "regulars" have that the intruders are liable to get their jobs. We feel that this particular nationwide situation needs a thorough overhauling and some plan formulated whereby men would not be permitted to remain in any one shop longer than a certain specified period of time; in short what is really needed is some plan of rotating these jobs.

This would make for a much healthier condition all around. Men would broaden out in ideas, methods and experience. Better conditions would prevail in shops and better union and independent spirit be instilled in the membership. We honestly feel that this condition of men remaining too long in any one shop needs remedying badly.

And now for another idea that we've been pondering, especially while sitting around and whiling away time waiting for a job to come along. We all speak about unemployment and about six-hour days, etc. We're all informed by now that short-cut methods, new devices, time-saving materials and what not are in universal use, automatically cutting down our working opportunities.

Why not go into the problem and possible partial solution and aid to unemployment, by experimenting with the idea of lowering the retirement age and possibly raising the pension to retired members? This may be food for thought and possibly, if found practical, be a great step forward in our great organization. Why not?

We now learn that the Monitor Controller Company is now organized. This firm, located here for sometime in Baltimore, puts out an excellent product and now merits our consideration.

News of the month department:

Reds Winterstein aspires to office this election. We'll bite, what office? Incidentally, Reds is a great lover of white meat. Ask Reds for his explanation of his taste. That boy does specialize in his foods.

If the meetings were as well attended in the hall as they are at Betchelli's, we would have standing room only on meeting nights. The boys meet here for elbow bending exercises.

Reds McCormick and Young Cookie are in the brass pipe gang. That pipe looks more like gold to us.

Amongst the boys we've met during the year we mention Tom Robinson and Joe Steiner of No. 5, Pittsburgh; Frank McCoolley of No. 98, also Charles Mason of the same local.

Slim Mannel was the victim of a strange and rare accident. Slim was so interested in his work (supporting an outlet box being bricked up) that he woke up and found the box together with his hand bricked up. Was Slim's face red? Or what color would you guess?

Grossy Groscup is a man of great influence. Ask him if you doubt this.

And we come to that item in the Maryland Labor Review. We note a picture of our latest retired member and pensioner, Brother William C. Cunzeman. Brother Cunzeman is classed as being one of the oldest active electricians in the United



States, and active is the word. This Brother, though crowned with a good head of gray hair, is still tall, straight and alert, and can still put in a day's work if need be. Bill is 72 years old and leaves very shortly with his daughter for a trip to Hawaii and a much-needed rest. He has a host of friends who wish him well. We certainly hope Bill will live a good many years to enjoy the fruits of his labor. We extend our best wishes for a long, successful life.

R. S. ROSEMAN,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.**

From the earliest days of the motion picture business it has been taken as a necessary evil that a motor generator should sing its way through a production.

This conception has been changed since Earl Miller, chief electrical engineer, at R. K. O. Studios, built his portable 300 kw plant. Needing additional capacity for filming of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" this 32,800 pound motor generator set was rushed to completion entirely in the studio electrical shop. I. B. E. W. members of L. U. No. 40 did every bit of the work from the mounting of the heavy equipment to the insulation and air conditioning and the fabricating of the duralumin shell. As many of these men were pioneers in this local which laid the foundation for the union movement in the studios, we take great pride in pointing out our part in paving the way for improved equipment and methods.

The lighting on the main set of The Hunchback of Notre Dame, the street scene in front of the cathedral, required a peak load of 11,500 amperes. While this was probably the largest scene attempted in recent years, its overload of 180 per cent of full load for periods of one hour and 25 minutes did not affect this set carrying its part of the load. In spite of the fact that the off load periods were only 15 minutes and the outside temperature was at times 89 degrees, the inside temperature never exceeded 125 degrees. This proved unusual efficiency of the high pressure air-conditioning system.

This equipment has been used also in the filming of "Abraham Lincoln in Illinois," "Swiss Family Robinson," "Vigil in the Night," and "The Primrose Path." At times microphones have been used within 50 feet of the running set with a low noise level. This has been of prime importance where it is difficult to find space to run long cables.

There is a great joke around the electrical department about the sound man who kept insisting there was no D. C. available when this new truck was sitting within 50 feet of his sound truck, but so quietly was it operat-



Members of L. U. No. 40 built this rolling motor generator set which has proved itself a mighty handy item in the production of moving pictures.

**READ**

I. B. E. W. builds special studio equipment, by L. U. No. 40.

WPA invades building, by L. U. No. 223.

CCC approved, by L. U. No. 592.

Railroad progress, by L. U. No. 546.

M-plan, by L. U. No. 665.

Irrationality of war, by L. U. No. 794.

Results of P. U. D. election in Portland, by L. U. No. 125.

Apex case, by L. U. No. 363.

The social struggle, by L. U. No. 103.

New commissioner of light, by L. U. No. 483.

20 per cent of world's supply of zinc, by L. U. No. B-124.

The boys continue to hit on all eight cylinders

ing that even the trained ears of this expert did not detect it. Even when operating under a full load the perfectly balanced MG set does not have any perceptible vibration as it rests on its leveling jacks.

The technical details show that it was constructed on a trailer chassis 25 feet long and eight feet wide, having a two-inch tongue and groove mahogany floor upon which the generator rests. The structural foundation is three inch channel set 14 inches on centres and designed so that the entire roof section may be removed as a unit. The operating cab is isolated from the equipment section and has a separate entry which may be left open without affecting the noise level. The space between the channels is filled with three inches of flint wool sound deadener protected on the inside with one inch of a special fireproof acoustical material. This material has a hard surface which will resist abrasion normal to a machine enclosure. On the outside the flint wool is protected by a sheeting of hard studio board one fourth of an inch in thickness and this in turn covered by a burnished heat-reflecting layer of 16 gauge aircraft duralumin.

The air-conditioning is accomplished by two blowers capable of moving 2,500 cubic feet per minute through the air filters. The air is blown through the generator and motor, absorbing the heat and leaving through properly proportioned openings in the top of the generator room. Here the air is permitted to expand in a plenum chamber so designed that sound is absorbed before the heated air escapes through the louvres located along the side and top.

Under the supervision of Earl Miller, chief engineer, and Glenn Farr, assistant engineer, the following members were on the project: Joe Taylor, foreman, Al Peck, George White, Al Stoffe, T. W. Lamar, William Wauhop, Art Henning, William Rober, Nick Zladel, Bert Jaegar, Fred Hurley, William Locke, Charles Eisiminger, William Draper, Fred Hannaford, William Dyer, Jack Ladd, William Jones, Ross Messecher, Paul Petrie,

Earl Snyder, John Neff, Jack Trewren and George Rinner.

TED KIRKWOOD,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.**

Editor:

Well, boys, here I am back in Alaska. This time I am at Ketchikan, a nice little city of five or six thousand. There are about 1,000 fishing boats of various kinds and there is more salmon packed in this city than any other city in the United States. There are 38 canneries in this vicinity. Local Union No. 46 is establishing a unit local here. We are taking in all the employees of the Public Utilities. We have had about five meetings the last three weeks. At our meeting Friday evening, May 24, we received 19 applications with at least 10 more to come in a few days.

Brother R. B. Hughes, of L. U. No. 640, Phoenix, Ariz., is in Ketchikan working on the Federal Fish Laboratory Building and helping me very much. It sure takes a few traveling Brothers to help in this country.

Local Union No. 46 is placing a few men every week on the Naval Air Bases at Sitka and Kodiak, Alaska. Be sure to contact L. U. No. 46 before you come out here because all the men are cleared through this local. There are 10 men in Alaska today for every job. Some of the cases are pitiful where young men have come up here with just enough money to get here and then they are unable to find work and are trying by every means to get back home. If you have enough money for a vacation this summer then this is a wonderful country to see and you will have a fine time and will meet some of the best people in the world.

Watch the WORKER each month for further information on these jobs.

WILLIAM GAUNT,  
Financial Secretary.

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

Editor:

I attended an open meeting of L. U. No. B-980 Thursday, May 23, at which time International Representative MacIntosh was the chief speaker.

If any Brother wishes to start a private detective business you should seek the services of Brother MacIntosh, for he is a human blood hound. Some of the boys just sat there in amazement when he brought out information concerning the so-called company union (I. O. E.), which the company union officials knew nothing about.

Brother Rossani, of L. U. No. 734, also was present and told some interesting facts of the I. B. E. W., in which he has had a card for over 34 years.

I believe the boys of L. U. No. B-980 will go places, because they are beginning to realize the rut they have been in; so boys, get out of the rut and get up on the road.

I don't know what to think of Mayor Robert E. Lamberton of Philadelphia for refusing those three projects which would have put 20,000 men on jobs. I believe he should appear before a lunacy commission.

We are glad to hear that the boys of L. U. No. 177 are back to work after being out two days short of a month. We are in accord with L. U. No. 177 and praise Brother Ted Weyn for his efforts in settling the dispute with the Neon people.

There are several reports out that John Lewis (C. I. O.) is out for President, dictator or anything he can get, but it is the opinion of this writer that he won't get anywhere.

What he really should do is to put his head in a bucket of water three times and pull it out twice.



A good cure for indigestion is the 4:30 whistle.

M. P. MARTIN,  
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Since 1931 our business manager has been Arthur G. Bruczicki.

On April 29 Brother Bruczicki dropped his work for Rochester labor and took up his duties as first wage-hour inspector in this area.

Brother Bruczicki also resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Allied Building Trades Council, a position he held for some time.

Local No. B-86 joins with his many friends in wishing him success in his new position.

Brother John Downs, lately our financial secretary, has been appointed to fill the unexpired term of Brother Bruczicki.

Once in a great while this writer comes across a book that is outstanding. Such a book is "Days of Our Years" by Pierre Van Passant, a Dutch writer.

This writer has always been against foreign entanglements and from time to time has so written, but Van Passant explains so vividly the chicanery practiced by foreign countries during the last World War and the years thereafter that we heartily recommend this book for everyone to read.

We are glad to note in the WORKER that each month more and more locals are thinking and talking the six-hour day, five-day week. We in Rochester do not enjoy the six-hour day yet, but are working toward that end and we hope some day to be able to add our name to the "honor roll" of locals which do.

Most of you by now are familiar with what Thurman Arnold, an assistant attorney general, has been trying to do to labor unions by prosecuting them for alleged violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Local No. B-3 has published a 40-page booklet entitled "Thurman Arnold's Crusade," and this writer understands that copies have been mailed to locals throughout the Brotherhood. We earnestly advise all you members of the I. B. E. W. to read these booklets thoroughly (extra copies may be obtained by writing to Local No. B-3) and then protest by wire or letter to your Congressmen and Senators in Washington, D. C., also to the President and members of his Cabinet and also to U. S. Attorney General Jackson. The right to protect our profession is in jeopardy.

CARLETON E. MEADE,  
Recording Secretary.

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

Editor:

On Wednesday, June 12, Local No. 103, Boston, nominated candidates for office. Saturday, June 29, 1940, is election day. It is the duty of all members of this local union to see to it that by their vote men of experience and training be elected to carry on the work of guiding this union over the rough roads we must travel on for the next two years. Enemies of trade unions are taking advantage of these times to undermine the very foundations of the trade union. If they succeed, you and I lose that which we have fought so hard and so successfully to maintain.

We are living in a world-wide revolution and though its expression is oftentimes grim, yet we can see the spiritual significance of the trade union's mighty struggle for social and industrial justice. The work of the trade union in the main is directed to the

immediate aspects and demands of the struggle, but we cannot act wisely nor fully understand the meaning of the hour in which we live unless we keep in mind the underlying cause for these conditions and the fundamental principles of justice. To show the path of freedom, to bring hope, faith, courage to those held in bondage and crushed under the weight of wrong is the task of the trade union.

The greatest service of the union to the worker lies in its educational value. It is the great school of the working people. In this school members are taught that "an injury to one is the concern of all." Here they learn that "two are better than one, for, if they fall the one will lift up his fellow." Here they learn the social wrong of individual bargaining, of underbidding, and of pacemaking. Here they learn the social justice of the "collective bargain."

We, in the trade union movement, have secured higher wages and shorter hours for many thousands of working men and women. We have helped thousands of workers to understand that collective bargaining is more effective and more humane than the underbidding of a fellow worker. We represent the workers in executive councils of labor organizations. Our international officers respond to appeals from all over these United States to address men and women of all classes, on the conditions and needs of the working people.

In place of the useless, sporadic efforts of unorganized workers, we supply the educational and constructive work of our international organization. We publish our own monthly organ, the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, which is devoted to the problems confronting the working men and women of the country. We have established among men and women of all classes a recognition of the dignity of labor.

While all of the above mentioned facts have a tendency to cause us to feel proud, we must be ever alert to the demands of the times. There is today a crying need for the use of courage and intelligence in a world gone mad, and that elected officials of labor unions see to it that new improvements be made to create "work opportunities" for our membership. The average age in this local union is 45. We must use every means within our power to devise ways to the end that our "old timers" be protected by securing employment for them. To say that it is impossible to accomplish this is to admit weakness.

Recent reports in our newspapers to the effect that there is a shortage of skilled labor are not the truth. We are able on short notice to service any project, however large it may be, within 24 hours. No waste of man's labor can be justified by dividends. We are coming to see this more plainly than in the past but there is still an enormous amount of waste of human energy and labor, declared to be justified by the appeal to economic needs. The problem of the electrical worker 60 or even 50 years of age is one which demands a far better answer than that furnished by the poorhouses. It is, of course, natural that the employers should want men who have a surplus of strength and vigor, but this is by no means the final answer to the query why older men of experience and of skill should be thrown into the social scrap heap. It should be our pledge that the older members be protected.

If it is worth while to put the best of one's self into an effort to elevate the worker; if it is, in truth, a real joy to serve where service is needed and is appreciated, it is our hope to continue in service.

May the vision of our great hope never grow dim in the day's drudgery! May we plan so wisely and labor so well that no moment shall be lost in restoring Local No. 103 to its rightful place among the local unions of our great Brotherhood. Local No. 103 was well represented at the Hartford labor convention of the six New England states. We had the pleasure of meeting many of the international officers again at the luncheon, held for the electrical workers, by the State Electrical Workers Associations of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Some 104 delegates were in attendance.

International Vice President John J. Regan and Executive Council Member Frank L. Kelley, both members of Local No. 103, were seated at the head table. As a result of a talk with President Dan Tracy and John Regan and Walter Kenefick, relative to some of the problems confronting this local union, your humble servant came away satisfied that the affairs of our Brotherhood are in capable hands.

At this time the writer wants to thank the membership of Local No. 103 for the confidence reposed in me by permitting me to remain in the official family since 1929. There is no record of violation of that confidence, and there never shall be.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY,  
President.

#### L. U. NO. B-106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

A change has taken place in our local. Bill McLean, who has been the most active member in our local since 'way back when, has taken out a withdrawal card.

We are going to miss Mac at our meetings. Mac has always been our walking information booth on affairs of the order.

A brief history of some of Mac's activity in organized labor shows not only his advancement but also the improvement in working conditions during these years.

He was installed in L. U. No. 90, New Haven, Conn., March 8, 1902, which was then strictly a lineman's local. Wages at that time were \$1.90 per day for 16 hours.

In May, 1903, went on strike against Western Union Telegraph Co. Was recording secretary at time and handled said strike. In December, 1903, went to work for Fogerty Electrical Co., for \$2.75 per day of nine hours.

In 1904 he went to work for Frontier Telephone Co. and was continuously employed for over 12 years as lineman, gang foreman, and long distance trouble man for seven and one-half years. Resigned to become business agent for L. U. No. 45, was also financial secretary of L. U. No. 45 from July, 1908, until 1919. Quit and went on war work in and around Washington, D. C. Worked for Postal Telegraph as straw boss and was finally sent to Jamestown in October, 1921, as station man. Was let go in preference for younger men. Went to work for Jamestown Telephone Co. and after 16 months was let go for same reason.

Since then he has worked for short periods for various electrical contractors in western New York.

In 1914 Mac was on the international executive board and first district treasurer in the Reed, Murphy faction.

He has been president, financial secretary, business manager and delegate to Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council constantly ever since and seldom has missed a meeting.

He was president of Central Labor Council from 1926 to 1928; resigned and was elected again in 1936 to 1940. Was treasurer of Building Trades Council for seven years. He also has been a district organizer of the A. F. of L. for the past four years.





Electrical workers of his native state gathered to honor President Tracy at this banquet given by Local Union No. 116, Fort Worth. President Tracy may be recognized standing at the left-hand side of the wall decoration.

Mac has taken out his withdrawal card to get his pension for serving the I. B. E. W. faithfully for many years.

Mac has had the honor bestowed on him of being made an honorary delegate to both the Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council.

Since our last regular meeting we held a party which was jointly in honor of Mac and our fortieth anniversary. The boys gave a little token of appreciation to Mac.

Taking Mac's place as financial secretary is Allen Webeck, who has stepped out of the president's chair. Past Vice President T. Peihl has stepped into the chairmanship.

Our license ordinance has gone into effect with a few controversies already brought to a head. All the 106 boys passed the examination in good form and received their licenses. Many of the so-called electricians did not attempt to take the examination which lets them out of the picture now and gives the legitimate mechanics a chance at some of their work.

Work is still very slow in this town, and a few of the boys are finding it kind of tough.

Well, here's luck to you friends, and cheerio!

RAY,  
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Joplin, Mo., doesn't rate very high in the census figures, but right now Adolf Hitler would likely be willing to trade half of Poland and a slice of Holland for the city and its vicinity, because it produces about 20 per cent of the world's supply of zinc.

However, that isn't the reason this local has been particularly interested in Joplin during the past week, but because it has been the scene of the meeting of the Missouri Conference of Electrical Workers, B-124's great team of planners, Mont Silvey, Frank McIntire and Frank Murphy, have just returned from the conference—and the convention of the state branch, A. F. of L., which followed the conference—and report a fine attendance of representatives from I. B. E. W. locals throughout the state.

The outstanding accomplishment of the meeting was the drafting of a state electrical inspection bill, to be introduced in the next session of the legislature. The bill was promptly endorsed by the state branch.

Such a law has become a matter of vital importance to the electrical industry as

well as to the consumers. The R. E. A. and public service companies have well-nigh covered the state with a network of power lines, making electrical energy available in the remotest farms and villages. While the ruralites are becoming kilowatt conscious they are not yet safety conscious, and their properties should be protected from baling-wire installations, by law.

The present war hysteria is an ill wind, but Kansas City is hoping it blows a small share of what good there is to be found in it—that is, employment in the rearmament program—in this direction. This is the logical place for airplane factories, being far from the exposed coastal areas, and the powers-that-be are plugging for them.

Our portrait of the month is of Roy Smiley, the new financial secretary. The local is literally shaking hands with itself for having found so able a man for this important post. In his early thirties, he combines the enthusiasm of youth with the conservatism of experience. Of medium height, he is solid in build and philosophy, with penetrating blue eyes and a blue, determined chin.

For years, Roy has been the unofficial statistician of L. U. No. B-124, compiling charts of employment, building data and so on. So he shuffles figures around with the familiarity and aplomb of a domino player. And he makes the double sixes and the double naughts come out even, too. Anyway, our hat is off to a man who can sit calmly at a desk and make intelligible entries and reports through a barrage of heavy discussion from the loafing Brothers.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. B-125, PORTLAND, OREG.**

Editor:

A very important change in working rules involving the electrical workers employed by the Portland General Electric Co. has resulted from negotiations by a committee from the local and representatives of the company. The new change allows a week's vacation with pay to men working on a daily wage basis. Those employees working for the month have had paid vacations for many years.

The voters in Portland decisively defeated the proposal to set up the public utility district in the city at the primary election held May 17. The ballot was ap-

proximately two to one against the measure. Similar measures in other parts of the state were also voted down with one or two exceptions involving small areas. In Portland a large group of citizens formed a committee to oppose the legislation and their efforts, entirely independent of the local private utility companies, were in a large degree responsible for its defeat.

Work in this part of the country is about the same as it has been for some time past. No new large construction work is in progress. The Aluminum Co. will install a plant in Vancouver, Wash., this year and there are plenty of men on hand to do what work will arise as a result of the construction. Vancouver is about 10 miles from here across the Columbia River.

The pending appropriation in Congress for additional construction at Bonneville will, if it passes, provide for laying foundations for increased generating facilities and will give the present crew continued employment.

That seems to be all of the local news of general interest and so will close until a later date.

ROY BERTRAND,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.**

Editor:

Life is a tool to work with, not a toy to play with. Safeguard your destiny and be sure you are right. There is only one way to establish personal security, and that way is to face the facts and meet the conditions in the circumstances of life determinedly and provide the way our elders did, cooperatively. Surely placing an unjust burden on others, or robbing Peter to pay Paul is not the remedy. Knowledge is a great treasure but honest practices are the key to it.

Nevertheless the blight of broken promises, economic stagnation and failure must be reckoned with and solved. The six-hour day and 30-hour workweek, offering youth opportunities of creative advancement, and adequate old age retiring pensions are collective stimulations for employment and aids for national prosperity.

Johnson once said, "Money and time are the heaviest burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use." Although humble and heavy laden, we may be without a cent, and have to strive, hike, push and pull for a mere existence in this



old world, the consolation in the echo, "Well done, my good and faithful servant," and the help of friends in need, brings a peace of conscience that is wealth better than money can buy.

Life at its best is only a gamble. We are here by chance and circumstance and the world is the stage and the people, whether humble or proud, are the actors. Rich or poor, we must make the best of it. We had nothing coming into the world and must go out the same way. Of course there is eternal life and we should prepare for it. In life we must be game, true, loyal and honest with others, and never quit trying to move forward and help others to help themselves in the spirit of the Golden Rule, and eventually all will benefit and prosper in the abundance of brotherhood.

#### LOCALLY

I received a very welcome and interesting

letter from our dear old friend, Brother Shappie of Victoria, B. C. I certainly enjoyed its contents, like all letters I receive from those who traveled the pathway of the poles and stretched the wires up in the highline and crossarm kingdom, under and over land and sea. We old timers who are nearing the dead end in the winding trail should be good to each other because there are only a few of us left.

It appears that everything is well here and that all of the boys are working and business is up and doing in the usual stride of the season. Our local has discontinued the services of its business manager during the last week of the month of April.

Brothers Charles Ransom and Gene Burke were both delegates in attendance at the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor convention held at Pittsburgh during the first week in May. The former represented our local and the latter represented the Build-

ing Trades Council of our vicinity. It appears that the building trades situation was the most important topic of the convention and from accounts and indications the conclave was a great success.

Greetings to Brothers Williard Barber and George Donald. My address is 265 E. Market Street, or just Wilkes-Barre will reach me o. k.

Yours for local welfare and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.

Editor:

At this writing we have three Brothers enjoying their I. B. E. W. pensions, and may Brothers Mike Gallagher, Alex Jones and J. Gilman Bryant receive their compensation for many, many years to come, and may their leisure hours be filled with their mem-

# FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

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N2HZJ	Walter G. Germann	Yonkers, N. Y.	W2IOR	King J. Fothergill	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5CAP	William L. Canze	
N2LOS	Everett G. Kolle	Elmhurst, L.I., N.Y.	W2IPR	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.			San Antonio, Texas
N6DIY	L. W. Johnson	Turlock, Calif.	W2IPY	Lester Woodruff	New York City	W5DRZ	Bill Atkinson	
N6IAH	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W2ISC	Francis A. Moran	Brooklyn, N.Y.			North Little Rock, Ark.
N6SM	R. H. Lindquist	Turlock, Calif.	W2IYX	Harvey J. McCoy	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5EAR	Carl G. Schrader	Pine Bluff, Ark.
N7BEH	Norman Arnold	Seattle, Wash.	W2JEL	Robert C. Sparrow	Bronx, N. Y.	W5EI	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas
W1AGI	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W2JFS	Frank C. Hills	New York City	W5EKL	L. D. Mathieu	Corpus Christi, Texas
W1BDA	Roger F. Kennedy	Providence, R. I.	W2JNZ	Richard M. Logue		W5EYX	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W1BFQ	William Pierce	Providence, R. I.			Midland Beach, S. I., N. Y.	W5EYG	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W1BLU	Thomas Chase	Providence, R. I.	W2KCY	Louis Freedman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5FGC	Milton T. Lyman	
W1BME	Warren F. Stevens	Malden, Mass.	W2KDY	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.			Corpus Christi, Texas
W1BQN	Edward L. Philbrick	Medford, Mass.	W2KWC	J. Griskin	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5FGF	S. A. Worley	Del Rio, Texas
W1BSD	William Walker	Providence, R. I.	W2LGE	Richard A. Coster	New York City	W5FGQ	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas
W1CNZ	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W2LLK	Al J. Soback	Albany, N. Y.	W5FLF	Joe E. Waite	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
W1DFQ	Ralph Buckley		W2MEA	Steve R. Lucas, Jr.	New York, N. Y.	W5FPW	John P. Kolske	San Antonio, Texas
		Old Orchard Beach, Maine	W2MPJ	Frank Cizek, Jr.	New York City	W5GHH	Robert E. Barr	Spring Hill, La.
W1DGW	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W2MPT	Irving Goldstene	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5GTQ	O. L. Bickley	Houston, Texas
W1DOH	K. A. Gennett	Malden, Mass.	W2SM	James E. Johnston	New York City	W5HZW	Erwin W. Reininger	
W1FHH	Ken V. Curtis	Lynn, Mass.	W3FSI	E. H. Gardner	Bedminster, N. J.			New Braunfels, Texas
W1FIV	Lewis R. Collins	Portland, Maine	W3HOH	Ken Kingsbury	Bernardsville, N. J.	W5JJC	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas
W1FJA	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W3HPX	K. Kingsbury, Jr.		W5ON	L. A. Hoskins	Houston, Texas
W1FXA	Albert W. Moser	Portland, Maine			Bernardsville, N. J.	W6ANR	John R. Hubbell	Los Gatos, Calif.
W1GKY	Joseph Manning	No. Quincy, Mass.	W3HTJ	Frank Buyasak	Trenton, N. J.	W6ASZ	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.
W1HX	Norman H. Young	Everett, Mass.	W3JB	William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W6BOZ	Andrew F. Latham	
W1IK	Thomas A. Leavitt	Portland, Maine	W4AAQ	S. J. Bayne	Birmingham, Ala.			Boulder City, Nev.
W1INP	Eugene G. Warner		W4AJY	J. T. Dixon	Birmingham, Ala.	W6BRM	S. C. Goldkamp	San Diego, Calif.
		East Hartford, Conn.	W4AWP	Raymond A. Dalton	Durham, N. C.	W6CRM	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.
W1IQ	William H. Rule	Arlington, Mass.	W4BEB	Thomas H. Todd	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	W6DDP	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.
W1ISJ	Warren A. Hamilton		W4BMF	P. B. Cram	Birmingham, Ala.	W6DKS	Frank Hannah	Oakland, Calif.
		Portland, Maine	W4BOE	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W6DWI	William S. Whiting	Oakland, Calif.
W1IUA	Curtis B. Plummer	Portland, Maine	W4BSQ	S. L. Hicks	Charlotte, N. C.	W6EDR	Bernard Y. Smith	Berkeley, Calif.
W1IYT	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.	W4BTT	R. M. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W6EHZ	John Christy	Hollywood, Calif.
W1JWL	Lorenzo J. Fiore	So. Norwalk, Conn.	W4CBF	B. E. Going	Asheville, N. C.	W6EV	Lester P. Hammond	
W1KAC	Kenneth C. Cushing	Portland, Maine	W4CBJ	Henry Stahl	Jacksonville, Fla.			Hollywood, Calif.
W1KCH	Edward Monahan	Providence, R. I.	W4CHB	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.	W6EYC	Ray Umbraco	Oakland, Calif.
W1KJN	Martin E. Keane	Boston, Mass.	W4CJZ	T. G. Humphries	Birmingham, Ala.	W6GBJ	Eddie S. Futrell	Oakland, Calif.
W1LBH	Carter B. Hart	Lawrence, Mass.	W4CUB	Robert J. Stratton	Durham, N. C.	W6GFI	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1LNR	Martin W. Joyce	W. Roxbury, Mass.	W4CYL	D. W. Dowd	Wetumka, Ala.	W6GSB	Frank L. Long	Boulder City, Nev.
W1LUP	Robert Dettart	Malden, Mass.	W4DGS	James F. Thompson		W6HOB	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.
W1PP	George Rodick				Montgomery, Ala.	W6IAH	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
		Cape Elizabeth, Maine	W4DLW	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.	W6JDN	Harold L. Lucero	Dunsmuir, Calif.
W1QN	John D. Buttrick	Reading, Mass.	W4DLX	John Calvin Geaslen		W6JHF	H. E. Chambers, Jr.	Tucson, Ariz.
W1RC	Ralph Cowie	Arlington, Mass.			Charlotte, N. C.	W6JPP	Harry Roediger	
W1TE	Kenneth B. Woodbury		W4DQM	Roger J. Sherron, Jr.				San Francisco, Calif.
		So. Portland, Maine	W4EAQ	J. B. Robbins	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JTV	J. H. Birchfield	Oakland, Calif.
W2AMB	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W4ELQ	H. S. Hurley	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JVK	Jim H. Lowe	Pasadena, Calif.
W2ASI	Monroe M. Freedman	Bronx, N. Y.	W4EVI	L. W. Thomas	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JWR	Roy S. Spaeth	Los Angeles, Calif.
W2AYI	Stephen Mankowski	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W4FKN	Russell A. Law	Atlanta, Ga.	W6KCC	Fred R. Eaton	Wilmington, Calif.
W2BFL	Anthony J. Samaliozis		W4FTP	Chadwick M. Baker, Jr.		W6KG	"Terry" Hansen	San Jose, Calif.
		Elizabeth, N. J.			Birmingham, Ala.	W6LFU	Frank Richter	Escondido, Calif.
W2BQB	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W4JY	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W6LLJ	Damon D. Barrett	
W2BWW	Harry Brody	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W4LO	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.			Los Angeles, Calif.
W2CAD	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W4NY	Robert B. Webb	Wilmington, N. C.	W6MGN	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W2DXX	Irving Mego	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W4SE	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.	W6NAV	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.
W2EYR	John J. Jankowski		W4UUV	Julius C. Vessels		W6OBI	Thomas Torpey	Alameda, Calif.
		Garden City, L. I., N. Y.			Chattanooga, Tenn.	W6OHR	W. Nuttall	Berkeley, Calif.
W2GAM	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W4VX	Jimmy Walker	Columbus, Ga.	W6OPQ	Frank Young	San Francisco, Calif.
W2GIC	L. A. Judge	Northport, L. I., N. Y.	W5ABQ	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas	W6ORX	L. P. Root	Phoenix, Ariz.
W2GII	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W5ASD	Frank A. Finger	Smithville, Tenn.	W6PTF	Charles M. Sheetz	Fresno, Calif.
W2HFI	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W5BHO	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas	W6QEK	Jim H. Lowe	Long Beach, Calif.
W2HHA	Seymour Meld	New York City	W5BZL	O. M. Salter	Del Rio, Texas	W6QQB	Frederick M. Winckel	
W2HQW	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5BZX	Edwin E. Spurr	El Reno, Okla.			Boulder City, Nev.
W2HUC	Victor Beachem	Bronx, N. Y.				W6QXH	Frank H. Krastel	
W2HZX	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.						Boulder City, Nev.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION



ories of long ago, when unionism really meant to go up against the blaze. To be rewarded at the final stage of the game is indeed a fitting tribute for these that have labored and fought for the right to be a union man.

Local Union No. 200 has endorsed and recommended to the Federal Communications Commission for a radio broadcasting station to be erected here by the Columbia Broadcasting System, and though nothing definite has been learned at this writing, it is at least a step forward.

Have any of you Brothers seen "Chew Tobacco" Bill Simpson and "Slim" Knight? They left Butte the latter part of April, headed West, and we are wondering if they stopped when they reached the Pacific.

The smoke lifts lazily from the lone tepee, all her tribe have gone, but she still waits, for a certain Brother lineman back in Cleveland has promised to return and the tepee

is where he last vowed by all the hi-line poles in Montana to come back some day. The sage brush has all been cut many yards from her humble domicile, Herb., so you better hurry back and move the tepee to a new location. You are a long way from the reservation—but they tell me "Short-time Shorty" Howarth can't get out of the city limits now.

Be good, Brothers.

JOE MEEK,  
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 223, BROCKTON, MASS.  
Editor:

As I start my letter this month, work is still very slow; most of the boys are without work or getting a few days now and then, just about enough to survive on. About all there is in sight for the future are a few gas station jobs, and some small buildings. The only jobs of any size are WPA projects.

I don't know what is wrong with the setup, but the jobs that are WPA really belong to the organized labor, and these are the jobs that amount to anything. When a man sits at home doing nothing he stops and thinks. It is about time something was done to bring these projects under control so that the contractor might get an opportunity to figure them. At the present time there is a large city garage under construction, and a new barn at the city infirmary. Both these jobs are WPA. I don't think that these buildings are being constructed for the purpose of giving work to people on relief. They are buildings that are positively necessary. I believe the WPA law reads that it shall not interfere with regular business of the city but would be projects that ordinarily would not be done. If some of these jobs would only go PWA they would give the man in organized labor a chance to do the work,

# FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

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- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| W6RH Bill Overstreet San Francisco, Calif.   | W8OCV Fred Lyle Lakewood, Ohio              | W9MMP Harry Probst Chicago, Ill.             |
| W6SKZ Carl E. Sann Ocean Beach, Calif.       | W8ODX Archie Williams Toledo, Ohio          | W9MZZ J. Lester Paulsen Chicago, Ill.        |
| W7AG Bill Campbell Seattle, Wash.            | W8OVR Fred M. Dickinson Lima, Ohio          | W9NDA Paul L. Edwards Alton, Ill.            |
| W7AMX A. H. Bean Portland, Oreg.             | W8PKR J. W. Hamill Cleveland, Ohio          | W9NHC John C. Sorenson Chicago, Ill.         |
| W7ATY A. H. Thibodo Portland, Oreg.          | W8QVE Charles L. Kirch Pittsburgh, Pa.      | W9NN Robert E. Baird Oak Park, Ill.          |
| W7AYM Robt. A. Ferguson Seattle, Wash.       | W8QZN Carl W. Bieber Buffalo, N. Y.         | W9NYD Elmer Zitzman Roxana, Ill.             |
| W7BHB Olaf Thompson Glendive, Mont.          | W8RB William Stringfellow Toledo, Ohio      | W9OUT Herbert Gerend Kaukauna, Wis.          |
| W7BHW H. A. Aggerbeck Toit, Wash.            | W8RHR William M. Gamble Pittsburgh, Pa.     | W9PD Ray Anderson Chicago, Ill.              |
| W7BWK A. H. Brudwig Portland, Oreg.          | W8RUJ Charles B. Sproull Pittsburgh, Pa.    | W9PEM Harry Barton Villa Park, Ill.          |
| W7BZF Geo. A. Freeman Seattle, Wash.         | W8SKO W. O. Beck Luna Pier, Mich.           | W9PFH Wilfred T. Simonsen Racine, Wis.       |
| W7CP A. H. Barnard Portland, Oreg.           | W8SXU George E. Oden Wauseon, Ohio          | W9PHQ Henry Golden Racine, Wis.              |
| W7CPY R. Rex Roberts Glendive, Mont.         | W9AET Paul Luecke Fort Wayne, Ind.          | W9PNH Frank Riggs Rockford, Ill.             |
| W7CT Les Crouter Butte, Mont.                | W9ANE Louis Steiner Wisconsin Dells, Wis.   | W9PRE Vincent Dolva Mandan, N. Dak.          |
| W7DES Floyd Wickencamp Casper, Wyo.          | W9ASW J. Oigard St. Paul, Minn.             | W9QC F. L. Dechant Racine, Wis.              |
| W7DHK H. L. Bennett Ashland, Oreg.           | W9ATH Robert Perkins Chicago, Ill.          | W9QJ Larry Leith Chicago, Ill.               |
| W7DJP Mark Nichols Casper, Wyo.              | W9AVG C. E. Boardman Kenosha, Wis.          | W9RBM Ernest O. Bertrand Kansas City, Mo.    |
| W7DXQ Al Eckes Miles City, Mont.             | W9AVP Walter E. Phillips Chicago, Ill.      | W9RQG Victor H. Voss Desplaines, Ill.        |
| W7DZZ Frank C. Pratt Tacoma, Wash.           | W9BBU Everett D. Blackman Elgin, Ill.       | W9RRX Bob J. Adair Midlothian, Ill.          |
| W7EAF L. H. Klahn Portland, Oreg.            | W9BFA Leonard Gunderson Elmwood Park, Ill.  | W9RV John Gause Chicago, Ill.                |
| W7ELF Frank Potter Seattle, Wash.            | W9BLR Leo Stafford Springfield, Mo.         | W9RYF S. V. Jennings New Albany, Ind.        |
| W7EQM Albert W. Beck Big Sandy, Mont.        | W9BTA Wm. E. Barrett Sheboygan, Wis.        | W9S Frank Smith Waterloo, Iowa               |
| W7FBI Kenneth O. Snyder Renton, Wash.        | W9BXG F. N. Reichenecker Kansas City, Kans. | W9SLS Herbert Beltz Fort Wayne, Ind.         |
| W7FDG C. A. Gray Walla Walla, Wash.          | W9CCK John J. Noonan Chicago, Ill.          | W9SMF Albert H. Waters Alton, Ill.           |
| W7FGZ Walter Partlow Great Falls, Mont.      | W9CUB J. C. McCowen Des Moines, Iowa        | W9SOO Harry V. Eyring Kansas City, Mo.       |
| W7FL Geoffrey A. Woodhouse Wolf Creek, Mont. | W9DBY Kenneth G. Alley Marion, Ill.         | W9TBM Raymond Eversole Fort Wayne, Ind.      |
| W7FMG F. E. Parker Seattle, Wash.            | W9DJE Stanley Fisher Racine, Wis.           | W9TP Maynard Marquardt Northbrook, Ill.      |
| W7FWB J. Howard Smith Wenatchee, Wash.       | W9DLH James C. Mathney Elgin, Ill.          | W9UEL John P. Harrison Pueblo, Colo.         |
| W7GG Geo. D. Crockett, Sr. Milwaukie, Oreg.  | W9DMZ Clarence Kraus Kansas City, Kans.     | W9UKV Maynard Faith Fort Wayne, Ind.         |
| W7GHG Tom Reid Rockport, Wash.               | W9DRN H. J. Swanson Twin Lakes, Wis.        | W9UPV Milton Placko Chicago, Ill.            |
| W7HI Sumner W. Ostrum Milwaukie, Oreg.       | W9EOF James A. Turner Elgin, Ill.           | W9URV S. F. Johnson Chicago, Ill.            |
| W7JE C. E. Anderson Portland, Oreg.          | W9FDC E. A. Peavey Des Moines, Iowa         | W9VBQ Oscar H. Baker Lawrence, Kans.         |
| W7NS Fred J. Follett Tacoma, Wash.           | W9FGN T. W. Wigton Aurora, Ill.             | W9VLM Harold Fleshman St. Joseph, Mo.        |
| W7RX Nick Foster Seattle, Wash.              | W9FJ Charles Grover Chicago, Ill.           | W9VUG R. E. Christopherson Bismarck, N. Dak. |
| W7S James E. Williss Dieringer, Wash.        | W9FOJ Roy C. Eastman East St. Louis, Ill.   | W9VXM J. F. Sheneman Somerset, Ky.           |
| W7UL C. M. Carlquist Portland, Oreg.         | W9FTT I. D. Burkhardt Kokomo, Ind.          | W9WEA Clyde J. White Chicago, Ill.           |
| W7WH O. R. Anderson Portland, Oreg.          | W9GEW Manfred C. Johnson Hibbing, Minn.     | W9WNF Myron E. Earl Chicago, Ill.            |
| W7ZF G. E. Foster Portland, Oreg.            | W9GGG Edward W. Chavoan Chicago, Ill.       | W9WPZ Edward Trybus Chicago, Ill.            |
| W8ABO Vaughn E. Seeds Columbus, Ohio         | W9GKV E. V. Anderson Chicago, Ill.          | W9YHF Ernest Hendrickson Mandan, N. Dak.     |
| W8ACB Raymond Jelinek Detroit, Mich.         | W9GVY E. O. Schuman Chicago, Ill.           | W9YHV Vernon Little DuQuoin, Ill.            |
| W8APU Douglas E. Church Syracuse, N. Y.      | W9GWZ H. A. Leslie Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.   | W9YKT Richard J. Ikelman Pueblo, Colo.       |
| W8AVL E. W. Watton Rochester, N. Y.          | W9HCU Wm. Clark Webster Wichita, Kans.      | W9YMF A. G. Roberts Chicago, Ill.            |
| W8BQC Cecil Armstrong Toledo, Ohio           | W9HKF Robert B. Kuehn St. Paul, Minn.       | W9YMI Leon J. Schinkten Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8BRK Howard G. Wacker Pittsburgh, Pa.       | W9HNR Geo. E. Herschbach Granite City, Ill. | W9YRB Melvin J. Weihman Aurora, Ill.         |
| W8DHQ Harold C. Whitford Hornell, N. Y.      | W9HYT R. W. Lorey Boulder City, Nev.        | W9YWT Garnet J. Grayson Chicago, Ill.        |
| W8DI E. E. Hertz Cleveland, Ohio             | W9IDG Victor Hoffman Sheboygan, Wis.        | W9YZV Ben Misniewski Chicago, Ill.           |
| W8DME Charles J. Heiser Auburn, N. Y.        | W9IOS Robert Gifford Bois D'Arc, Mo.        | W9ZHQ Raymond E. McNulty Chicago, Ill.       |
| W8DV Phillip Bloom Toledo, Ohio              | W9IQ Walter Meyers Desplaines, Ill.         |  |
| W8EDR W. O. Beck Toledo, Ohio                | W9IUJ Arthur A. Avery Elmhurst, Ill.        |  |
| W8ELP William Springle Toledo, Ohio          | W9IWY W. H. Woodard Chicago, Ill.           |  |
| W8FAP William O. Rankin Pittsburgh, Pa.      | W9IZM Gordon Davidson Racine, Wis.          |  |
| W8FDC Thomas F. Van Alstyne Durham, N. C.    | W9JAO Fred Diedrick Springfield, Mo.        |  |
| W8GHX H. E. Owen Angola, N. Y.               | W9JJP F. N. Stephenson Waterloo, Iowa       |  |
| W8GJQ Edward Goon Toledo, Ohio               | W9JWF Paul J. Shock St. Louis, Mo.          |  |
| W8KB Wallace H. Collins Clio, Mich.          | W9JZH C. E. Johnson Des Moines, Iowa        |  |
| W8LHU H. W. Walker Akron, Ohio               | W9KPC Celeste Giarrante Joliet, Ill.        |  |
| W8LJX C. C. Collins Huntington, W. Va.       | W9LAV Wayne Clay Springfield, Mo.           |  |
| W8LMF W. A. Stevenson Chateaugay, N. Y.      | W9LDJ Orvin Simpson Springfield, Mo.        |  |
| W8LQT J. H. Melvin Rochester, N. Y.          | W9MAP Ernest Storer Rockford, Ill.          |  |
| W8NV George Lister Cleveland, Ohio           | W9MCH James A. Umbarger Kokomo, Ind.        |  |
|  | W9MEL Harold S. (Mel) Hart Chicago, Ill.    |  |

## Alaska

- K7HFL Otis A. Cunningham Nome, Alaska

## Canada

- VE3AHZ Thomas Yates Beaverdams, Ont.  
 VE3GK Sid Burnett Toronto, Ont.  
 VE4ABM E. K. Watson Lethbridge, Alta.  
 VE4EO W. R. Savage Lethbridge, Alta.  
 VE4RQ J. W. Hallett Calgary, Alta.  
 VE4SA R. G. Sutfin Calgary, Alta.



which beyond any doubt at all belongs to him. This is the work that we previously had, and now in a time when we really need the work it is given out to a crew of unskilled WPA men.

If any Brother of any local union has run up against similar problems and has found a way to solve the situation, please write and let us know how you conquered it. We would all be very thankful.

At the meeting held on April 24, we had as our guest speaker Mr. W. M. Carroll, inspector of wires of this district. He gave us a very interesting lecture on the code. Every one present had a chance to ask all the necessary questions they might have any doubt about, which were respectively answered. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served by our business manager, H. Ferriss, and C. Babin. In everyone's opinion it was one of the most successful meetings we have had in a long time.

Once again it is time for nominations, which are to be made the first meeting of next month. So the next time I write I hope to be able to tell you who the new officers are.

I have itchy feet, would like to navigate to a warmer climate.

TED POWERS,  
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

My notes this month reveal that one of our native sons has gone rube on us. Otis Fuller, who resided at 4622 So. Detroit Ave., Toledo, has moved to R. R. No. 2, Box No. 20, Swanton, Ohio. Otis informs me that he will endeavor to raise his own sirloins, pork chops, and omelets. He is at this time planting his sauer kraut trees for fall production. He expects to have his own egg and butter factories. His earliest crop, however, will be dandelions.

Saw "Stormy" McLaughlin, from Fremont, at a recent meeting and as usual he was telling 'em off. Stormy is of that stock that will be heard as long as there are listeners. Nice people, Mac is, and I like him.

And now it can be told. After referring to a friend of years standing in Fremont, Ohio, as Harold Keith, I finally find out the real moniker is Keffe. For shame, Harold Keffe, and to think that I should find this out after all these years. But I do catch on quick. My apologies, old man.

Toledo Edison employees are at this time very busy with the abandonment of our present down-town street lighting and scrapping our arc lamps and replacing with the newest incandescent type Novalux plumvisor lamps. Arc lamps will soon be past history. The underground and line department are working hand in hand with the street lighting department to make this change. Lights are being raised, brackets and lamps replaced, and in a good many cases cable renewed. One thousand C. P. 10,000 lumens bulbs are replacing the 6,000 lumens and with the new reflector type installation, 90 per cent of the light is reflected on our streets, which makes our streets safer for motorists and pedestrians alike. Our present outlying districts which have had incandescent lighting for years will benefit, too, at intersections and main traffic arteries.

Our business representative and our wage committees and others who were responsible for the signing of our new contract should be very highly complimented upon the way it was handled, as the result was very satisfactory to all concerned. And I hope that I am expressing the true sentiments of the entire membership.

Al Johnson has acquired a new covered wagon for his anticipated trip to his home

state of Missouri this summer. Al says he will drive his new Olds to the end of the road and from there will make the rest of the trip by mule. After this visit he will return to the car and put on his shoes. Hope you have a nice trip, Al, and be on the lookout for Martin Stockton, for he too will make a trip to his beloved state of Missouri sometime this summer, which is also the home state of the James boys, Jesse, Frank and Clester, now of Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Oscar Sporn, utility man of the underground department, is off due to an injury to his back. Here's hoping for a speedy recovery, Oscar.

There is a 12-year old junior at the Van Gundy home that can show the pater something about bait casting.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Editor:

We, Local Union No. 252, have taken the task of dealing with the problems which will arise with the two-wage scale. Through the efforts of the arbitration board and the good will of the contractors, we have an agreement which will enable us to hold the maintenance work and house wiring jobs in our locality. I believe that our troubles will be few with the new agreements as much effort has been put forth to eliminate any future arguments.

We have a few of our Brothers working in other jurisdictions and I would like to say Local Union No. 252 is thankful for the precious calls which our B. A. has received and which have put the Brothers to work. So thanks again, brother locals, and may your calls be many.

At the present time we have two jobs under way, and work as a whole is better than has been expected. However, we still have members who are drawing unemployment insurance and would like very much to be working. The two jobs which I have made reference to are the boys' dormitory at Ypsilanti for the Michigan State Teachers College, and the addition to the St. Joseph Hospital. Brother George Combs is in charge of the boys' dormitory. Working under him are Brothers Estermeyer, Knech, Seyfolt, and for good measure, our B. A., Brother Ferris, is thrown in whenever a rush comes on. That's liable to lead up to something—possibly the Gingham Inn.

At this time I would like to say "hello" to my good friend and Brother, Mr. Jimmy Noble, of Akron, Ohio. "Hello" Jimmy, I hope you are following, "ha ha."

The St. Joseph Hospital job is well under way with Brother George Grimston in charge. Brothers Judsons, Bill and Squeek and Brother Bacon are working under Brother Grimston. Everything seems to be working well. Having four Brothers working together I don't know whether will lead to anything, unless it be Jackson. Mighty good fishermen, these boys.

Local Union No. 252 is fully in favor of the 30-hour week plan which is being presented by Local Union No. B-3. Wish we could put more effort and force behind this plan as it sure would help solve the unemployment problem. I wish Local Union No. B-3 would call on some of us smaller locals the next time it is necessary to call for help. I believe a little taste of the 30-hour week would be a good tonic if it was spread over the country. It isn't compulsory to call 1,500 men from Chicago and leave us smaller locals stranded without a swig of that 30-hour tonic. Well, anyway, if you get what I mean it's not a bad idea.

"Doc,"  
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Well, it has been a long time since I have scribbled a line or two and maybe it is as well that every one had a rest. I have been working out of town so have not much to say about things here. We of this local are thanking every local that helped us keep busy this winter and I am personally thanking each and every business manager by making my job as business manager of this local easier by what they did.

While I was in Bay City, L. U. No. 692 put on a fish fry for the men who were working in their jurisdiction and boy what a party! A grand time was had by all. They have a press secretary in L. U. No. 692 but he can't decide whether to write or not as he can't decide what he is, a Scotchman or a Pole. Never mind, Sandy, you can be either a German or a Russian. I met a Brother scribbler while on the job at Bay City, Brother Meade, of Rochester, and one swell guy. The only difference between him and me is that he can write and I can't. Hope to hear from you Meade. Received a very nice letter and invitation from the business manager of L. U. No. B-3, New York, and want to express my thanks. Very sorry I could not be there. The experience that one receives by contact with other locals and the members can not be counted in dollars and cents as the time and money are returned a hundred fold.

I have written to some business managers and have not received an answer. I think the least anyone can do is to send a reply.

Now that the war is on it is about time that the government of this country do something about the people here who are always trying to cause some sort of trouble. If they were where they came from they wouldn't dare do what they do here as they would be shot or put in exile. They talk about our President like he was an outlaw but nothing is done about it. And still nine-tenths of the country can't be wrong, as was shown in 1936. If it wasn't for him labor wouldn't have had the help we received in the last eight years. So how about a third term for the friend of the working man?

The weather here is splendid and yours truly is sure glad to see green grass and trees bursting into bloom and glad that I am in a country where you can do as you like. The trout fishermen haven't done so well this year but the warm weather will help them out. How about it, Joe and Bob? Well, I will try to get some news for next month if the fellows will help me. Boy, I nearly missed Brother Plunkett and his better half have returned from their annual trip to Florida and have a nice coat of tan. Mrs. Plunkett would like to stay longer than they do, but you can't keep Ed Plunkett away from the union meetings only just so long. He is a gentleman farmer and has a nice place on the Maple River near here so he can pass the time away and work out his surplus pep of which he has plenty for a kid of 63.

J. E. "TED" CREVIER,  
Business Manager.

P. S. My new phone is 32-310.

#### L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

Having just returned from the State Federation convention in Daytona Beach I am in somewhat of a gassed condition.

The two-bit politicians certainly had a Roman holiday, for we had one of the greatest displays of the old game of hit and miss, ever pulled in these parts. More to be heard on this setup in the days to come, we hope.





A handsome float crowned with a living goddess took first prize for A. F. of L. unions of St. Petersburg, Fla., in the Festival of States parade. L. U. No. 308 participated in this victory.

Am enclosing a photo of the float entered in the Festival of States parade. This is an annual event here, a week's celebration winding up the winter tourist season, which is a wham in 'most every way. The labor group was invited to participate this year, did, and walked off with first prize in their particular class. The Central Body and the Building Trades groups should be highly commended for their wholehearted support.

I believe we have one of the most unique setups in this town, in fact would go so far out on the limb as to state it is the only one of its kind in these United States. The labor group have what is known as a Labor Page every Monday morning in one of our daily papers, gratis.

The St. Petersburg Times has been granting this space free of charge for a number of years, and the business managers are the crack reporters of their locals, and they turn their stuff over to an editing committee for their close scrutiny.

We are getting all set for a summer, don't know whether it is going to be hot or cold, but we are looking forward to some good swimming in the Gulf, yennyhow. 73's

"BROWNIE,"  
Recording Secretary.

**L. U. NO. 339, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.**

Editor:

It has been a long time since we have had a letter in the JOURNAL, however, we have not been dormant up here, but instead have made a great deal of progress during the past year.

Local Union No. 339 has just completed negotiating its first closed shop agreement between the Public Utilities Commission of Port Arthur and its employees in the Light, Power and Telephone Departments, who are all members of L. U. No. 339. Our greatest help in having this closed shop clause inserted in the agreement was the fact that we had 100 per cent membership in the union. We were also able to obtain one week's holiday with pay for all hourly employees and wage adjustments for three of our Brothers. As we have a pension and insurance policy in force, which both the commission and the employees contribute to, we feel that this new working agreement is one of which we can be justly proud.

We are still working on agreements between the union and the Fort William Utilities committee, the Fort William Hydro committee and the Kaministiquia Power Co., which we hope will soon be completed.

The membership of our union in the past

consisted mostly of linemen and the associated trades. During the past two months we have had several meetings with a group of inside wiremen who decided to join our union. Last meeting night we initiated 12 of these men and received applications from several more. We expect to obtain for them a local licensing by-law, which we hope will stop a great many self-styled electricians who go around scabbing jobs and prices. We extend a welcome to our new members and will support them in their efforts to the extent of our ability to do so.

During the past year we have had several social functions. The annual picnic held last summer was exceptionally well attended by the Brothers and their families at which we all had a real good time. During December we held several parties at which turkeys, chickens and groceries were disposed of by kenos. We were also entertained with several musical programs, the artists being members of the local. Dancing was enjoyed by all and refreshments served.

I am very sorry to report that our worthy president, Brother C. Doughty, has been ill and confined to hospital for a considerable time. We hope, Charlie, that you will soon be well and with us again.

I might advise our American Brothers that travel into Canada has not been affected by the war and that we would be pleased to receive a visit from any of our friends across the line.

C. H. BOLAND,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.**

Editor:

I am enclosing a photograph of a group of our fellow members employed by a local fair contractor on the second addition to the negro housing project which was a 100 per cent union job.

Work has been fair in spite of the usual seasonal lull and indications point to an early return to a busy condition.

By the time this will appear our local will have had its meeting for nomination of officers and probably an election to decide them.

By all the war talk flying around and appropriations O. K'd, this section is due for quite a bit of activity and it will take a lot of hard work on our officers' part to see to it that it comes our way.

BENJ. MARKS,  
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Today, May 27, the United States Supreme Court rendered the decision that has been long awaited, its opinion in the Apex Hosiery case. While this was to a certain extent a victory for labor inasmuch as the hosiery company lost their appeal asking for damages of some \$700,000, at the same time the court held that labor unions were not exempt from prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. While this is not a final opinion in the cases of our membership who have been indicted for violation of this Act, it nevertheless sets a precedent that may be followed when these other cases are aired before the supreme tribunal. [See story in this issue.]

We hear on all sides mention of Fifth Column activities, what to do about them, and how to stop this menace. While I agree that this Fifth Column is a decided menace to our liberty, there is a problem facing us today in the person of Thurman Arnold, who constitutes an equally dangerous threat to the liberty of our trade unions. To date Mr. Arnold has been pretty successful in his attempt to break labor unions; only last week he secured a conviction against the Teamsters local of New York City. Flushed with this success we have no idea just how far he will go in his union busting crusade, therefore it remains for the members of organized labor, especially the I. B. E. W., to exert every means at our disposal to stop Arnold and preserve our freedom. This only can be accomplished by the entire membership



The negro housing project at Miami, Fla., was 100 per cent union as these members of L. U. No. 349 testify. Standing, left to right, Government Inspector Otto Mente; Brothers R. Patrick, H. G. Robertson, Dudley Edwards, Barney Jenkins, A. J. La Vigne, F. C. La Vigne, foreman; Walter Furlong. Front row, Brothers "Skippy" Braddock, Miles Whitley, Phil Kemper, Cliff Mainor, Gettis Riles, Don Ferguson, W. L. La Vigne.



joining in protest against this restraint of liberty.

The I. B. E. W. is not a small organization, otherwise we would not have been singled out by Mr. Arnold in one of his first attempts at union busting. We have a membership of over 200,000, one of the largest in the country. Protests sent to our President, our legislatures and other departments of government should total over a million, providing that each member sees that his family and friends also contact the proper departments. By this method we can send Thurman Arnold back to Yale University stripped of the dictatorial powers he now possesses.

Due to the President's program for armament things look considerably better for the relief of unemployment, however, the enemies of organized labor already have attempted to circulate the story that there is a scarcity of skilled mechanics, among them electrical workers. This, they claim, is due to the fact that there have been no new mechanics made by the unions in recent years. The first part of their statement is untrue, as we all know among the ranks of the unemployed are many electrical workers, practically every local in the country has had acute unemployment among their membership. As for training young men to be mechanics, it would have been both foolhardy and impractical to take young men and train them to be journeymen in a field where there was not enough employment to care for the present day members. However, when the time comes to add new members to the ranks of our apprentices I believe that the various locals of the I. B. E. W. can be depended upon to turn out of their training classes competent young men who will be a credit to the organization as the journeymen of tomorrow.

The task confronting labor today is an immense undertaking. We have to work against time, building up the sadly neglected defenses of our government, something that should have been started several years ago in an attempt to relieve unemployment at that time. We will have to be careful to preserve our conditions in these times of emergency, as there is some talk of the lengthening of hours for some industries already. Careful consideration will have to be given these matters so as not to work a hardship on either the government or ourselves. If capital will be half as sincere in this matter as will be the members of organized labor there should be little trouble in getting this program moving. Now is the time for everyone to forget past differences and get behind our President in the most vital building program that ever confronted this nation.

CHARLES PRINDLE, JR.,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 406, STRATFORD, ONT.

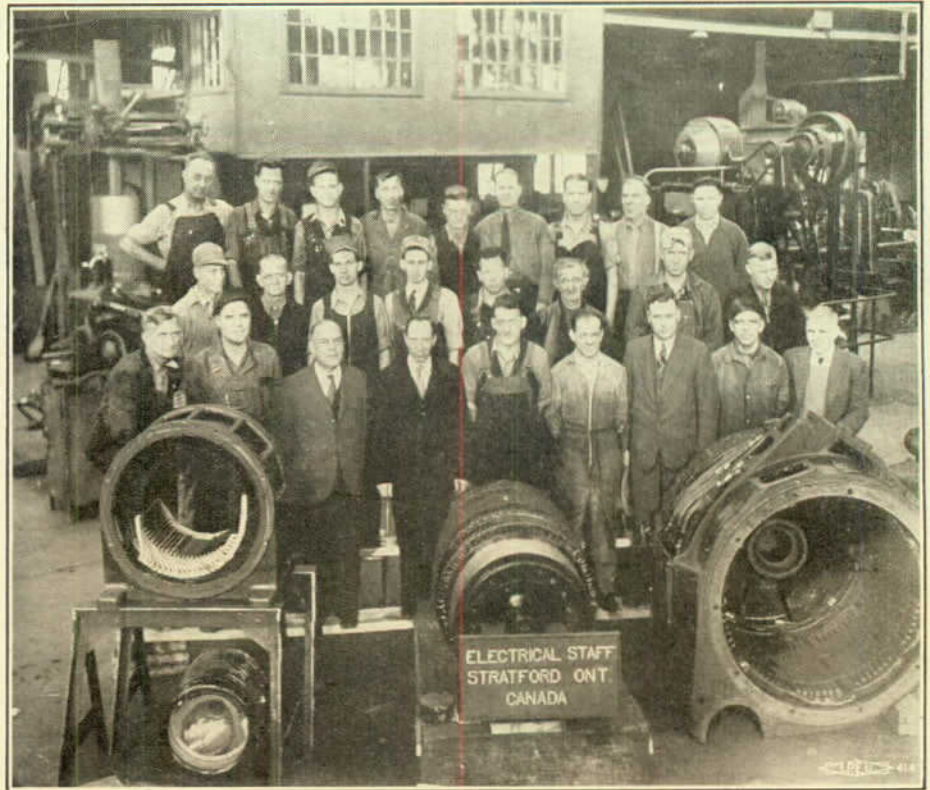
Editor:

To our many Brothers and friends who read our JOURNAL, greetings!

In reading our contribution this month, we wish to state Stratford on Avon is named after the poetic bard. Our wards, schools, streets, etc., are coupled with the works of Shakespeare. As an illustration, our public schools are named Shakespeare, Romeo, Juliet, Ann Hathaway, Avon, Hamlet and Falstaff.

Locally, we are enjoying an immense increase in railroad work. Working hours have been increased from 40 to 44 hours per week, with all laid-off men returned to service. The war effort may have some bearing on this volume, but conditions generally have improved, giving one the impression that it will be of a lasting nature.

A few weeks ago Local No. 406 had their annual educational tour. The trip this year was around our own city and some of its



Rogers' Studio

Masters of the electrical arts and veterans of the labor movement in Canada, are these members of L. U. No. 406, Stratford, Ont. Those in the picture: H. Millman, A. E. McIntyre, A. K. Fisher, H. Matthews, T. J. Stewart, T. Saunders, W. Pauli, H. Clements, W. Toms, D. Wolfe, J. Keen, R. Byatt, R. Marshall, J. Gellatly, S. Corman, R. Saunders, H. Dixon, F. Bradley, R. Skidmore, A. Skidmore (Chief Engineer Power House), G. E. Mativea (Assistant Foreman), W. B. Murie, K. Cockburn, N. H. Siegel (Foreman), R. Douborough, Herbert Grace.

industrial plants, consisting of visits to the Federal Rubber, Imperial Rattan, city waterworks and a P. U. C. substation. The trip was very well arranged and conducted under the able management of our president, Andrew Fisher.

The first plant visited was the Federal Rubber, where Mr. E. Griffith and some of his staff went to considerable trouble to show us the finer points of processing rubber for various uses. The large roller rubber mills were, I believe, the most interesting, where rubber can be united in various degrees with compounds that temper raw rubber for various uses. The presses where the rubber is baked in moulds held our interest for some time, as we were carefully instructed regarding this process. The rubber is placed in the moulds in sheets and the moulds with the rubber in it are placed in the steam presses and baked for the stipulated time of "curing," depending on article being made and the quality of the rubber. This process was explained as being much like cake baking—and believe me or not, many of the same ingredients are used.

The next stop was at the Imperial Rattan where very smart streamlined furniture is made. In the show rooms at this plant everyone marveled at the smartly designed and finished bedroom suites, living room pieces and many gayly colored groups of summer furniture. This plant offered us the opportunity of viewing a modern up-to-date woodworking factory and its machines. Many of the terms and phrases used in this particular industry are foreign to us electricians, but we asked many questions and received a first-class insight in this remarkable line of work.

We then proceeded to the city waterworks where we were met by Commissioners Siegel and McIntyre who had arranged to have a

new Diesel engine run at full load for our inspection. This was something that we do not see every day, so everyone was keen on viewing this demonstration. The Diesel was a seven cylinder 338 B.H.P. machine weighing 15.5 tons, starting on a compressed air pressure of 300 pounds, consuming four pounds of fuel oil per B.H.P. per hour when using a fuel oil of 19,000 B.T.U. per pound. The generator held our attention mostly as it is a machine that we are most conversant with. The generation was at 2,300 volts with a maximum of 78.3 amps and having a K.V.A. of 312.

From this our attention was directed to the city water supply, water being derived from artesian wells 300 to 400 feet deep, being raised from natural level to pumping level by means of compressed air at 45 pounds pressure and picked up by two stage centrifugal pumps against a 289-foot head, to the storage tank, 54 feet in diameter and 155 feet high from ground level.

The last place visited was a P. U. C. substation, where a new machine for thawing water pipes and mains was demonstrated. This was something new in city equipment and it was pointed out that the old blow torch and hot towels could be put away and this new device used, with no fire hazard, no burned fingers and perfect peace of mind. From this point on we turned our attention to the "inner man" and partook of a chicken supper at one of our hotels, which was thoroughly enjoyed.

President A. Fisher, during the dinner, gave a warm welcome to all present, thanking them for the 100 per cent turnout and hoped that these trips would become part of our enjoyment as members of "406." Vice President Ash spoke, stressing the fact that a union hall was a fine place to meet and get acquainted with one another. President Fisher then called on Mr. N.



Siegel, foreman, and Mr. G. Mativea, assistant foreman, for a few remarks and both stressed the fact that such occasions bring forth cooperation, good will and a better understanding between men. This was followed by the entire party going to the hockey arena to see Stratford take Windsor for a 6-2 score on perfect ice at a fast pace.

Under separate cover we are sending for the JOURNAL a photo of our group. While not masquerading in our best costumes, we thought the present showing would be most representative. In explaining the personnel of this picture, I hope to convey only the best interests of all concerned.

Brother Corman is a well known hunter and fisherman; he has traveled the domain of Canada to further his studies in nature. Brother Bradley is typically English, good for an argument, but always fair to the Brothers in the group (incidentally he's our worthy treasurer). Mathews is an old imperial officer of the last World War. He is one of the best. Doubrough ("Clark Gable") is the baseball expert of Ontario, having in the past year piloted the winning team of our province. Cockburn and Murie are the spellbinders of our trade, having wound armatures for every service known to the trade without failure or mishap and kept a Scotch temper at low heat throughout. Keen is the operator of a 200-ton overhead crane, thus he passes his work over the heads of all men. Saunders, Clements, Toms, Dixon, Wolfe and R. Saunders are the crane operators on production. They have the happy knack of lifting things up and not letting materials or men down.

Our apprentices are R. Byatt, R. Marshall and J. Gellatly, very fine boys enjoying the respect of us all. McIntyre, Fisher and Stewart are the shop men who shoulder all the electrical trouble that is met with in a locomotive shop. Millman and R. Skidmore are the live wires on locomotives. The headlights they wire can be seen miles away. Pauli is the locomotive generator savant who conducts the critical trials with steam turbines and electrical phenomena. Grace is a veteran of the great war at present on sick leave; the gang misses his outstanding comedy and pep.

Foreman Siegel is an outstanding citizen who enjoys the confidence and esteem of our city as a public servant, with the added respect and good will of those who work under his guidance. Assistant Foreman Mativea does not need much to recommend him, his smile gives all the assurances any person needs. A. Skidmore, the chief engineer, has occupied his position for over a quarter of a century, giving the best he has to all he meets regardless of color, race or creed. We are sorry to say that Brothers Ash and Casson were unable to be included in this picture.

R. R. E. SKIDMORE,  
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Local Union No. B-429 has come a long way in the past four years, not too fast but steadily growing. Yes, having its growing pains along with its progress.

Sometimes we feel awfully downhearted, but if we look back a few years and compare then and now, wouldn't we hate to have to go back and start over?

I attended the apprentice school last evening and found the boys are doing well, but heard a bit of grumbling about the lessons getting hard. I think if the boys who complained would attend regularly the lessons would come easier. The school board asked the local for funds to equip a laboratory, and

**School Boys**

By EDNA (MRS. CLARENCE) RABIDEAU

Eight o'clock! And they're on their way.  
With a boisterous kiss and smile so gay  
School books, lunch kit, a treasure or so  
Shuffling and singing off they go.  
I watch them off through the firs and pine  
Off to the bus—these sons of mine.

I thought of those children oversea.  
Brave little soldiers they try to be,  
Knapsacks, gas masks tags tied to wrist  
Waiting that moment by Death to be kissed.

This is America, and countless more  
Make their way to the school house door;  
God grant that they may never hear  
The air raid warning bringing fear,  
May never know that man-made hell  
Of bombers above and bursting shell.

the local came through O. K., so it won't be long until the boys will be enjoying school, by having experiments in class.

The airplane plant is about finished and quite a few of the boys got to work on it through one of the coldest winters Nashville has seen in many a year.

We have quite a few men loafing but have a fair amount of work coming up this summer. Hope to have more airplane factories, outcome of the President's new rearmament program.

Last meeting night L. U. No. B-429 made ready to present the new agreements. We also had Brother "Curley" McMillan and Brother "Red" McDaniels, two international representatives with us. We are always glad to have the Brothers with us. These men are in this district to organize the newly acquired TVA system, formerly the Tennessee Power Co. This is a tough assignment, but by hard work and plenty of contacts they are making progress. More power to them.

Last Saturday morning looked like old home coming week with Brother Cecil Pennington, from Chattanooga, Tenn. Brother Pennington and I traded a little chatter about the apprentice school. Brother "Red" Graham, who has been over Memphis way some time, was in. Glad to have you back to see us, Red.

Brother Charlie Maunsell has been over on the Hiwassee Dam project for some time but I think he will be back with us. I understand he has been transferred to the city steam plant. Glad Charlie is back and if I can I'm going to turn over this job of press reporter to him. I think he does a much better job of it. Here's hello to all my old friends scattered over the country.

J. B. JENKINS,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. B-447, EL CENTRO, CALIF.**

Editor:

Realizing that our earthquake of last Saturday evening has caused quite a little comment, especially among our eastern Brothers; and believing they will appreciate some firsthand information concerning same I will herewith set forth some facts as I see them and will also enclose some snapshots taken by myself and some taken by Brother L. A. Montgomery.

As you have no doubt heard, the earthquake struck at exactly 8:37 p. m. on Saturday night, May 18, 1940. As it happened, I was sitting at the counter of the Valley Drug

Store, at the corner of Fifth and Main Streets, in El Centro, eating an ice cream sundae. There was absolutely no warning that I perceived. Immediately the building swayed to and fro, the displays tumbled to the floor, and the customers got panicky. I managed to regain my feet after being knocked from the stool, and took refuge, along with a dozen other customers, under the protective arch of the door frame (which, incidentally, I am told, is a fairly safe place to be providing the entire building does not collapse). I noticed one of the drug store clerks struggling with a lady who was insisting on running out of the store. He succeeded in keeping her inside, and I understand she afterwards thanked him for his thoughtfulness.

Of course, things were happening thick and fast by this time; people who were on the streets when it struck were running hither and yon calling to one another, and for the most part not realizing just what they were doing. I watched the front of the El Centro Hotel collapse, and saw Mr. Moore, who was El Centro's only direct fatality, rush from the hotel building just in time to be caught under the falling debris. The hotel is across the street from the doorway under which I was.

With the falling bricks, lumber, glass, etc., there was naturally quite a commotion, and one can hardly blame anyone else for getting excited at a time like that.

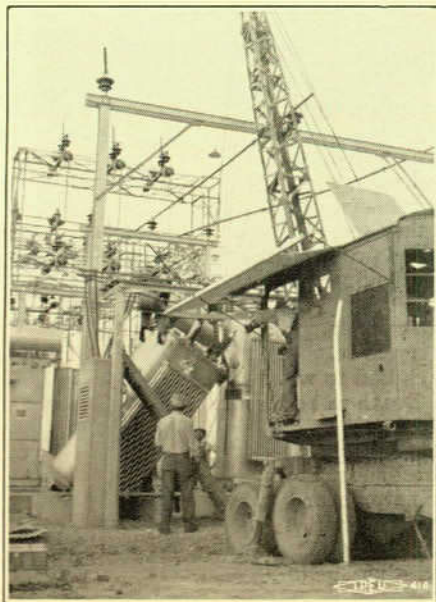
After the first shake was over, which I am told lasted 45 seconds, I contacted my wife, who is an operator for Ma Bell, to make sure she was O. K.—which all of them were, thank God; and even though scared plenty those girls stayed right with their head-sets and put through all calls possible.

And right here and now I believe each and every one of us owes those girls a vote of appreciation! Even the ones who were off duty lost no time in getting back to the switchboard to help their colleagues, and render valuable service to separated families by putting them in touch with one another to make sure each were all right.

Some folks may feel that these girls were doing no more than what they should, but take it from one who was right here (and stop for a minute to realize that after all those girls are feminine), it took nerves of steel to do as they did, and again I say we owe them a vote of appreciation.

As I am a trouble-shooter here in El Centro I had to go right to work; and incidentally, worked until after 9:00 p. m. Sunday night.





After the California earthquake, members of L. U. No. B-447 are setting a 1,250 KVA transformer back in place at the Brawley Diesel plant.

Of course, all the rest of the boys turned out immediately, and they, too, put in 24-hour duty before everything was more or less under control.

Our trouble here in El Centro was confined to blown cut-outs, and down services; but as Brawley was harder hit than El Centro, the trouble started right at the Diesel plant and went through the entire system. I understand there were quite a few pots knocked off the arms, poles down, circuits open most any place, and the Diesel plant more or less wrecked. Out of the nine 1250 KVA transformers at the plant, six were upset completely and the remaining three tipped over on one side.

One of these pictures shows the boys setting the last 1250 KVA transformer back in place.

The town of Imperial suffered quite heavily with four being killed in, or under, one grocery store.

The city of Brawley, being hardest hit of all, is in a sad state of turmoil. The entire business section has been condemned and is roped off and guarded by officers, and it is necessary to have a pass before you are allowed to enter the downtown section.

There is hardly one street where the damage isn't apparent and it is estimated that the rebuilding will run well into the millions of dollars.

A picture of the Hotel Woodrow at Brawley would give you some idea of the amount of damage. This was a two story building and now the first story is somewhere underneath the second.

There is really no describing the havoc that was wrought; one would just have to be an eye witness to realize the things that happened.

One of our amateur radio operators, Fred Iltner by name, who owns Station W6MMW, and is connected with the Imperial Hardware Company as radio man, and who was working at the time the quake hit, lost no time in getting home and getting on the air. I understand he had his set on by 8:45. I further understand that these amateurs lined up stations from Arizona to northern California, and stood by to transmit important messages for many hours. This, incidentally, is another important thing in stricken areas, as it gets word to distant relatives that

everything is O. K. and eases worry that cannot otherwise be helped.

I only hope that all other amateurs will control their actions as Mr. Iltner did, should the occasion arise.

There were several funny angles such as the fellow who was buying a new pair of shoes and afterwards found he had one new and one old shoe on his feet.

Another incident, a brother butcher. His wife grabbed him and said "Doc, don't leave me!" They were at home, and he said he couldn't have gotten away from her if he had wanted to. They were both knocked to the floor, and Doc being afraid the house was going to fall in, finally got to his feet and he said he had actually to throw his wife out of the house.

Our irrigation canals were badly damaged, but the crews are working 24-hour shifts and making repairs rapidly.

There are a lot of unfounded rumors about the entire valley going to be washed out by water; another quake supposed to hit most any time, and the Salton Sea rising over its banks and things of that sort, but personally, I think everything is going to settle back to normal and before long most of us will be back to routine and will have forgotten about the quake.

In closing, I wish to state that if any of the Brothers should happen to own property out here, and would want any information concerning same, I would be glad to help in whatever way possible.

I have some more pictures getting developed, and should they prove O. K. will forward same as soon as possible.

I might also state that should any Brother care for a set of pictures, numbering around 100 in all, or part of a set I will be glad to handle the correspondence for him.

I am trusting that we have had our last earthquake, and feeling lucky to be able to make this report on our last one.

"AL" SHINTON,  
Recording Secretary.

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

Editor:

Before these words appear in print the Tacoma Utilities Department will have been taken over by our new commissioner, Mr. R. D. (Bob) O'Neil, who was chosen to that post in the recent city elections. He succeeds Mr. Ira S. Davisson, the former commissioner, who had held that position for more than 20 years.

Mr. O'Neil is a member of long standing of the I. B. E. W., and was at one time employed by Tacoma Light. His accession to the post of commissioner is a welcome one to all organized labor.

Nisqually Power Station at La Grande took it on the chin recently when a transformer blew up on May 19, scattering many gallons of blazing oil which made the transformer floor something of an inferno until the fire was put out by local citizens. A fire truck from Tacoma came too late to do more than do up the tag ends. As this is written on May 25, service to Tacoma has been partly restored, and burned-out leads and insulation are being replaced. The amount of damage is difficult to estimate.

A notable feature of the fire is the uniformity of complaints of sore legs on the

part of those who fought the fire, due to unaccustomed running up and down the hill trail and plant stairways. Some of the more decrepit among us had difficulty in walking down-hill for several days.

L. O. LOFQUIST,  
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

The usual process of activity on the busy waterfront of Stratford Avenue was greatly impeded by certain recent events. Curious crowds would daily gather and scan across the Pequonnock River towards the Steel Point power house, where something mysterious was in progress. Travelers would halt in their journey with puzzled expressions upon their faces, vainly endeavoring to solve the riddle. Fishermen, sailors, policemen and other familiar waterfront figures were constantly hammered with questions to which no answer could be given.

As the object of curiosity broadened, the mystery across the river deepened.

"What is that thing," the queries ran, "another bridge?"

"It can't be a bridge, it's on dry land." came the conclusions.

"It looks to me like some prehistoric monster of the Mesozoic Era," put in one of the more learned spectators. "Just look at those large supports, and the slender body of steel, with its gaping jaws extended towards the river."

"To me it looks like the Martian man of H. G. Wells," was another opinion heard; and so ran the comments, with each new comer a new idea, yet never a true answer.

Being an average inquisitive human, my curiosity also conquered my self restraint, so I began my private investigation. My quest led me to the very foundation of the enormous monster, which caused all the commotion across the river.

As I approached the complex mass of steel work some 420 feet long and 90 feet high, a familiar and cheery "Hello" greeted me. I glanced around, where lo and behold, stood Brother Charley Atherton with a set of plans, directing a crew of wire-pullers and conduit benders. Then as I scrutinized the scene of activity more closely, I immediately became at ease. For scattered on the various sectors of the huge mechanism were the different teams of Brethren from L. U. No. 488.

"Say, I am certainly glad to see you," said I to Charley, "and will you tell me what is going on here?"

"Certainly," was his reply, "We are installing the wiring for this four-ton bridge crane. Was that all you want to know?"

"Bridge crane?" I exclaimed, "I don't get it. What is it for?"

"Well, it's a movable crane," he began, "for the purpose of unloading the various coal boats. With it one can man unload 300 tons of coal per hour, with comparative ease. Feed a 50-ton hopper with crusher, and thence via a belt conveyor to the power house, and store the rest in the yard. Or take the coal from the storage pile, feed the 50-ton hopper with crusher and thence via a belt conveyor to the power house."

"By crackie, they have something there," was my comment, "300 tons per hour, that is five tons per minute."

"But that is not all yet," added Charley, "the crusher not only crushes the coal to the exact size; as the coal falls there is a powerful magnet which extracts all the foreign metallic matter which may be present in the shipment. The crane is also equipped with all the most up-to-date automatic safety devices. These control every inch of the enormous structure, through the various relays located in the control room. See 'way up there on



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the top! That's Louis West and Roselle Hinckley just putting the finishing touches to the recording anemometer and weathervane." Looking up to the dizzy heights of the structure I saw the two Brothers wrestling with a wind vane and another funny looking gadget, which had four little cups so constructed that the slightest breeze would start them whirling.

"Those little cups," pointed Charley, "record the velocity of the wind. When the velocity reaches above 35 miles per hour it automatically shuts off bridge travel relays. In the event there is a high wind the operator can not move the bridge, but he can still work the bucket to and from the boat. There are also other automatic features too numerous to mention. The skew controls, the limit controls, the trolley and bucket controls, but wait a moment. Let's go up into the control room," urged Charley, "there you will see the core of the situation." By this time I was all agog and anxious to see all there was to be seen of this man-made robot. So I followed him up a flight of winding stairs towards the control room.

As we ascended I espied here and there many strange faces wearing the familiar brown overalls, the generally accepted color-scheme of the craft's attire, some measuring, some cutting and threading conduit and some pulling wire.

"Who are all these other fellows, Charley?" was my next question.

"Oh, they are some of the results of the reciprocal interorganization trade agreements between George Mylen and other business agents of the vicinity."

"See those two boys over there," he pointed, "that's Harry Nolan and Jack Rateliff, members of Local Union No. 501, Mt. Vernon. And over in that corner helping Oscar Kubasco, is A. H. Parker, from Waterbury. While up there on that plank, the first fellow is J. Zarvitch, and the other guy with the hickey is J. Walker. Now directly under them, see that red headed guy, that's Red Hanlan. All of them are from New Haven.

"Now take a look over here, you know these other fellows, down on that platform getting that reel into action."

"Sure," I replied, "That's Gus Schlossar, Tom Klerry, Howie Keiser and Donald Manson, all members of L. U. No. 488, but there is one fellow I don't know."

"Oh, that's Tom Shelley, from L. U. No. B-3, New York," was Charley's comment.

By this time we were about 80 feet in the air and the wind seemed extremely strong. I had a peculiar sensation of wobbling as I followed the sure-footed agile Atherton towards the control room. Besides the unaccustomed height there was the added rhythmic swaying of the structure, which made me quite uneasy. But the calm and reassuring attitude of my host and guide urged me on until we entered the inner chamber of the control room.

The sight which greeted my vision was indeed a picture which can not be adequately described by words. To say that it was the heart of the monster would be to put it mildly; rather it was the combination of several hearts. An intricate system of relays and circuit-breakers, wheels within wheels, greeted my entry. Here, too, was a Brother from Norwalk, W. Jennings by name, testing the anemometer controls, with a set of headphones through which he communicated with Louis West and Roselle Hinckley up on the top.

For a moment I stood there as an amazed astronomer on a cloudless night, who is gazing into the limitless space trying to figure out how can order ever arise out of all this apparent confusion. But like the myriads of celestial creations, each following a certain given orbit in a perfect state of orderliness,

## Brothers Patent Caisson

A practical approach to a difficult problem in the lineman's job has been made by Brothers W. F. Schmidt and T. J. Bresina, of L. U. No. 953, Eau Claire, Wis. Their solution has been embodied in a patent. The invention relates to new and useful improvements in caissons and has for its primary object to provide a caisson of novel construction to be used when excavating telephone poles or post holes in quicksand or gravelly ground. In such ground the difficulty is to dig a hole which will support a pole, as the edges of the hole continually collapse in to the center.

The caisson patented by Brothers Schmidt and Bresina has sliding sections to facilitate its placement as the excavation is being dug, and there is a water-tight connection between the sections to keep water from seeping into the hole. Further advantage is that sections of the caisson may be lowered alternately as the excavating of the hole progresses. Excavating may be done either by hand or by a power digger. These caissons are now being used by the Northern States Power Co. in Wisconsin and have proved very useful in facilitating erection of poles in gravel, water, quicksand and as concrete forms.

so did all these tiny little relays stand by, waiting, alert, ever ready to respond to the mere touch of the operators' whims and fancies. Each stood at attention, ready to spring and send its contribution to the far ends of the monster's body. Each tiny magnet, as well as the gigantic circuit breaker, was ready to follow the predestined process with accuracy and constancy comparable to the laws of the universe.

My amazement was so great, that I do not even know how I descended the stairs, but when I next saw the dim outline of the massive structure in the distance, it ceased to be a riddle to me, thanks to Brother Charles Atherton's patient guidance.

All these Brothers were employees of the Eastern Electric Company of Bridgeport, Conn., contractors on the said job.

STEPHEN J. HUNYADI,

Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Since last writing we anticipated spring but to date the weather man has failed us.

On May 2 the Parish Hall saw the boys of Local No. 512 gathered again to say goodbye to two of our members who have joined the forces. One of our co-workers was among the guests. The affair was under the chairmanship of the veteran F. M. Shapleigh and was patterned along the lines of the previous function. Amongst the many pertinent, solemn, advisory and congratulatory speeches of the evening one simple bit of advice, though couched in short and homely terms, was outstanding

to the extent of being worthy of record here. Brother W. D. Penny, being called upon to say a word to the gathering replied with the following:

"In your travels overseas you will no doubt pass a seaman's institute, where you will see plainly displayed a sign which says 'WRITE A LETTER HOME.' All facilities are at your disposal here and all you have to do is sit down and write. Don't forget to do that. Young men on a trip like this, amid strange scenes and excitement, more often than not forget this very important detail to those waiting at home. My advice to you is whatever you do or don't do, don't forget to write a letter home."

Now that Brother Brodrick has been definitely located on the Island, all preparations are in readiness for his reception, and undoubtedly before this missive has reached its destination he will be amongst us. We will reserve our commentary now to allow for the conservation of paper for the details of this event, as it is rather certain that we may anticipate a ream or or two to properly chronicle the long-looked-for arrival.

All our Brothers with the exception of Brother Hennessey are in the best of health and are optimistic to a marked degree, and with best wishes for the future we will hope to have a bumper budget for the next installment.

RONALD GRIFFIN,  
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

The appointment of Brother J. J. Duffy to fill the unexpired term of our late International Vice President C. J. McGlogan assures the railroad electrical workers of the continued progress made during recent years, and meets with the whole-hearted approval of Local 546.

We extend to Brother Duffy our congratulations and assurance of our sincere cooperation.

The numerous articles in the JOURNAL on vacations with pay, more wages, shorter hours, stabilized forces with assured work moves all railroad men to emit a unanimous "Aye." We are justly entitled to these issues. With the expectation of steady year around work the railroad companies would benefit by their employees' stabilized mental attitude.

General Chairman Floyd L. Elliott attended our May 17 meeting and reported the telephone and telegraph department agreement has been negotiated and signed. This is a noteworthy achievement, as the T. and T. men of the C. B. & Q. R. R. have not been protected by an agreement.

Brother Carl Redenbarger of Local No. 547 will ably report on this agreement in the following article.

The shop crafts are now next on the docket for negotiations of a new standard agreement. We have waited a long time for this moment. Although we have had unexpected cooperation from the supervision in our demands, the new agreement will be broader and more specific.

Work has been steady here at Aurora but the men at Eola were laid off one week in February, March and April.

M. A. CASANOVA,  
Recording Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

We are very sorry to have broken the link in the chain of news, but our "loud



speaker," Brother John Graham, and his second—Brother Joe Power—are both on the shelf for a rest, although we hope to have them back with us very soon.

The Wheeler Dam extension job is coming along nicely; the switch yard is completed with three bays of utility steel structure 105 feet high, 93 feet wide, and 112 feet long, with five 1200 amps. Westinghouse oil breakers completed and two more when the generators are installed. There will be two 36,000 K.V.A. G. E. generators. When completed this will make a total of four units of 36,000 K.V.A. units each and one new G. E. transformer of 13,800 to 154,000 K.V.A.

The Pickwick Dam extension will get one new 40,000 K.V.A. unit and one new transformer, 13,800 to 154,000 K.V.A. When completed this will make a total of three 40,000 K.V.A. machines.

We still have a few men who are out of work, but I believe that we have men out of No. 558 on just about every job in the T. V. A. The substation construction, which comes under Brother John D. Sharp, has plenty of work at present for what men he has, and he has a very large crew, with about eight pushers, ranging anywhere from three to 30 men to each crew, all of whom are members of the I. B. E. W.

Brother Bill Bearden is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. He is in the Morgan County Sanitarium for a rest cure, so if any of you know him, why not drop him a card and cheer him up?

Brother John U. Strickland, who was burned at Wilson Dam on December 22, 1938, with 13,000 volts and thereby lost his left leg and the use of his right hand, is able to be out and use his artificial limb and is doing fine. He is moving to Bragg, Ala., to make his home, so why not drop him a card, also? There is nothing that will help a fellow like a word from his fellow workers.

We hope to stay in line in the future and have something in the WORKER every month. Remember that safety pays the biggest dividends.

JUST "PAPPY,"  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 592, VINELAND, N. J.

Editor:

We have been quite slow this spring although we do have some boys away. In another week we expect to have almost all busy. We would like a job that would use men from other locals and thereby get some real advertising. "To be known, you must be known." We do not doubt that an honest effort will be made to use men who are known union men on all government work after an expose of the fifth column. We considered this as idle rumor yet we must face the facts. Watch out for "flag wavers." It is the duty of each union man to protect his country against subversive activity and sabotage. Report to F. B. I. your findings.

The writer was impressed with the CCC article which appeared in the JOURNAL and can attest to the craftsmanship displayed on most jobs in our locality. Keep this good work up and if possible give youth a greater chance for advancement. These camps should be included in the regular school curricula—at least a two-year course. Several of our boys commented on the "Knotty Questions" and say let's have some more. Tell that fellow to use up those 15 ohm units before they go west.

By the time the rank and file have had a chance to peruse this official organ, "The Great Humanitarian" (bayonets for bean

soup and help for anyone except Americans—Herb. Hoover to you) will have spoken his piece before one of the popular political parties. We trust that he also has a workable system for our unemployed and an American living for the whole nation. According to "Grapes of Wrath" he is not too far away to try something first hand. Very little is accomplished by sitting idly by and knocking. Lend a hand.

The scribe of 592 has also been thinking about "That Rat Problem" (April issue) and believes that if one uses and buys nothing unless the union label is thereon or attached, he will do much toward eliminating a living for those animals.

We stuck our head out and have had our first fishing party of the year and those who went along have some WHALE of a story to tell. Get your six-foot rules out. They tell me there are more fish there yet. I'll be seeing you again.

"HURRY UP ORR,"  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

First, as to "local" news: The annual picnic of all I. B. E. W. locals in the San Francisco Bay area will be held at Linda Vista Park, Mission San Jose, Alameda County, on Sunday, July 7. All I. B. E. W. members, their families and friends are cordially invited. Last year members from all Northern California attended; this year we hope to see members from all California. Over 2,000 were in attendance last year; we are counting on 5,000 this time and can take care of 10,000 if they come! We are really planning a huge reunion of the craft, Brothers; arrangements are being made for plenty of entertainment, games, contests, etc. So we hope to see you all there to make this the greatest success ever.

The marine and sign units of our local are negotiating a new agreement with their employers, which will be more satisfactory.

Local No. 595 has started a class in apprentice training, under the able supervision of Brother Fred Eggers. This new class meets twice a week, and attendance has so far been almost 100 per cent. This is filling a long-felt want and the young people are most enthusiastic about it.

May we urge all states which have not yet organized a State Association of Electrical Workers, to do so, in order to bring about the proper cooperation and coordination of local unions along legislative and economic lines. We certainly are convinced that our California Association under the able secretaryship of Brother Al Speede of Local 40 is a splendid success. But more later of what the association is doing.

The next meeting of No. 595 on June fourteenth will have the final lecture of a series of six, given by Mr. Claude Baker of the Pacific Electrical Bureau. These lectures, with the accompanying demonstrations, have been so outstanding that we simply cannot do justice in our praise of Mr. Baker's ability to put over his talks in language we can all understand. Those of us who have been fortunate enough

to be present at all the lectures know a great deal more now on the subject of illumination, its effects on health and human welfare, and the conservation of eyesight. We want Mr. Baker to know that Local No. 595 deeply appreciates his patience with us and the ability he shows in the mastery of his subject. May we have him again some time in the future.

Now as to state-wide news: The legislature and the relief problem are with us again! Leonard D. White, professor of public administration, University of Chicago, the outstanding authority on public administration in the United States, has said, "The governmental setting of administration places it midway between the legislature and the courts. From the former it receives its general directions and the necessary funds, while the latter interpose to restrain it from undertaking a program or employing a method which is contrary to constitution or statute . . . The history of public administration in the United States reveals an almost continuous record of misunderstanding of the proper role of the legislature and the administration. The legislature has traditionally insisted upon a control which has been so detailed, so meticulous, and not infrequently so wrong-minded that sound administrative practice could hardly develop . . . Too much insistence cannot be laid on the fact that the legislature is a body unsuited to administer."

But these words of wisdom have not been followed in California. We have a governor and a legislature who frankly do not like each other; the legislators have shown their political animosity by turning administrators and ham-stringing two of the governor's proposals—an adequate relief program and the Central Valley water project.

Since 1935 serious-minded citizens have been attempting to have the State Relief Administration made a part of civil service, because California has one of the finest systems of public personnel administration in the United States, administered by a State Personnel Board, and one of the country's ablest personnel administrators—Mr. Louis J. Kroeger. Mr. Kroeger and his board have resisted all attempts of the legislature to "play politics" with the state civil service and consequently the S. R. A. has been the only agency open to political manipulation, since the legislature refused to put it under the State Personnel Board. There have naturally been abuses, and the good social workers within the S. R. A. have worked under terrific handicaps. The worst blow has been dealt now in "Senate Bill 90," in which the legislature is dictating social work practices about which it knows nothing—(1) the amount of money to be spent by the agency per month is laid down, with no recognition of the basic social work principle that case loads fluctuate by seasons, and that unforeseen emergencies often arise; (2) the residence eligibility is raised to five years in the state, which means that private citizens and private agencies must assist those who have not been in California that length of time, or they literally starve; (3) the top limit a family may receive, regardless of size, is \$58 a month, and this must be spent on rent, food and utilities. Inadequate to begin with, and nothing to spend on clothes, transportation or medical supplies, California is indeed going to bring up a generation of underfed, malnourished, ill-clothed and ill-housed children! (There are 104,000 children under 14 years of age in unemployed families on relief in California!)

#### 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**



The state legislature recessed last week, after a session described by an observer as "the most irresponsible" she had ever seen. ("They were only interested," she commented, "in getting home and mending their political fences.") And two days ago the WPA, a federal works employment program, announced necessary lay-offs, which throws hundreds of families back on the S. R. A. This is the sort of emergency the legislature refused to give the S. R. A. the funds and authority to meet!

The moral of this story is that only men who know their jobs as legislators should be sent to our legislative halls. To play petty politics with a social welfare agency, to vent political spleen and political antagonisms on helpless relief clients and unemployed families is neither humane nor just—it certainly is not good government. We are all responsible for this disgrace—the governor has made mistakes, the legislature has made worse ones, and the initial mistake was made by us citizens when we did not elect legislators of high caliber to represent us.

AUGUST GERARD,  
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

Local Union No. 617 held its annual banquet on Saturday evening, April 27, at the Belmont Casino with an attendance of over 300. The members and their guests had a fine time and enjoyed the chicken dinner along with the other refreshments. The same two Brothers had charge of the punch that made it last year. Brother Frank Oliver and Brother Joe Celotti are the ones and as they did before, they put a stick in it, in fact I believe it was a whole cord of wood instead of a little stick.

Brother Pease, chairman of the committee, was kept on the jump calling on many of the members and guests for short talks. Among those present as our guests were the chief county inspector, Mr. Russell, and his wife; County Manager Peterson and his wife; San Mateo City Electrical Inspector V. O. Davis. From the International Office in San Francisco was International Representative Amos Feeley (more about him later), Miss Firestone and Miss McIntyre. From L. U. No. 6, of San Francisco, Business Manager Charlie Foehn and his wife. Business Manager Stock and his wife were also present from L. U. No. 332 of San Jose. Brother Ernest Henderson, president of the San Mateo Building and Construction Trades Council, with Brother Charlie Seafuse, business manager of the council, and their wives, were also our guests.

A good orchestra played for the entertainment of members and guests while they were being served the dinner and after that played for dancing until the early hours of the morning.

Among those called on was Mrs. Crown, the wife of our business manager, Jack Crown, who responded with a composition of her own on the life of the wife of a business manager. Mrs. Crown's composition is as follows:

If you're a "union" widow,  
You'll sympathize with me,  
For I sit home six nights a week  
With my knittin' on my knee.

There's a meetin' here, and a meetin' there  
And there seems to be meetin's everywhere.  
He has to be there, so says he,  
And I feel like shoutin' "Fiddle Dee Dee!"

It made no difference long ago,  
When only mechanics had to go,  
But now it's the beauticians and the wait-  
resses too,  
Such competition for me and you!

But life's like that you know,  
The bitter with the sweet  
So it's better to have meetin's  
Than have mechanics walking the street.

So let us "widows" not worry,  
Or even give a heck,  
For the dearies are still loyal  
With that Friday check.

Brother Feeley was called on and gave us a nice talk, though short it was good and to the point. Miss Firestone gave a short talk on her work in the I. O. office. Miss McIntyre told how hard Brother Feeley would hang on to a nickel and produced a letter from the telephone company giving a refund of five cents to Brother Feeley on a phone call that he had been overcharged. Miss McIntosh claimed that Brother Feeley spent about a dollar and a half to get this refund of five cents. Brother Feeley was called on to explain himself and made some kind of a statement but all I could learn from his statement was that Amos got his nickel back. More power to you, Amos! Don't let the telephone company get any more from you than they have coming. Anyway, the girls in the I. O. office had a lot of fun at Amos' expense and I honestly believe that Amos never knew he had that refund until they sprung it on him at the banquet. And was his face red!

Brother Foehn also gave us a nice talk on working conditions in San Francisco.

The committee did better this year than ever before and put our banquet over with a big bang. It was complete with paper hats for all, confetti and all the rest of the things that it takes to make our party a grand success.

I hope that Brother Ottiboni, one of the committee members, will be able to serve better next year than he did this year. Right in the middle of the preparations for the banquet Frank went and got married and after that he was a total loss to the committee. Don't blame him, though, as he picked himself a very nice little wife. Congratulations, Frank! May you both have a long and happy life and all your troubles be "little ones."

Will dead-end until next month before I run over the limit.

P. C. MACKAY,  
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Hello everybody!

Back again. By the time you have read this our delegates will be back from the convention of System Council No. 6, which met in Chattanooga, Tenn., June 3. I hope that the schedule this convention outlined and adopted will be taken up by the proper officers with management immediately to try to gain something for the shop crafts. Heretofore these conventions have been inclined to be political pow-wows, and nothing beneficial to our membership, but the time now has arrived to prove whether we go ahead or backward.

Here in System Council No. 6 progress has been very slow due to too much indifference among the men. This can be attributed to several things. First, practically no faith in the officers who represent

them. Second, no real advancement in working conditions or raise in pay. Third, a first-class case of blundering in our working conditions by our officers, who failed to correct the mistake which has been allowed to stand about seven years to the present date with no correction. Fourth, the present wage rate, which is 85 cents per hour, was made by the same mechanics exactly 21 years ago.

Well, you can see by the conditions above when we read the old JOURNAL of our Brothers on the outside constantly improving and climbing the ladder of success, it makes us feel like a tinker's dam and all the fight goes out like that, but our dues must be on the barrel-head or else. I stated several times, if some kind of awakening is not forthcoming pretty soon the bottom is sure to fall out of the old enthusiasm and pep bucket.

Recent news in the papers about the railroad revenue increase is only part of the story. Now if you take about three-fourths of the fine pure water out of this report, you will get somewhere to a pretty fair guess as to how much the fine feathered birds are raking in. Now, Brothers, if we ask for a raise they can show us they have not made a dime in 20 years, and the result is we swallow it because we are getting a little weak due absolutely to no advancement.

THE SENTINEL,  
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Events of the past several weeks in Europe have brought home to us in the United States a feeling of great concern in regard to national defense. Being a peaceful nation, far removed from the hotbeds of European politics and intrigues, having no desires for territory belonging to other nations, we, a democratic people, were chiefly interested in the future growth and well-being of our own country.

Our leaders, of course, were watching the European situation. Offers were made to the nations at odds, to help in settling the controversy by peaceful procedure, all to no avail.

It appears evident at this time that most of us were unaware of the real situation; we did not realize that countries considered well fortified and armed with the most modern weapons of war could be invaded and conquered in such a short space of time. However, we have seen it come to pass.

As quickly as we have learned the devastating effect of modern warfare, just as quickly must we begin to prepare and effect a program that will make us invulnerable to any aggressor nations that would dare to attack us. We must let nothing stand in the way of our government's policy to make us the most formidable nation in the world. We must let the world know that we do not want one foot of anyone's territory and do not propose to give up one inch of ours.

Organized labor will be called upon to play an important part in the national defense plan. Organized labor has always measured up in time of need or emergency. Organized labor is ready again to answer the call.

Let us resolve that the United States will continue to live in peace but let us also resolve to be prepared if that continued peace is in jeopardy.



We had the pleasure of a visit to the Catalitic job as guests of Brothers Galley and Wade. Ability and workmanship are very much in evidence on this project and all the Brothers responsible are to be congratulated.

Bill Raddbill and Ed Sibre are determined not to remain O. O. W. By this time they no doubt will make some connection. Tony Coppola was unusually quiet at our last general meeting. He evidently felt that his new light suit was loud enough. Have heard that John Leisenring has a building program of some size in progress. We presume all union labor is favored, eh, John? Our heartfelt thanks to Brother Cliff Browning and Mrs. Browning for their very appropriate cards sent during my stay in the hospital. Thanks also to the Brothers for their cheerful visits. Business Agent Austin is sure stepping around these days, and it looks like he will soon need the plane donated to him some time ago. Executive Board Chairman Wheeler is to be congratulated for his efficient handling of these meetings. Also for getting us home early.

Our apprentices have proven that they appreciate the efforts of the local union and instructors. Every apprentice was moved up one year towards becoming a journeyman, in fact four are eligible for the mechanics' examination.

This is an excellent record and speaks well for the instructors as well as the apprentices. We are sure the good work will continue, starting again in September.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,  
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

If a bill known as Senate Bill No. 1650 is approved by the House and Senate and becomes a law, our freedom may become a thing of the past.

This bill would permit, in the event of war or other national emergency, the government to take firm hold of all the property and resources of all the people of our country. It would provide that each citizen submit a truthful statement of wealth or resources or earnings. It would permit the government to force every one to loan from 5 to 75 per cent of his entire total assets to the U. S. Treasury, the loan to mature 50 years from date, with interest at 1 per cent. In event a citizen's statement showed no liquid assets or stocks or bonds that could be liquidated the government would be required to take a mortgage on the individual's tangible property on which the owner would have to pay the government 6 per cent interest per annum for the duration of the war, or the continuation of the emergency.

If this bill is enacted it will mean virtual confiscation of all private property with its conversion to the use of the government. There is no justification for any such bill as this in our country. The government already has laws enacted which would permit it in event of war to change from a democracy to a fascist government. It is evident that several of its branches are in the hands of dictatorship.

One need only study the photo reproduced on the front cover of May issue of our JOURNAL to see from this man's expression and pose that he considers himself master of all he surveys. The photo is that of the man who is now engaged in trying to destroy an American labor institution. An institution composed of groups of American craft workmen organized for the purpose of pursuing their rights of life, liberty, and happiness.

We hold no brief for any individual within the groups who is engaged in criminal violation of the law. He should be prosecuted for his crime. But one does not destroy the tree root and branch because a twig has become diseased. No, the twig is removed. Mr. Arnold could be much better engaged these days investigating the fifth column in our country, some of whom are in the C. I. O., the organization which Mr. Arnold has aided by prosecuting our own as a trust.

Now that the nation has awakened to the need of adequate defense and to the danger of aliens within, it might be well to investigate Mr. Stalin's boys: Pressman, Mortimer, Gelbert, Gold, Bridges, Henderson, Quill, Merrill, Bern, Rathborne and Flaxer. Our country certainly does not want communists as executive heads of unions in the days that are to come.

We note also that Senators are asking for millions of the defense money to be spent on forts within their states. Pork money to be scattered to the winds. This is a sample of what can happen to the billions now being appropriated unless political influence is excluded.

Let us have a board comprised of honest, efficient business men to administer the funds and contracts.

There is no work going on in our jurisdiction and many of us are idle.

J. T. WILLIAMSON,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

##### War on Two Fronts

Some time ago I had the pleasure of hearing a great lecturer by the name of Bertrand Russell. His subject was "Science and Civilization." Without going into details I will quote a statement from his opening remarks.

"Great men of science are gathered from the four corners of the earth. Half of those eminent gentlemen are in London, England; their mission, it seems, is to discuss the best humane way to conduct a war. They are gambling with human lives! Let us turn to the other half, they are gathered in the Academy of Science in Edinburgh, Scotland; their mission is of great interest to the world, for they are discussing how best to preserve the human family." He was silent for a moment, and with a quiver in his voice, he said,

"Just think how wonderful it would be if all those great scientists could meet together with one purpose in mind for the preservation of the human race. I am sure their problems would be easier and it would repay them in the end."

While I am writing this article death and destruction is manifesting itself in Europe. The three great powers: Germany, England and France, are fighting it out once more on the fields of Flanders with the greatest machines of destruction the world has ever known. Wars used to be fought between soldiers, but with these modern weapons raining death from the sky, women and children are open targets, with practically no defense. This is "Science and Civilization."



#### DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-somely enameled. \$1.50

Each side is trying to justify its cause to the rest of the world. What a pitiful spectacle. Millions of men in uniforms destroying each other with no earthly quarrel, but they have no other choice. Is it because the rulers of those vast empires are engaged in combat as to whom should control the wealth of the world? With dictatorships set up destroying all civil rights? The latest to join the band wagon of dictators is none other than England. However, this is supposed to be a war emergency. Students of history are watching these events with great interest.

Yes, Brothers, there is war, not only on one front, but two fronts. While our government is about to spend billions of dollars for defense, we, too, will have to have a defense program if all stories are true.

The attacks now going on in the labor movement are an indication. The Department of Justice is unfolding its sinister character by attacking the heads of the big trade unions through their anti-trust laws.

We can recall the great labor movements in Germany, Italy and France. They have been swept away with a stroke of the pen and may I add the latest, England. The great cooperative movements in England are now a part of the state.

The question is, what next?

History is being made so fast anything can happen.

The trade union movement is a great potential force with millions organized in all the basic industries in this country. Yes, we need a strong defense program if we are to protect our living standards.

This brings me to the point where I must pay tribute to the writer in our JOURNAL in an article entitled "Arnold Saddles Industry." I quote "The greatest force in a democracy is that of public opinion." Public opinion is a great measure of value, and if we in our respective locals discuss and bring our mission to public view our problems will receive careful consideration. It is not only a question of going to our union meetings; this is all well and good, but we must get out among our friends, talk to them, convince them. Not only will we be doing ourselves justice, but we will be an active part of a democracy. The task is not so hard if we all put our shoulder to the wheel.

When we look back and consider 10 years of depression and still 10,000,000 unemployed, and in the face of this, the Department of Justice suddenly launches a sweeping series of prosecutions in the building industry! However, it is not my purpose to go into details on this question, as ample space has been given in our JOURNAL on this subject.

Since we are part of the transportation industry our problems would receive most of our attention. Of course we realize the danger that is happening in other industries. Since my last article to our JOURNAL I understand a request has been filed with the management as provided for in the Railway Labor Act as amended June 21, 1934, Section 6 thereof for vacations with pay. This request is being conducted on a national scale by all the standard railway labor organizations. It is early to make any forecast, suffice it to say that the men are all geared up and are expecting to celebrate this summer. How nice it will be to go on a trip and to know that our wages will be waiting on us when we get back! One can surely sit back and relax. His wife will not have to scrimp and save to make up for the loss. Let us raise the slogan with one united voice "Vacations with pay in 1940." Flood our International Office with letters. They like to hear from us. Let them know we are behind them, public sentiment in an organized manner. We in L. U. No. 794 will do our part in war on this side of the Atlantic, but on the economic battle front,



give this front more attention and this will be one way to help preserve our democracy.

W. S. McLAREN,  
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

We learn there was a reduction of force at the Cleveland Terminal affecting five men—and naturally wonder why—with the resumption of service of air-conditioning equipment for the summer. There was also the usual shutdown at the Collinwood locomotive department on the N. Y. C. R. R. from March 26 to April 8 and again from May 24 to June 3. With the increase in car loading and passenger travel it may seem peculiar that this should occur, but when you think about it there's nothing to wonder at. With the increase in shopping mileage from 100,000 to 125,000 miles, purchase of newer type locomotives, and increased efficiency of the railroad workers themselves, why say more? And don't forget THE STILL IDLE DOLLARS must get theirs, whether the railroad workers get theirs or not.

Our congratulations to Brother Earl Graham on his successful campaign. He was nominated on the Democratic ticket, Lake County, Ohio, for county commissioner. He is just completing a successful term as township commissioner. He deserves all the support he can get from the Brothers in Lake County.

And our congratulations also to Brother Harry O'Keefe, who polled quite a count, although unsuccessfully (it was the first time he had tried anything politically), for state representative. You'll make it next time, Harry.

This local union wishes to congratulate our new International Vice President John Joseph Duffy, on his ascension to the position he now holds, and we feel certain he is more than capable in the role. To him goes our support and trust.

And to Brother Blake, of No. 887, our congratulations, and best wishes for a successful conclusion of the term on the adjustment board, and best of luck in your new position as international representative.

We feel too deeply to say much, the passing of our late Brother, International Vice President McGlogan, who was our friend and counselor, as well as leader, and most sincere in the labor movement. We have indeed lost a friend.

Our regular press reporter, John Holmes, is visiting the folks in Canada, and I have been appointed to fill the gap. He was one of the first in this section to advocate paid vacations, and was called just about everything by those who couldn't vision such a thing. Been reading "Labor" lately?

Brother Holmes kindly gave me his notes for this letter, and one of them reads, "Needed adjustments on unemployment." There are going to be some other adjustments, and they are on "employment." One of these adjustments will be on the reactionary employers who very patriotically sight the huge profits in the defense program, and at the same time try to put the workers on the spot by saying they can't do much unless New Deal laws relating to wages and conditions, and labor boards, are repealed, or set aside for the time. Why they think they can get along without these instruments which protect them as well as the employee, is more than any sane person can figure out. Left to themselves they would undoubtedly create situations that would result in difficulties and retard the defense program, and then expect the government to get them out of it with

the use of scabs and their usual list of tear gas and riot clubs. President Roosevelt has promised there would be no new millionaires created by the defense program, and it is our earnest wish that the ones we have should get no richer from the same. Isn't it time for our government to focus attention, not only on the fifth column, but also on the sixth column, those possible patriotic profiteers, who don't care how the dollar is made, just so it's made for them? And in the sixth column I would include those ex-generals, columnists, politicians, of any party, who fail to assist in the setting up of a defense adequate to protect our freedom and institutions. Isn't it time we set aside considerations of party politics and stopped quibbling, for we will not dare to quibble if we are invaded and beaten.

A. A. ROSSMANN,  
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 995, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Editor:

Now that the papers are full of the news of the war in Europe, and every day brings the headlines of the terrible wrath of man and machinery upon men, women and children, it makes one think of the problems confronting us today here in our own United States.

We speak of the dictators of Europe who are the cause of all this but give little consideration to the unseen powers of dictators striving and surging forward in our own midst seeking to destroy our ideals and poison the mind of every man and woman in the ranks of organized labor in this country.

We of the electrical workers have been laboring under a dream that because we have a staff of international officers and representatives they can handle all the organizing work that has to be done because they are paid to do so.

It is true they are paid to do this, but now the time has arrived that the C. I. O. and its one big union plan is knocking at our very door; our own living, the building industry; and the issue is no longer one for the International Office alone to control or handle, it is strictly one for you and me, Brother.

Every member of the I. B. E. W. has a part to do in this fight, and remember, it is your duty and obligation to assist in this, so let us forget our selfish desires and put our shoulder to the wheel and help push in this struggle to make this United States of America strictly for Americans, by the American way.

And now for a little local news from the state that made headline news in the papers a few months back with the aid of a United States Attorney by the name of Rogge.

We have a new governor, he has a plain name, and a lot of grit. I speak of the Honorable Sam Houston Jones, the man who wrecked the House That the late Huey P. Long Built, which dominated the state of Louisiana for 12 years. We all hope that labor will have one of the most successful four-year terms under the leadership of this man with the plain name.

It has been quite a spell since Local No. 995 has put a letter in the WORKER and maybe some of our sister locals in this state would like to read about the doings around Baton Rouge.

At the present time we have quite a few of our members working at the Standard Oil plant on construction work, which is in the jurisdiction of Local No. 767, our sister local in Baton Rouge, and there are

quite a few of the rambling membership working at the Dupont job also. Work in town has fallen to the lowest level in the last seven years that we know of.

While on the subject of our sister locals, would like to say that we salute Local No. 767 for its splendid cooperation with Local No. 995 and say that the officers of this local really deserve a lot of praise for their efforts in trying to make this local one to be proud of in this state.

The C. I. O. is getting busy in and around Baton Rouge, but before they get too far they will know that the locals of the various crafts in here with the personal aid of that old straight-shooter, our own E. J. Bourg, will show them plenty of competition.

Brother Bourg, who is the secretary and treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, is also the president of this local, and he is a good one, too. If you don't believe me just ask Vice President Barker or Representative Walker.

We have also a utility local in this city, but these boys need a lot of help as they are really having a tough fight on their hands with the power company here and if Brother Walker could give these boys some of his 110,000-volt support that he has been throwing to the northern part of the state they could use it to a good advantage.

Maybe Brother Walker and I will be able to agree on this because he said he could not get me to agree with him on anything.

Even the womenfolks are getting places now and they have formed an auxiliary and are struggling to put it over in a big way and the local is giving them all the support they can. Our hats are off to the ladies and we wish them all the success in the world.

In conclusion let's all say: Thank God we are Americans!

M. F. HALL,  
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Greetings from L. U. No. 1037, Winnipeg.

Well, spring is here, and business seems to be picking up. Schedules are being overhauled, so maybe that accounts for some good meetings lately, and we are initiating the odd member at almost every meeting.

At one of our meetings we were shown a movie of the hurricane experienced by some of the eastern states. The wreckage was terrific and it sure was a tribute to the efficiency of the Bell Telephone staffs of all descriptions, especially the linemen and cablemen's departments. The way in which they went about reconstruction was remarkable and must have thrilled those of us who saw the picture, and also shows what can be done with organization and cooperation.

We also enjoyed an unusual meeting after adjourning the regular meeting on April 8, when we presented Brothers H. Kitchen and R. Gordon with some tokens of the I. B. E. W. on the occasion of their retirement on pension. Both had been long time and valuable members of our local and Brother Keely, in a few well chosen words, expressed our appreciation of them as men and Brothers of the finest trade union in the Americas. He pointed out that no other union had such benefits to offer their members as the I. B. E. W. and hoped that they would long be spared to enjoy the pension they had earned.

The Brothers suitably responded and agreed that the money and time they had invested in the I. B. E. W. had brought



them great dividends, greater than they had ever expected, and advised all members to stick to the organization and to endeavor to do all in their power to so build the organization, that greater benefits yet may become possible for all engaged in the electrical work of the country.

Brother Masters who was present and was the first Brother to go on the pension list from this locality, gave some interesting accounts of his experience in the old days, some of them rather humorous.

At this point I regret to have to record the loss of our late Brother T. W. Rothwell, who died after a short illness on Sunday, April 21, 1940. He was 54 years of age. Tommy, as he was known to the boys, was a cableman and had been a member of the I. B. E. W. for many years. Brother Rothwell, well respected by all who knew him, was always ready to help in the local to the best of his ability. He was one of the regular attendants at the meetings, and could be depended on to do his utmost to serve the interest of the Brotherhood.

So another veteran passes, but the principles he stood for will go on, to that day when the universal brotherhood of man shall come, when strife and war shall be no more, when peace and justice shall govern all men.

We again express our sympathy with his family and relatives and trust the Great Ruler will sustain and comfort them in their great loss.

A. A. MILES,  
Recording Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1061, CINCINNATI, OHIO Editor:

Local No. B-1061 was very much elated over the election of President Harold Latimer to be trustee of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council. Cincinnati is known throughout the United States for its fine labor movement. It is entirely free from any racketeering and is known for its militant, progressive and intelligent leadership. The 1939 national convention of the A. F. of L. was held in Cincinnati, which has long proven that it is an ideal city for this purpose.

The significant factor in this election was the whole-hearted approval of the various crafts in accepting a representative from an industrial-type union. Local No. B-1061 had a real fight on its hands in its inception of this fact—craft vs. industrial, but the Firemen and Oilers, Machinists, etc., were glowing in their praise of the nomination.

When the Auto Workers voted on April 17 to decide their future affiliations (A. F. of L. or C. I. O.), the workers in the Cincinnati area voted almost four to one American Federation of Labor. They were reluctant to lose this industrial type union and the officers and stewards of Local No. B-1061 were very active in this election and it was in a large part their assurance, in which they recited our experiences, that sold the Automobile Workers on the fact that they could belong to the American Federation of Labor and still retain their industrial setup.

E. A. DENTON,  
Financial Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA. Editor:

Due to the fact that several of the executives of our local were in attendance at the conference of the Pennsylvania State



Photo by Myron Benson

Harold Latimer, L. U. No. B-1061's dynamic young leader, recently elected trustee of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council.

Federation of Labor on the night of our last meeting there was little of importance decided at that session.

For this reason the next regular meeting promises to be doubly interesting. Among the matters to be brought before the body will be a report of the delegates to this conference, a report on the hospitalization plan and a report on the meetings of the Beaver County Central Labor Council.

The president, Brother Meinert, hopes to get the question of hospitalization insurance settled to the satisfaction of all interested members.

Work here at NEPCO has taken its usual spring spurt and most of our furloughed workers are now back at work. With the promise of a small boom in this district for some time to come things look much brighter than they have for several months.

We hope that by the time it is necessary to do our next stint that we will have more of interest to report. Until that time we will continue to root for the 30-hour week and the betterment of working conditions in general.

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL,  
Press Secretary.

### Roger Williams, Militant Democrat

This country, the United States of America, was founded and shaped by militant democrats. They were men who so thoroughly believed in the ideal of freedom for all that they willingly hazarded "their lives, fortunes and sacred honor" in a very real sense in their efforts on behalf of this ideal. They were fighting for something which they did not have—which in fact nobody, no common man had, under the autocratic governments which then ruled the nations of the world. What they preached was accounted treason by the existing governments and by the state church, inextricably linked with government and a profiting partner in oppression.

The totalitarian form of government is not new. It is the old autocracy, rising again from its defeat at the hands of free-minded people. Significantly, it has its roots in Germany and Russia where true

democracy never prevailed. Totalitarianism is the old absolute monarchy brought up to date. The ruler no longer uses a church to maintain a tyrannical hold over the spirits of his people. This now is done by political leaders. As in the old times, the last argument against the dissenter is crushing physical force, applied under the laws of the state, against which no citizen has protection except in rigid conformity.

About the beginning of the seventeenth century there was born in Wales a boy who was christened Roger Williams. His father, a merchant tailor, established a shop in London where the boy worked in his childhood. Their home was near Newgate prison and only a short distance from the Smithfield Plaza, where dissenters against the state religion, the so-called heretics, were whipped, maimed or cruelly executed. As Abraham Lincoln, early in youth, conceived a horror for slavery, so Roger Williams, in his earlier century, conceived an abhorrence for religious persecution.

His conviction, that every man is entitled to freedom of conscience and that civil law must not in any way be applied in religious matters, was far in advance of the thought of his day. Even the dissenters—Puritans, Lutherans, the followers of Cromwell—if they were able to achieve power in government, did not dream of extending tolerance to other churches than their own.

It was refusal to accept anything less than complete individual freedom of conscience and religious expression that caused Roger Williams' flight from England to the New World. But even in the New England colonies where he was at first welcomed, bigotry prevailed. Although he had been called as pastor to the church at Salem, and later at Plymouth, Williams' opposition to the Calvinistic clergy of Boston led to his trial by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and the sentence of banishment. Sought by a party of soldiers sent by the governor who intended to place him on a ship to England where he would bother the ruling authorities of Massachusetts no longer, Williams escaped at midnight in a blinding snowstorm, leaving his wife and newborn child behind, to make his difficult way for 14 weeks through the wilderness until received by friendly Indians.

It was this man who became the founder of the first fortress of the democratic ideal in America, the little colony of Rhode Island. His teachings influenced the minds of those who led the rebellion against the mother country's autocratic power. Roger Williams, his adventures and his fervent convictions are the subject of a new book which should be of much interest to all those who instinctively oppose nazism and communism. With the title, "Roger Williams, His Life, Work and Ideals," the book has just been released by the Review and Herald Publishing Co., of Takoma Park, Washington, D. C. The author is Charles Smull Longacre, editor for 28 years of a magazine titled "Liberty," which is devoted to the cause of religious freedom. Price of the new book is \$1.



# IN MEMORIAM

**C. J. McGlogan, L. U. No. B-66**

*Initiated November 16, 1918 in L. U. No. 23*

Hard work, swallowing up the leisure hours and penetrating deep into the night of rest, long after members of our organization were asleep, was enjoyed by our efficient and beloved vice president, C. J. McGlogan; but the results of his untiring efforts to raise the standards of work and of living for the members of our Brotherhood, exacted its price—and took from us a loved Brother; and

Whereas his accomplishments and personality will always reflect an everlasting and beautiful memory, which we shall ever cherish, in deep respect to his loyalty to our cause and in keen appreciation of his wonderful character; be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be given to his loved ones as an emblem of sympathy in a time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-66 be draped, and that the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be apprised of our humble effort to show our expression of sorrow for the loss of this true Brother.

A. J. BANNON,  
H. N. OLIVE,  
JOHN N. LOVELESS,  
Committee.

**C. J. McGlogan, L. U. No. 674**

*Initiated November 16, 1918 in L. U. No. 23*

**C. D. Keaveney, L. U. No. 674**

*Initiated August 1, 1909, in L. U. No. 622*

**Fred Conway, L. U. No. 674**

*Initiated November 30, 1922, in L. U. No. 663*

**Harrison Cooke, L. U. No. 674**

*Initiated March 1, 1936*

**John M. Wallace, L. U. No. 674**

*Initiated September 25, 1936*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst in the years 1939 and 1940 a number of our Brothers; and

Whereas we have a feeling of loss without the helpful assistance of our departed members; and

Whereas their departure should, in our estimation, spur us on to greater achievements than we have made in the past, so that those remaining may benefit from the sacrifices they have made; now therefore be it

Resolved, That at our regular meeting, held May 2, 1940, that we stand in reverent silence for one minute in memory of Brothers C. J. McGlogan, C. D. Keaveney, Fred Conway, Harrison Cooke, and John M. Wallace; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal, and a copy be sent to each of the families of our departed Brothers; and be it finally

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM B. MERRY,  
General Chairman Executive Board.

**Cornelius J. McGlogan, L. U. No. 859**

*Initiated November 16, 1918, in L. U. No. 23*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst, in the prime of life, our esteemed and worthy Brother, International Vice President Cornelius J. McGlogan; and

Whereas it is our desire to convey our heartfelt sympathies and condolences to the loved ones left behind; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 859 tender its sincerest sympathies to the family of our late Brother in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that our membership stand for one minute as a silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our next meeting, and a copy sent to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

THOMAS H. AYRES,  
President,  
ALEXANDER J. DE RITIS,  
Recording Secretary,  
Committee.

**C. J. McGlogan, L. U. No. 902**

*Initiated November 16, 1918, in L. U. No. 23*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our beloved and esteemed Brother and counsellor, Vice President Cornelius Joseph McGlogan; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother McGlogan the labor movement as a whole has lost one of its most capable and courageous leaders, who, in his devotion to duty and his loyalty to the principles of trade unionism has left an example that will ever inspire those of us who must carry on; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 902 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother McGlogan and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 902 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 902 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAVE HAYFORD,  
EDWARD TYSK,  
Committee.

**C. J. McGlogan, L. U. No. 1024**

*Initiated November 16, 1918, in L. U. No. 23*

Whereas, in His infinite wisdom, the Great Master has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother C. J. McGlogan, vice president of our Brotherhood; and

Whereas Brother McGlogan has served us well for many years in this capacity, and through his close cooperation has caused the membership on railroads to regard his ability highly; and

Whereas his splendid assistance and good advice will be seriously missed by the membership of the Brotherhood on railroads; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention assembled pay their respects to Brother McGlogan by standing in silence for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this convention as a permanent record and that a copy be mailed to each local union affiliated with System Council No. 4, and that they do likewise; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the International Office for publication in our monthly Worker and a copy sent to the family of the bereaved.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1024.

To the delegates assembled at the convention of System Council No. 4, at Pittsburgh, Pa., Monday May 20, 1940.

Committee concurred.  
The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

E. A. FISHER,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

**C. J. McGlogan, L. U. No. 360**

*Initiated November 16, 1918, in L. U. No. 23*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 360, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Oakland, Calif., record the passing of International Vice President C. J. McGlogan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 360, drape our charter for 30 days and stand in silence for one minute in his memory and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, May 1, 1940, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN WALLACE,  
Acting Press Secretary.

**C. J. McGlogan, L. U. No. 632**

*Initiated November 16, 1918, in L. U. No. 23*

Whereas it has been the will of God Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, to call our friend and leader, Brother C. J. McGlogan, international vice president for railroads, to his reward; and

Whereas we feel that we have lost a wise counsellor and the highest efficiency in the administration of this office; and

Whereas the fruit of his labor shall live on indefinitely in the lives of those who were privileged to be associated with him in his endeavors to better the lives of the rank and file of his organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in time of their sorrow, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, one to the international secretary, and one to the Electrical Workers' Journal; and

Resolved, That we stand in silent tribute to his memory for the period of one minute; and

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread in full on the minutes of Local Union No. 632.

C. L. GASSAWAY,  
President,  
CLAUD GRACE,  
Financial Secretary,  
W. W. GREEN,  
Recording Secretary,  
Committee.

**L. D. Moulin, L. U. No. 6**

*Initiated January 12, 1915*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, L. D. Moulin, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; 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, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, 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 and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,  
C. FOEHN,  
A. PULTZ,  
Committee.

**Walter Cleveland Norsworthy, L. U. No. 896**

*Initiated April 10, 1939*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 896 record the death of our Brother, Walter Cleveland Norsworthy, who passed away March 25, 1940.

Those of us who knew him as "Darbie" feel that we have lost a very dear friend. He will be remembered for his happy smile, and as one who was always ready to help and cooperate with the ones with whom he worked.

To the family of our departed Brother we extend our heartfelt sympathy and warm assurance that we mourn with them in their bereavement.

J. A. ALLEN,  
L. B. DODSON,  
J. D. BANKSTON,  
Committee.

**John May, L. U. No. B-713**

*Initiated December 13, 1913*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss and passing of Brother John May; 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 the minutes of our next meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ADOLPH NAESENS,  
ARTHUR VIANE,  
WILLIAM PFAENDER,  
Committee.

**Harry W. Tomlinson, L. U. No. 744**

*Initiated August 13, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry W. Tomlinson; and

Whereas in the death of our dear Brother Local Union No. 744 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 744 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Tomlinson and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 744 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; 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 No. 744 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

WILLIAM WOODFORD,  
FRANK ELWOOD,  
EDWARD HUSSMAN,  
ELIJAH GRIFFIN,  
Committee.

#### D. H. Winnings, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated January 17, 1935

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the untimely death of our friend and Brother, D. H. Winnings, who for many years had been a true and loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize our loss in the passing of Brother Winnings and express our appreciation for his friendship and loyalty to the cause of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to his loved ones in the time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy incorporated in the minutes of our local union and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. W. FLYNN,  
G. N. GROSS,  
L. E. WOODS,  
Committee.

#### John Stephens, L. U. No. 214

Initiated October 5, 1928

Local Union No. 214, I. B. E. W., is at this time again called upon to record upon its minutes with deep regret and sorrow the passing of our good friend and Brother, John Stephens, who passed out of this life Monday, May 6, 1940.

Brother Stephens at all times was a devoted and loyal member of our local and followed its principles, and it is in this hour that we feel resolved to extend to his bereaved ones our sincerest sympathy and condolences and trust that the Infinite Spirit will lend a hand in giving consolation to his loved ones.

Therefore, it is so resolved, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this missive be given the family of our deceased Brother, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for 30 days in honor of his memory.

J. HELANDER,  
C. FOOTE,  
A. M. CORAZZA,  
Committee.

#### Edward Steel, L. U. No. B-276

Initiated October 15, 1936

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward Steel, with the sincerest sorrow and regret we find it our duty to record the passing of an excellent father, husband, friend and neighbor. Indeed, this is no small meed to give any man, and if we knew any higher compliment, gladly would we pay it. In his membership in Local Union No. B-276 and the Superior Water, Light & Power Co., at which he was long employed, his death has left a space that may be filled but never forgotten.

Resolved, That we as a body stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-276 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy to be sent to our International Office for publication in our official Journal.

LEO DUTHEY,  
Financial Secretary.

#### Charles Meyers, L. U. No. 34

Initiated June 10, 1925

Whereas Local Union No. 34, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourns the passing of our late Brother Charles Meyers; and

Whereas Local Union No. 34 desires to show its respect for our late Brother, and express its sympathy to his loved ones; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 34, in regular meeting assembled, stand

in silent tribute for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

BEN MEINEN,  
JAMES A. SCHWARTZ,  
CLIFFORD HAMILTON,  
Committee.

#### Rudolph Weber, L. U. No. B-713

Initiated May 15, 1924

It is with the most sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our Brother, Rudolph Weber; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-713 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM HANSEN,  
JOHN MCGUIRE,  
JOHN FINLAY,  
Committee.

#### Frank J. Tibbetts, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated June 25, 1938

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Frank J. Tibbetts, who passed away on April 21 after an illness of several months; and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize our loss in the passing of Brother Tibbetts and to express our appreciation for his loyalty to the cause of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we convey to his loved ones our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy incorporated in the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of Brother Tibbetts.

J. W. FLYNN,  
G. N. GROSS,  
L. E. WOODS,  
Committee.

#### Stanley Pagirchas, L. U. No. B-1013

Initiated March 1, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1013, I. B. E. W., record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Stanley Pagirchas; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1013, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay tribute to his memory by extending to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

Committee.

#### Charles A. Packard, L. U. No. 340

Initiated July 26, 1912

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our devoted Brother, Charles Packard; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. 340, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interests of Local Union No. 340; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 340 hereby express its high appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 340 tender 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. 340 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

O. D. DUNCAN,  
R. C. KERLAOUEZO,  
C. W. MALCOLM,  
Committee.

#### T. W. Rothwell, L. U. No. 1037

Initiated July 31, 1915

It is with sincere regret that we the members of the above local have to record the death of our worthy Brother T. W. Rothwell who passed away Sunday, April 21, 1940. We extend to the members of his family and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it

Resolved, That we as a body stand for a moment in silence as a tribute to our late Brother, and that a copy of this resolution be written in the minutes of the meeting, a copy sent to the bereaved family and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

A. A. MILES,  
Recording Secretary.

#### Thomas Furlong, L. U. No. B-1013

Initiated November 2, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1013, I. B. E. W., record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother Thomas Furlong; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1013, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay tribute to his memory by extending to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silence for the period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

Committee.

#### John E. Altis, L. U. No. B-124

Initiated April 9, 1907

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our devoted Brother, John E. Altis.

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. B-124, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have lost one of our true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-124 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Altis and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-124 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-124 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

E. H. SIMMS,  
MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
J. B. JACKSON,  
Committee.

#### William Henry Crow, L. U. No. 790

Initiated May 2, 1935

It is with deepest regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 790, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our true and faithful Brother William Henry Crow, April 27, 1940; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 790, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sympathy to his family; 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.

MACK L. HACKETT,  
Recording Secretary.

#### Arthur Levy, L. U. No. 913

Initiated February 23, 1938

At our regular membership meeting held on Friday, April 19, 1940, the following resolution was adopted, following which a silent tribute of one minute was paid to the departed Brother.

We, the members of Local Union No. 913, with deep regret, do record the death of Brother Arthur Levy, who passed away on March 25, 1940, therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his relatives and friends and that a copy of this resolution be sent to our official Journal for publication.

PAUL G. HALE,  
Recording Secretary.



**Leonard E. White, L. U. No. 333**

*Initiated September 14, 1916*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 333, record the passing of Brother Leonard E. White, one of our most ardent and loyal members; and Whereas we desire to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That at our next regular meeting we, the members of Local Union No. 333, stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; 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 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 for a period of 30 days in his memory.

FRANK E. LYNCH,  
ARTHUR B. NASON,  
JOHN P. DIMMER,  
Committee.

**Frank H. Clinton, L. U. No. B-9**

*Initiated August 2, 1936*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our devoted Brother, Frank H. Clinton; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interests of Local Union No. B-9; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted 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.

E. B. SMITH,  
V. W. ALLEMAN,  
PETER KUCHIK,  
Committee.

**Richard (Buddy) Waring, L. U. No. B-66**

*Initiated November 18, 1937*

A fatal accident took from Local Union No. B-66 Richard (Buddy) Waring, a fine young man and member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and

Whereas his personality and membership will always be remembered and of permanent record; be it

Resolved, That this resolution, as an expression of appreciation for his fraternity and loyalty, be sent to his loved ones; and be it further

Resolved, That in deep respect to him our charter be draped for 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be attached to the minutes of the meeting of Local Union No. B-66 and that all the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be notified through our official publications of his departure.

L. E. STRICKLAND,  
B. B. RYAN,  
T. E. MAY,  
Committee.

**Eleanor Toth, L. U. No. B-1164**

*Initiated October 19, 1939*

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. B-1164, having lost a true and loyal member, feel called upon to express our sorrow and regret at the passing of a sister member, Eleanor Toth, initiated in Local Union No. B-1164 October 19, 1939, and died March 23, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to her family, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

JERRY SCANNELL,  
JOHN BASSARAT,  
ARTHUR TAYLOR,  
Committee.

**C. L. (Bill) Dare, L. U. No. B-66**

*Initiated June 7, 1934*

After reaching a mature age and contributing to his friends and acquaintances many fine traits, Brother C. L. (Bill) Dare was taken from us; and

Whereas we desire to register our appreciation of his membership in Local Union No. B-66; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be tendered to his loved ones as a token of sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in our official Journal and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

B. H. MARTIN,  
H. L. RANDALL,  
R. E. BROWN,  
Committee.

**R. L. (Joe) Trimmell, L. U. No. 213**

*Initiated April 21, 1919*

Brother R. L. (Joe) Trimmell passed away on May 4, 1940, thus concluding a gallant struggle with ill health due to war service. He was a veteran of the South African and the last Great War.

All who were privileged to know him must feel indebted to him for his example of cheerful constancy and uncomplaining devotion to the duties of life.

He was a member of long standing in Local Union No. 213, the members of which extend their deepest sympathy to his family, and by resolution order a copy of this notice forwarded to them and a copy spread on the minutes of the local union.

JOHN M. BEZER,  
J. F. WILLIAMSON,  
V. USHER,  
Committee.

**Robert M. Lindsay, Jr., L. U. No. B-130**

*Initiated July 3, 1936*

It is with sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. B-130, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, Robert M. Lindsay, Jr.; 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 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 Brother Lindsay.

W. FERGUSON,  
F. F. FENASCI, SR.,  
J. O. CHIVERS,  
Committee.

**C. W. Seely, L. U. No. 500**

*Initiated March 1, 1934*

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we as members of Local Union No. 500, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Charles Seely, who has been a member of our organization for several years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his bereaved loved ones in their hour of sadness; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his loved ones, one to our official Journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of our regular meeting.

F. W. STOWE,  
B. C. RADKE,  
J. FRED JACKSON,  
Committee.

**K. J. Blackmon, L. U. No. B-965**

*Initiated May 13, 1938, in L. U. No. B-974*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-965, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, K. J. Blackmon; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. A. HARPOLD,  
Business Manager and Financial Secretary.

**Andy Ritchie, L. U. No. B-1050**

*Initiated March 2, 1937*

With a sincere feeling of regret and sorrow we, the members of Local Union No. B-1050, Detroit, Mich., record the death of our loyal and faithful Brother, Andy Ritchie, who died April 7, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a body, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory.

JAMES V. JELSONE,  
ALBERT SHOROSY,  
FRANK J. PRASS,  
Committee.

**Edward Tharp, L. U. No. 481**

*Reinitiated November 1, 1939*

We, the members of Local Union No. 481, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Edward Tharp; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY CREASEY,  
Financial Secretary.

**Edmund S. Williams, L. U. No. 37**

*Initiated June 16, 1916*

It is with a feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 37, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our late Brother, Edmund S. Williams; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind and to extend to them our sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

L. W. ALLEN,  
M. P. ANDREWS,  
J. J. BURNS,  
Committee.

**Tony Wappes, L. U. No. B-723**

*Initiated October 17, 1933*

It is with a feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. B-723, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, Tony Wappes; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief and sympathy to the loved ones and friends left behind and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; 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 Brother Tony Wappes.

LOUIS HOUSEHOLDER,  
VERGEL ANDERSON,  
GUY HALL,  
Committee.

**A. Frazier, L. U. No. 146**

*Initiated January 3, 1908*

It is with a feeling of sadness and regret that Local Union No. 146, I. B. E. W., records the passing of Brother A. Frazier, a loyal member and staunch friend. We shall miss him.

We extend to his bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of friends who share their loss.

In memory of Brother A. Frazier, our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall be sent to his bereaved family and to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

JOHN O. HERBRIG,  
Financial Secretary.

**J. C. Estes, L. U. No. 324**

*Initiated November 11, 1923*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove our esteemed and beloved Brother, James C. Estes; and

Whereas Local Union No. 324, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in his passing one of the most true and devoted members of its organization and one who was held in high esteem by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends sincere sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That we send copies of this resolution to his wife and family; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; be it further

Resolved, That we send copies of this resolution to our Journal, and that copies be spread in the minutes for a permanent record.

FRANKLIN COBB,  
H. L. RUSSELL,  
RAY EDWARDS,  
Committee.



**Henry Lisle Averill, L. U. No. 48**  
Initiated May 17, 1917

One by one the autumn leaves fade in the forest deep—  
So one by one to each must come the touch of sleep.  
As one by one the roses burst into the morning light—  
So one by one your souls shall wake again beyond the night.

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 48, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Henry Lisle Averill; 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 Local Union No. 48, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

G. MacQUARRIE,  
J. H. LAKE,  
H. A. REIK,  
Committee.

**Jesse Foster, L. U. No. 501**

Initiated July 16, 1915

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 501, I. B. E. W., record the sudden passing of our Brother, Jesse Foster.

Whereas the local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a friend esteemed by all who knew him; be it therefore

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

J. W. RATCLIFF,  
Committee.

**William Kelso Tanner, L. U. No. 780**

Initiated December 11, 1933

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved and worthy Brother, William Kelso Tanner; and

Whereas in the loss of Brother Tanner our local union has lost a true and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 780, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, extend to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy in time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; 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 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

W. H. SCOTT,  
H. S. HICKMAN,  
H. E. SCOTT,  
Committee.

**Charles Buck, L. U. No. 6**

Initiated August 21, 1912

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles Buck, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; 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, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, 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 and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,  
A. PULTZ,  
C. FOEHN,  
Committee.

**Floyd E. Mitchell, L. U. No. 798**

Initiated June 3, 1919

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Floyd Mitchell; and

Whereas it is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, as Brother members of Local Union No. 798, I. B. E. W., regret and mourn the loss of our Brother; now therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved relatives and friends of Brother Mitchell; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to the 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 spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ROSS C. BATES,  
N. E. BISHOP,  
C. W. NELSON,  
Committee.

**John Golden, L. U. No. B-145**

Initiated April 1, 1907, in L. U. No. 278

It is with a feeling of sadness and regret that Local Union No. B-145, I. B. E. W., records the passing of Brother John Golden, a loyal member and staunch friend. We shall miss him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and that we extend to his bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of friends who share their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother John Golden, our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and copies shall be sent to his bereaved family and to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ROBT. J. WINTERBOTTOM,  
J. C. LYON,  
FRED J. CLAYDON,  
Committee.

**C. Curry, L. U. No. B-28**

Reinitiated June 21, 1937

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-28, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, C. Curry, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute, as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CAMPBELL C. CARTER,  
CHARLES F. HEFNER,  
Committee.

**Austin Kleehamer, L. U. No. B-86**

Initiated April 10, 1936

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-86, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our Brother Austin Kleehamer, who died May 6, 1940, therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

JAMES LOMBARD,  
GEORGE A. SCHNURR,  
OLIVER C. TILLEY,  
Committee.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MAY 1 TO MAY 31, 1940**

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O.	B. J. Cox	\$1,000.00
8	Edward E. Ryan	1,000.00
160	Joseph Taragos	650.00
694	F. Hamilton	1,000.00
702	K. J. Blackman	300.00
I. O.	F. A. Terwilliger	1,000.00
B-9	W. J. Wells	1,000.00
3	Max Klaf	650.00
I. O.	Taylor Dixon	1,000.00
166	M. Fanning	1,000.00
902	C. J. McGlogan	1,000.00
26	L. E. Handley	300.00
3	O. McCord	300.00
164	W. L. Brightman	1,000.00
I. O.	M. A. Cahilin	1,000.00
18	F. J. Tibbetts	300.00
84	E. P. Holcomb	650.00
I. O.	Frank J. Keefe	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
66	C. L. Dare	1,000.00
I. O.	H. M. Cole	1,000.00
214	John Stephans	1,000.00
3	W. L. Duncan	1,000.00
I. O.	D. B. Van Meter	1,000.00
I. O.	F. J. Daily	1,000.00
1	C. E. Graham	1,000.00
369	L. E. Bielefeld	475.00
77	W. H. Young	1,000.00
86	A. F. Klehamer	825.00
134	W. Cleary, Jr.	83.33
923	James Leo Stuckey	300.00
896	T. G. Vernon	650.00
134	John De Vries	1,000.00
744	A. Forthomme	475.00
6	C. W. Buck	1,000.00
134	Edward A. Peterson	1,000.00
103	James J. Breen	1,000.00
5	J. A. Boland	1,000.00
245	George Grissinger	1,000.00
713	Jacob May	1,000.00
145	John Golden	1,000.00
110	K. Schmitz	1,000.00
798	F. E. Mitchell	1,000.00
702	George T. Kinslow	650.00
9	Orange McDonald	1,000.00
466	J. R. Myers	50.00
I. O.	F. H. Gerdis	1,000.00
I. O.	A. Frazier	1,000.00
26	William McOsker	1,000.00
790	William Henry Crow	1,000.00
I. O.	Olaf Baadsgaard	1,000.00
134	John J. Cullen	1,000.00
134	F. Palm	1,000.00
702	P. E. Daly	650.00
99	Joseph D. Black	825.00
I. O.	John Andrew Kiggins	1,000.00
3	Joseph J. O'Connor	150.00
276	Edward Steele	150.00
702	James E. Day	150.00
213	R. J. Trimmell	1,000.00
Total		\$47,583.33

**MILLIONS OF LOGS ON TOP**

(Continued from page 306)

the main road. He was slashin' thim greys fierce an' they was balkin'. Frank stopped, an' said,

"If yuh'd stop beatin' them horses an' give them a chance they'd pull that load out easy. You ought to be ashamed to cut up a good team like that. Let me have the lines an' I'll pull the load out with them, or I'll hook on in front an' help pull yuh out."

"The h—l yuh say," said Dodds. "If my team can't pull that load out I'm d—d sure yours can't."

"Take out yer team," says Frank, short an' sharp. Dodds unhooked his team an' Frank hooked in the bays. Dodds says,

"Now, what in h—l, do yuh think you're goin' to do?" Frank niver said a word but jus' stroked Dick an' Dandy on the noses, an' thim horses know'd jus' as well as you er I wud, what was expected av thim. He stepped back, took up the lines, pulled back Dick an' Dandy even in the traces wid a firm pull on the lines, an' thin, as he suddenly slackened thim, he shouted, "Go!"

The first jump av the bays broke the grip av the frost on the steel-shod runners av the sleighs, an' the rest was aisy. Frank unhooked his team an' hooked thim back on his own load. Nather wan av thim spoke a word, but as Frank druv away the black look that Dodds sint afther him didn't promise anny pace fer the future.



# 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 are new:

PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.      HOFFMAN DRYER CO., 214-220 East 34th St., New York City.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

## Complete List

### CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.	STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.	WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.	STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.	GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.	BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.	HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.	NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.	WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.	THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.	CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.

### SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.	PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.	C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.	SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.	FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.	THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.	CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.	BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.	PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.	CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.	KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.	LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.	POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.	LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. Co., St. Louis, Mo.	REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.	AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.	HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.	PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.	GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.	PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.	MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.	

### ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.	L. J. LOEFFLER INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.	AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.		STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

### OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.	UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.	ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.	HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.	STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.	PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, 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.

## LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 VOIGHT 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 Ave., 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 Vandevver 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, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.  
 MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, 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. 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.  
 KLIIEGL 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., Vermilion, 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.  
 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. & 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.  
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 West 14th St., New York City.  
 BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.  
 LOUIS HOROWITZ, 180 Centre St., New York City.  
 CITY METAL SPINNING & STAMPING CO., INC., 257-265 West 17th St., New York City.  
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., 214-220 East 34th St., New York City.



**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.
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**SKILLED WORKERS AVAILABLE**

(Continued from page 293)

government agencies to give all possible support to the program. If the government agencies referred to were establishing these standards as part of their administrative procedures, a great stimulus to sound apprenticeship in the construction industry would result, and alleviation of a large part of the confusion which exists where apprentices are employed on government controlled projects would be achieved.

We, therefore, respectfully urge the above-mentioned agencies to develop at the earliest opportunity such policies and procedures as will strengthen the national apprenticeship system and aid this committee in promoting the program in private industry.

**HITLER BECOMES SYMBOL**

(Continued from page 303)

productive equipment had dwindled about one-half per cent in a half century, that is, 2.3 per cent of the total.

By 1930 there was a tremendous accentuation of this trend. In 1930 there were 9,770,500,000 man-power units of physical energy at work. This great total was divided as follows: 9,536,000,000 by machines, 185,700,000 by animals, and 48,800,000 by human workers. In other words, human workers represented but one-half per cent of the grand total.

*[Editor's Note: Apparently for simplicity of computation, Mr. Karsen makes horse power equivalent to kilowatt of energy. Electrical authorities cite kilowatt as one and one-third horse power.]*

**48TH SESSION OF COUNCIL ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

(Continued from page 300)

work shrinks; if the wage is too low quality of work declines.

The job of the council is to find a proper mean, and therefore an economic mean, between those extremes. The question is not what the worker is entitled to, but rather what wage will make the maximum contribution to the workers' annual income; and the annual income is more dependent on continuous volume, on rising volume, than on the hourly wage.

(The members of the council sitting for the I. B. E. W. were E. D. Bieretz, James Preston and M. H. Hedges; and for the I. B. E. W. Employer Division N. E. C. A.—E. C. Carlson, Robert W. McChesney, J. Norman Pierce and L. K. Comstock.)

**LABOR MOVES FORWARD**

(Continued from page 299)

particular to our affiliated organizations in Argentina, in North and Central America, in Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, in India and China.

"We do not ask you, comrades, that you should try to bring your countries into the war—in so far as they are not already involved—but we do ask you not to shut your eyes to the danger that also threatens you. For National Socialism is an export commodity, and should

**Wisconsin Workers' School Opens**

The Wisconsin School for Workers will hold its sixteenth summer session as usual on the campus of the University of Wisconsin at Madison. This was assured by recent action of the board of regents. An anti-labor legislature last May abolished the winter extension service which the school had carried on for the two years, 1937-39. The favorable action of the University regents came largely because of the urgent request of organized labor of the state and partly because the summer program, having existed since 1925, was not looked upon as under the ban of the legislature.

Until 1937 the Summer School for Workers offered workers of the state and the midwest a six weeks' course only. In August, 1937, midwest U. G. W. locals requested a two weeks' institute at Madison. The success of that experiment encouraged the school to offer its facilities for the shorter periods as well as for the six weeks in order to meet the needs of those who could not afford the loss of time and wages involved in the longer period.

These short courses met with immediate response, both from international unions who engaged to send blocks of their own members, and also from individual workers who came from a variety of unions to the general two weeks' institute. Wisconsin teamsters and truck drivers were the first in 1938 to avail themselves of the opportunity offered. These were followed in the same summer session by members of midwest locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. In 1939 the American Federation of Hosiery Workers joined the ranks for a one-week institute. For 1940, the latter two, together with the U. A. W., are definitely scheduled to return.

Courses of study are geared to the direct needs of workers in their group problems. In the special schools or institutes, the courses of study center in the problems of the specific union served; in the six weeks and two weeks courses open to members of a variety of unions, the emphasis must necessarily be more general, though always of practical value. The courses for both types of schools are in three general fields: Economics, Psychology and English. The teaching method allows a minimum of lecturing and a maximum of group participation in discussion of vital issues in the actual experience of the workers.

The recreational life of the worker is not neglected. Madison, situated as it is on a beautiful lake, offers unequalled advantages for water sports of all kinds. Since all students in the school are provided with group housing, and with men and women eating at common dining tables under the school's management, opportunity is always present for interstimulation and enrichment of experience through wide contacts with fellow trade unionists. This aspect of the school's service in providing means for inter-

change of ideas and experiences is perhaps one of its most valuable ones.

The school opens its session June 24 and continues to August 2. Further information may be obtained by communicating with its director, E. E. Schwartztrauber, 1214 W. Johnson Street, Madison, Wis.

it triumph in Europe it will terrorize the whole world; it will help its spiritual brethren in your countries with the very great resources it will then have at its disposal, and by exploiting the peoples it will have brought under its heel it will destroy your prosperity.

"Therefore we ask of you watchfulness, and all the moral support you can give us in our task of destroying an enemy who is also your enemy."

**L. U. B-3 WANTS ACTION**

(Continued from page 307)

with all your might. Contact your congressional representatives and protest to them the action of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold's application of the Sherman Anti-Trust law to organized labor. Let them know we are a nation-wide union, not just a lot of local groups that can be "knocked off" one at a time as Hitler is knocking off the little nations who were so busy trying to save themselves that they forgot to "fight for the liberty of all men."

**REJOICE, AMERICA**

(Continued from page 297)

fact, communists have made great inroads upon the National Maritime Union, under the direction of Joseph E. Curran. The National Maritime Union of America controls shipping. It is a well-known fact that the men who operate the keys in the ship radio field are all members of the Communist Party. It is readily seen that ship communication is very important in time of war. The C. I. O. union, communist-controlled, in the electrical field made repeated attempts to get contracts with electric utilities. They failed in every case, regardless of the inept assistance from the National Labor Relations Board.

**WIDE CONTACTS**

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been in the utility field since its establishment in 1891. It has held important contracts in many regions and has held them long before the appearance of the communist movement in the United States. On the Pacific Coast, in the Southwest, in the Central West, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has held contracts for more than a generation. The Brotherhood has more than doubled its membership in the utility field during the last three years, and this against the clandestine competition of the C. I. O. and the adverse rulings of the National Labor Relations Board.

One great power system made a thorough investigation of the International



Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, studying the history back 50 years, before it signed a contract with the union. That investigation must have revealed that on the whole, the Brotherhood was composed of competent men, loyal citizens and reliable workmen.

In the great power projects of the government, TVA, Bonneville, Boulder Dam, and in the great state projects of Texas and South Carolina, and in the great municipal projects of Seattle, Los Angeles, Cleveland, and Springfield, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers holds contracts. The TVA, for instance, originated as a public project in the time of the Great War of 1917. Muscle Shoals was developed as a center of a project for the manufacture of nitrates needed in the production of war munitions. TVA is still regarded as a defense center. How tragic it would be if this great project were in the hands of men who were suspected of paying indirect allegiance to a foreign enemy.

**AMERICAN BUREAUCRACY**

(Continued from page 301)

"Thorough study should be made of the record and speeches, especially on labor questions of each member of the investigating committee. Board witnesses should

be able to use, e.g., such speeches as Cox's in Thursday debate. 'This is a vicious law,' etc., etc. The aim would be to bring out the essential absurdity of smearing a board as cover for repealing a law."

This historic document from the Smith Committee is rich in such incredible operations. It tells how Clinton Golden, at present high official in the steel workers union, worked to forward the organization of the steel workers union as an employee of the board. It reveals Mr. Blankenhorn closeted in secret conferences with Mr. John L. Lewis, Mr. Jett Lauck, chief economist for John L. Lewis, and other CIO leaders, but no memoranda have ever gone forward to Mr. Madden telling of conferences with American Federation of Labor leaders.

Mr. Blankenhorn appears to know Mr. Lewis's mind. He forwards a confidential memorandum to his boss stating:

"President Martin of the Auto Workers' Union who was advised some time ago to take up the General Motors case with the board in Washington, and who said he would first consult John L. Lewis, did not do so. Had he done so, Lewis told me last night, Lewis' advice would have been against it.

"Lewis wants the situation put in the lap of one man, the President. He seemed quite confident about auto prospects. He

was unmistakably indignant about not having been consulted by the President directly."

Further in this discussion Mr. Blankenhorn reveals himself as a close adviser to Mr. John L. Lewis. He also reveals not only how bureaucracy is made, but how propaganda is made:

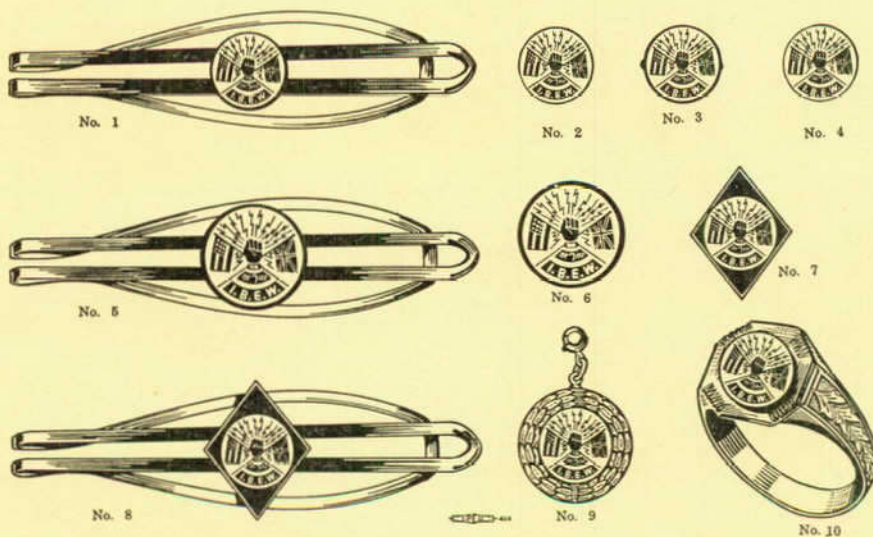
"Lewis is determined to get what he calls this united front thrust before the President. 'I have no idea what is in his mind, maybe he will say something in his message to Congress, maybe he will send a special message but I know there is going to be no way for him to evade this before we are through.'"

Mr. Blankenhorn gives interesting insight into the attitude of the CIO toward the labor board. He says: "You would think the law was their personal possession."

"In short, the C. I. O. sentiment is that if anybody is going to save the law and the board it is the C. I. O. and they are organizing to do so. You would think the law was their personal possession. The decisions reinstating large numbers of men with back pay are what the delegates talked about."

All in all, Mr. Blankenhorn's testimony before the Congressional Committee is probably the most naive revelation of the attempt of the totalitarians on the National Labor Relations Board to build a self-perpetuating bureaucracy.

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**FREQUENCY MODULATION**

(Continued from page 298)

could be operated on the same channel without objectional interference with much less mileage separation than is possible with amplitude modulation. FM has the ability to exclude all except the strongest signal."

Several stations have been working with frequency modulation, although only about 1,000 receiving sets have been sold. In addition to Major Armstrong's W2XMN, at Alpine, N. J., which broadcasts programs taken from CBS, WQXR has its FM station, W2XQR; WOR has its W2XOR. All these cluster around New York. In New England John Sheppard III, operator of the Colonial and Yankee networks, has an FM station at Paxton, Mass., and another above his Boston studio. He is seeking permits for development of an FM network. Stations of the Yankee network were recently signed up by the I. B. E. W., A. B. T. unit. Crosley was granted its construction permit on March 12. Westinghouse was granted permission to move its high frequency broadcasting station WIXK from Boston to Hull, Mass., for FM operation. General Electric is also going into FM, moving the

transmitter of its W2XOY from Albany to New Scotland, N. Y., increasing power from 150 to 1,000 watts and installing the necessary new equipment.

The Federal Communications Commission envisions the establishment of stations in communities which do not have broadcast stations at present.

**LOCAL STATIONS TO THRIVE**

"The opening of the new band for commercial broadcast will help to correct numerous defects and inequalities now existing in the standard broadcast band," the report states. "These inequalities result from the scarcity of frequencies, their technical characteristics and the early growth of broadcasting without technical regulation. There is today a lack of stations in some communities and other communities do not have sufficient choice of program service. The establishment of the new broadcast band in the higher frequencies will enable many such communities to have their own broadcast stations. The licensing of classes of stations in the same area with different frequencies and different power has resulted in a wide disparity in the extent of service to the public. The system of classification now employed in the standard broadcast band will not be used for licensing FM stations. In the rules and regulations and

engineering standards to be issued in the near future information will be provided whereby applicants may apply for facilities to serve a specified area. Stations will be rated on the basis of coverage rather than power. Competitive broadcast stations in the same center of population will in so far as possible be licensed to serve the same area.



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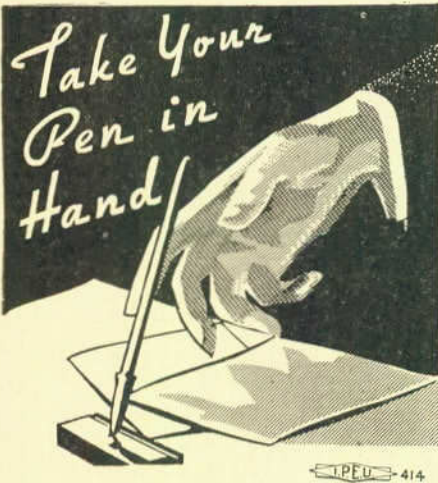
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"The coverage will be substantially the same day and night. The present situation of certain stations in the standard broadcast band having large daytime coverage and restricted nighttime coverage on duplicated channels will be avoided. However, FM stations have not demonstrated the long distance coverage properties such as obtain with present high-powered clear channel stations. Accordingly, amplitude modulation stations in the standard broadcast band may be required indefinitely for the purpose of giving widespread rural coverage. For coverage of centers of population and trade areas, the new class of station offers a distinct improvement.

"A further question at the hearing was the possible future effect on the service rendered by standard broadcast stations should an additional broadcast band in the high frequencies employing frequency modulation be established. There was agreement that the new and additional service would not supplant the service of standard broadcast stations generally and that, therefore, this service will not make obsolete the receivers now in use. Standard broadcasting is on an entirely different frequency band from that to be occupied by frequency modulation. FM will not interfere with it. Present standard broadcasting will continue, and certainly for a number of years will render full service."

In arranging the broadcast band from 40,000 to 50,000 kilocycles exclusively for frequency modulation, the commission shifted the television channel formerly occupying from 44 to 50 megacycles, assigning new channels to television, one from 50 to 56, another from 60 to 66 megacycles, and still another in the 70 megacycle region. Amateurs retain their channel from 56 to 60. The federal government will relinquish its channels between 60 and 66 megacycles and 118 to 119 megacycles which will be assigned to non-federal services after January 1, 1941; and in return the commission is arranging the relinquishment to the government services of the frequency bands 41 to 42 megacycles and 132 to 140 megacycles.

At the commission's hearings Major Armstrong, who holds the essential patents for the manufacture of FM receivers and also of FM broadcasting equipment, promised that they would be freely available on a reasonable fee basis to all manufacturers desiring to use them. A score of manufacturers have already been licensed to make receivers under the Armstrong patents. Price will not offer the same bar to public acceptance that it does in television, as the sets will cost from \$60 up for the straight FM receiver. A combination receiver which will also receive the standard broadcasts will cost \$10 or \$12 more. Now of course there will not be a rapid distribution of these sets until transmitting stations have been set up in the various cities, but the combination set has its attraction for the customer who is looking into the future even though FM broadcasting may not exist in his locality at the time. There is also an FM adaptation receiver priced below \$60 with which you may replace "the works" in your present radio cabinet, adapting it to receive FM. Because of the very high fidelity reception which will increase people's appreciation

of the radio receiver as a musical instrument, it is expected that the cabinet with a large speaker will dominate.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 311)

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

The women's auxiliary of Local Union No. B-79, of the I. B. E. W., has, for the past several months, enjoyed various activities and our attendance grows more each meeting.

At our March meeting, at the suggestion of Mrs. Charles Tourtellotte, the members purchased dish cloths made by the blind.

Each month a list of union dealers is read and placed on our bulletin board. This enables our members to purchase all union-made goods.

Special mention is given to our Sunshine Club, which sends numerous cards and baskets to the sick. Miss Georgia Lively is in charge.

Congratulations and best wishes to Miss Katherine Churchill and Edward Peck who were married on April 20. The auxiliary presented the couple with a pair of boudoir lamps.

On May 4, the local gave a testimonial dinner in honor of John Neagle who has been president for 27 years. The auxiliary was happy to attend and Mrs. Keith Martineau was in charge of the reception committee. Mr. Neagle was presented with a gold watch. Our auxiliary is indeed proud of him.

Also a rising vote of thanks to our president, Mrs. John Neagle, who through her untiring efforts, has made our meetings both beneficial and enjoyable.

MARGARET CARROLL,  
Press Secretary,  
343 Rich St.

## SHERMAN ACT

(Continued from page 296)

bor and the anti-trust laws. The opinion referred to the Danbury Hatters, the Bedford Stone, the Duplex Printing Press, and other labor cases, as well as to other non-labor cases where the use of the boycott was involved. The court significantly noted, not only the difference in objectives where labor had resorted to the boycott, but to the fact that the courts had failed to consider this difference in reaching their decisions. On this subject the Supreme Court said:

"That the objective of the restraint in the boycott cases was the strengthening of the bargaining position of the union and not the elimination of business competition—which was the end in the non-labor cases—was thought to be immaterial because the court viewed the restraint itself . . . to be of a kind regarded as offensive at common law."

The implication is that had the courts given proper consideration to the fact that labor's objectives did not include an attempt to restrain competition and control the market, these earlier cases might have been decided differently.

Moreover, the court expressly recognized the legitimacy of labor's efforts to influence price competition which is the

consequence of sub-standard wages. "Since, in order to render a labor combination effective," the court said, "it must eliminate competition from non-union made goods . . . an elimination of price competition based on differences in labor standards is the objective of any national labor organization. But this effect on competition has not been considered the kind of curtailment of price competition prohibited by the Sherman Act."

Relating the conduct of the defendant union and its officers to the objectives contemplated by the Sherman Act, the court held that the restraint was of a different nature from those which the Sherman Act was designed to curb and punish. In the Apex strike there was no effort to suppress competition so as "to monopolize the supply, control price or discriminate between its would-be purchasers."

The significance of the court's clarification of the objectives of the Sherman Act becomes high-lighted when contrasted with the dissenting opinion written by Chief Justice Hughes and concurred in by Justices McReynolds and Roberts. The minority identified the conduct as a conspiracy, which they defined as "a combination of two or more persons to accomplish an unlawful purpose, or some purpose not in itself unlawful by unlawful means." They contended that because the unlawful means employed by the strikers did have a restraining effect on interstate commerce the resulting conduct came within the prohibitions of the Sherman Act, and beyond the immunity of the Clayton Act.

This is one of the doctrines which has been most troublesome to labor, in view of the ease with which anti-labor forces can by subterfuge provoke violence in the vicinity of a strike and thereby envelop lawful union conduct in the mantle of illegality.

The majority not only disposed of this doctrine but in so doing they declared a rule of law which had not previously been expressed with such clarity by the high court. From earlier decisions it might have appeared that if any restraint of interstate trade existed which was not among the express immunities provided by the Clayton Act, such restraint must of necessity be a violation of the Sherman Act. There is no longer room for such a conclusion. In the Apex decision the court declared that "activities of labor organizations not immunized by the Clayton Act are not necessarily violations of the Sherman Act." The purpose and effect of the conduct must be given primary consideration for, as the Supreme Court continued, "The Sherman Act was not enacted to police interstate transportation, or to afford a remedy for wrongs which were actionable under state law, and result from combinations and conspiracies which fall short, both in their purpose and effect, of any form of market control of a commodity, such as to monopolize the supply, control its price, or discriminate between would-be purchasers."

The decision has been assailed as if it sanctions unlawful conduct and as if it deprives injured parties of appropriate legal remedies for the wrongs they may have suffered. There is of course no justification for such criticisms. Those guilty of wrongful conduct are liable to punishment under the appropriate criminal laws and are liable to answer in damages for the unlawful destruction of property by appropriate civil actions.

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LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM APRIL 11 TO MAY 10, 1940

Table with multiple columns of receipt data. Each entry includes a union identifier (e.g., L. U., B-1, B-2), a date or receipt number, and a monetary amount. The table is organized into vertical columns, with some entries spanning across columns. The data is presented in a structured, tabular format.



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B-1154— 31063. 1155— 406206, 210. B-1159— B 981165. B-1163— B 957964, 958103. B-1164— B 3010, 3032, 3085, 3159, 3251. <b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—REC.</b> B-110— 569997-570000. 116— 37406. 153— 31289-290. 195— 472731. B-304— B 243499. 316— 114787-800. 338— 168929. 348— 123096, 113. 437— 66030, 037, 040, 048. 540— 598959-960, 968-971. 584— 140714, 268751. 592— 320139, 141. 610— 60230. 611— 195430. 659— 485231-270. B-711— 446725-750. 770— 61101-110. 798— 435452-455. 800— 474647. 816— 427422. 952— 947521. B-973— B 283961. B-992— B 260803-810. B-1027— B 333706, 709, 711. B-1085— B 430276-277. <b>BLANK</b> 16— 303587-590, 705. 458— 507820. 567— 247668-670. B-876— 789649-650. <b>PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID—NOT VOID</b> 125— 962155.
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**THE CLEVER OSTRICH**

To some—the ostrich seems a clever bird,  
To others his antics seem quite comical.  
For the first I can't think a proper word  
But for the latter I have one—quite logical.  
The ostrich—like some humans whom I know,  
Has a peculiar way when "put on the spot,"  
To evade the issue; he'll put his head low  
And believe that the enemy sees him not.

How like some of the funny group,  
With whom I've worked, time to time,  
Are very slow—opening their eyes  
And who seemed to be—out of their mind.  
They'd scoff at the union and all it implies  
When asked by a member if the union  
they'd join,  
They'd listen to the shops "stooges'" wilful  
lies

And remained satisfied with their meagre  
coin.  
Dumb—was the word I had in mind—  
No other seems to fit so well,  
Like the ostrich they're the same kind,  
They're the ones who make a worker's life  
a h—.

P. K.,  
L. U. No. R-11010.





## UNIFY YOUR RANKS

(An appeal to organized labor.)

Awaken, labor! Arise from your slumber,  
 Be alert to the dangers that face you!  
 Your avowed foes, multiplied in number,  
 Maliciously, cruelly disgrace you!  
 Greed-maddened demons are lurking behind  
 you  
 With menacing fangs 'n' claws poised for  
 attack;  
 Persistently they seek to gag 'n' bind you,  
 Reverse your reforms, set your progress  
 back!

Will you forsake your strong, sheltering fort  
 While enemies' ominous onslaught spreads?  
 Your structure and its pillars of support  
 Unless fortified, will be torn to shreds!  
 Shall dissension destroy years of toil?  
 Discord weaken the soundest foundation?  
 Shall constant struggles undermine, spoil,  
 And put vast achievements in ruination?

Awaken, labor's leaders! Resume your vigil,  
 Like good shepherds, oh, guide your flocks  
 again;

Assemble this day all those led astray  
 And your united herds intact shall remain!  
 ABE GLICK (A'Bit o' Luck),  
 L. U. No. B-3.

\* \* \*

## LIGHTS OF PROGRESS

The old arc light has had its day,  
 The incandescent is on its way,  
 Now the fluorescent is here to stay,  
 Lighting anew the U. S. A.,  
 Putting more hours in wiremen's pay!  
 HENDRICK THE ROAMER.

\* \* \*

## MY WISH

I notice when a fellow dies,  
 No matter what he's been,  
 Some saintly chap, or one perhaps  
 Whose life is stained with sin,  
 His friends forget the bitter words  
 They spoke but yesterday,  
 And now think up a multitude  
 Of pretty things to say.

Perhaps when I am laid to rest  
 Someone will bring to light  
 Some noble deed or kindly act  
 Long buried out of sight.  
 But if it's all the same to you  
 Just give to me instead  
 The kindness when I'm living,  
 The knocking when I'm dead.  
 M. P. MARTIN,  
 L. U. No. 80, Norfolk, Va.

\* \* \*

## BASHFUL

I'd love to be a reading lamp  
 Blushing on my lady's shoulder;  
 I'd stroke her hair, her shell-pink ear  
 And then, perhaps, grow bolder!

But not a brazen sun-ray lamp—  
 Indeed, that would be tragic,  
 For, if she went for full length tan,  
 I'd blow a fuse like magic!  
 MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
 L. U. No. B-124.



## THEN

The Box Car Boomer  
 Has gone his way,  
 With the relics of  
 Another day.  
 His happy grin  
 Is seen no more,  
 Shining forth  
 From a box car door.

There was a time,  
 When his foot would itch,  
 He'd tie his tools  
 In a thousand-mile hitch;  
 And down in the yards  
 He'd grab a car,  
 And ride to  
 Greener fields afar.

## AND NOW—

The trailer traveler  
 Has taken his place,  
 In this modern world  
 With its dizzy pace.  
 A stream-lined trailer  
 Is now called home,  
 By the hi-line builder  
 Who still must roam.

So now today  
 When he feels the need  
 Of a little travel  
 And a change of feed,  
 He hooks his home  
 To a Ford V Eight  
 And casts a sneer  
 At the old-time freight.  
 LINEMAN LENNIE,  
 Local No. B-702.

\* \* \*

## "YOUR BIT"

Do your bit for your local,  
 And you'll never live to fret;  
 It does not pay to act a yokel,  
 As evidence of this, you'll soon beget.

To "know it all" is often folly;  
 Of this, much evidence can be found;  
 It makes me feel so melancholy  
 When I see such goofs around.

So don't be lone wolves—let's stick together  
 As members of a Brotherhood should.  
 We'll be able to stand the weather,  
 One and all—for our common good.

Of better living, a greater share  
 Will be yours truly, in fact,  
 You'll never be slighted—if there  
 Is a common Brotherhood—intact.  
 P. K.,  
 Local Union No. B-1010.



## OUR NATIONAL GAME BEGINS

If I could sketch like Flanders,  
 Segar, or Harold Gray,  
 Or tell a tale like Winchell,  
 I'd surely find a way  
 To tell you of a little game  
 To which most of us are hicks,  
 Perhaps you'd call it checkers,  
 Yet 'tis known as politics.

Each year in Maine we play the game,  
 Which is more or less a bore,  
 But the greatest game of all  
 Is put on every four.  
 Then the Elephant and Donkey  
 With care each pick their men,  
 Then sitting at the checker board  
 We see the game begin.

The board is our fair country,  
 Known as the U. S. A.  
 The checkers are the people,  
 With which the players play.  
 It sure is one grand contest  
 And all enjoy the fun,  
 But it's a game that can't be beat,  
 The checkers have never won.

JOHN J. MCLEOD,  
 L. U. No. 333, Portland, Maine.

\* \* \*

## POST GRADUATE

Quoth curious Benjamin Bower,  
 While climbing a power-line tower,  
 "I keep up to date  
 Noting things that are late."  
 And now he's the late Mr. Bower!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
 L. U. No. B-124.

\* \* \*

## COMMENCEMENT

When life on earth is ended,  
 And with weaknesses unended  
 The juice-hog stands before the Judgment  
 Seat,  
 Can they find a place to put him,  
 Or a job of work to suit him?  
 Are there any power poles along the Golden  
 Street?

If he went to join the legions  
 That haunt the Nether Regions,  
 Could he grab his spurs and climb some  
 handy pole?  
 Or would some under-devil  
 Present him with a shevil  
 And enroll him with the gang that grooms  
 the coal?

Or suppose an electrician  
 Into Heaven gained admission,  
 (You'll admit the possibility's remote!)  
 Do they generate some juice,  
 For which they have no use,  
 And make him earn his legal right to vote?

If one plays an instrument  
 He can always pay the rent,  
 And make enough to keep him off the dole,  
 But though Heaven, they say, is roomy,  
 The outlook's kind of gloomy!  
 Oh, Brother, is it well within your soul?

LEFTY VAUGHN,  
 L. U. No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.



*Here . . . on this soil  
Began the kingdom, not of kings, but men!  
Began the making of the world again;  
Where equal rights and equal bonds were set;  
Where all the people equal-franchised met;  
Where doom was writ of privilege and crown;  
Where human breath blew all the idols down;  
Where crests were nought, where vulture flags were furled,  
And common men began to own the world.*

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

