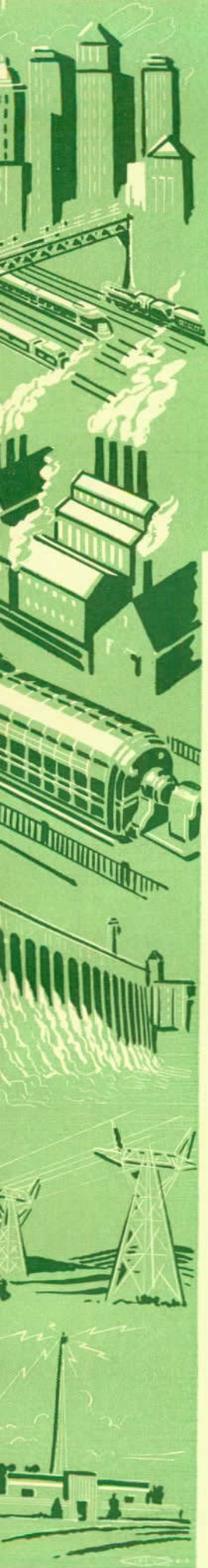


THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



less than **1%**

VOL. XL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1941

NO. 4

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

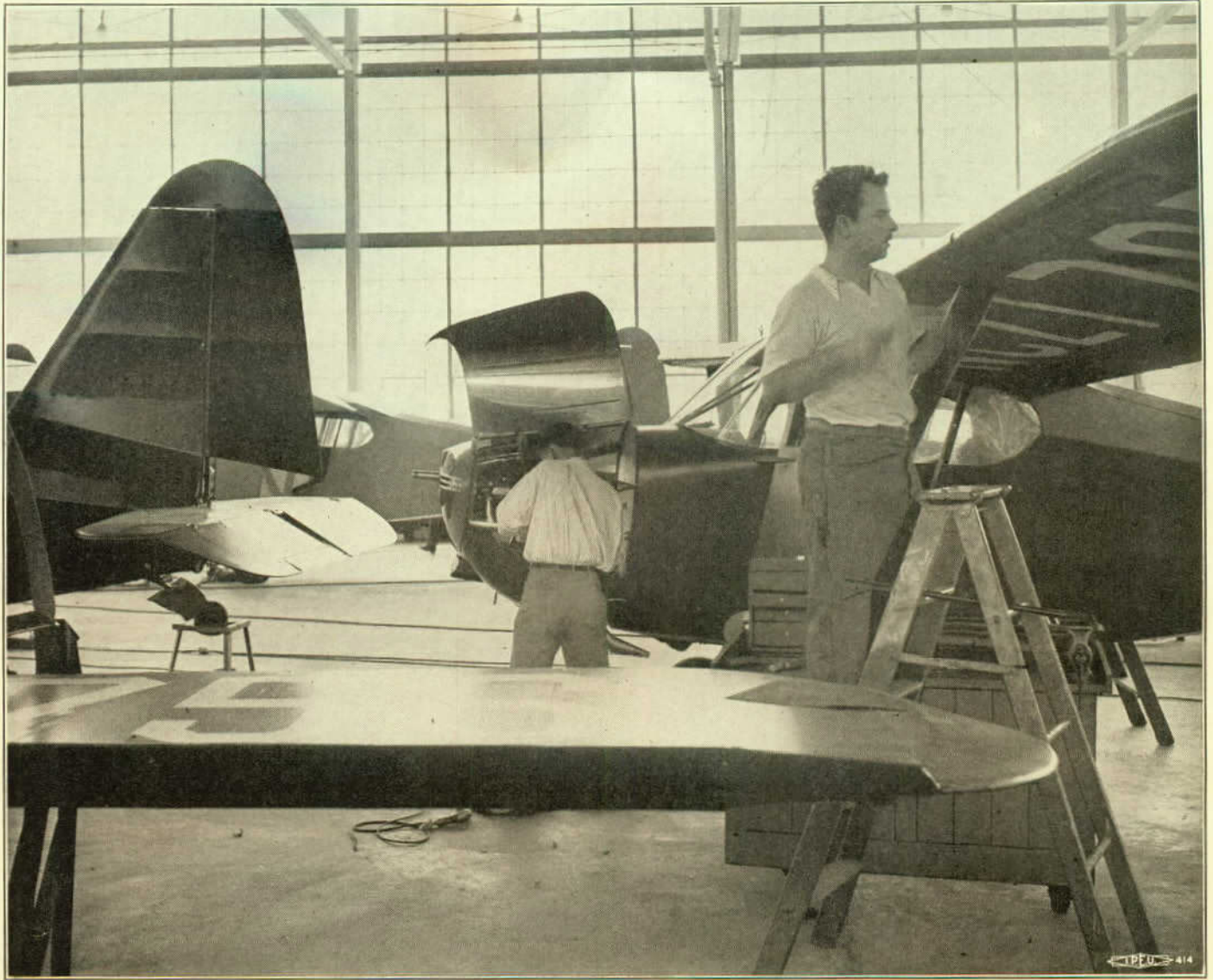
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge is one of the institutions of higher learning that is making intelligent adjustment to new social forces. This is largely an engineering school with a fine reputation and many graduate courses. The industrial relations section of this school has now begun issuance of a bulletin listing current magazine articles on various subjects of interest to management and labor.

The issue for March first lists more than 50 articles and pamphlets on the general subject of "Union-Management Cooperation". "Union Cooperative Management Moves to the Fore" in the February issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL is among those listed.

Our members continue their keen interest in technical questions. This, of course, is a good indication. One of the things that makes our organization great is the skill of our craft and the individual advancement of our members toward better craftsmanship.

A letter from Brother Nathan Doctors comments upon the recent article by Brother Frank A. Scholz. He also announces that "Knotty Problems for Marine Electricians" has been found of considerable use to marine electricians in their own examinations.

Credit should be given to the U. S. Army Signal Corps for the cover photograph this month.



WINGS FOR DEMOCRACY

Courtesy "TVA"



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NO. 4

Labor's Great **ACHIEVEMENT** In National **DEFENSE**

"Labor troubles form admittedly less than one per cent of the cause of delays—the others are mainly geographic and climatic."—Major Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson, Harpers Magazine, March, 1941.

FROM behind barrages of newspaper propaganda against labor unions comes a story of tremendous achievement on the part of the labor force of the United States in the collective effort of erecting 46 new cities with a population of 20,000 to 40,000 in six months time.

The story of this tremendous defense effort—all of it done principally by union labor and in particular by the well-disciplined ranks of the A. F. of L. building trades—has not ever been told in full and probably never will be. For two months newspapers have played up sporadic strikes and the supposed delay in the defense program because of strikes, and have missed one of the greatest stories of the century, namely the American workman's ability to take it, and to achieve.

The President of the United States has stated that delays on account of strikes have been quantitatively less than 1 per cent. This is the considered opinion of other experts, and yet this 1 per cent has made more headlines than the 99 per cent record achievement.

U. S. GETS RESULTS

It has always been the boast of the United States that it is the most powerful industrial country. Never before has this boast been tested, and then met with more real achievement behind it, than during the last six months, from November, 1940, to March, 1941.

All of the 46 camps erected have common features. First of all, they are resident cities, housing soldiers. They accommodate from 20,000 to 40,000 inhabitants. The buildings are plain, but substantial, clean, warm and comfortable. This large residential section must be supported with all the facilities of the modern city, including powerhouses, roadways, stores, hospitals and recrea-

tion rooms. If anyone had told the American citizen that 46 great cities of the size of Joliet, Ill., Dubuque, Iowa, or Amarillo, Texas, would be built in six months' time, he would have denied this challenge.

Story of tremendous speed and efficiency now being told in fragmentary dispatches. Less than 1 per cent delay for strikes

Behind this story is the narrative of labor's deep loyalty to the defense program, the skillful mobilization of the working force by labor union leaders, the willingness of workers and their families to suffer all kinds of discomforts and hardships, often far away from urban centers, in virgin forests or barren farms.

In addition to these great cantonments, the U. S. Government has built many munition plants of equal magnitude and complexity, by acquiring technological skills beyond those involved in many instances in camp construction.

RECORD AT RADFORD

Take for instance, the Radford Powder Plant at Radford, Va. The Hercules Powder Company is a subsidiary of the Dupont Powder Company. This tremendous manufactory, capable of producing 100,000 pounds of compulsion powder in one day, was completed three months ahead of schedule. It employed 20,000 workers. Here is the statistical record of the size of this manufactory:

- 353 manufacturing buildings
- 14 powder plants
- 18 storage structures
- 226 other buildings

This center was begun in October, 1940, and finished in March, 1941.

Take Camp Shelby, Miss., another achievement. Camp Shelby is designed to house 67,000 soldiers—truly a large city. It was finished ahead of schedule. Here

is the record for Camp Shelby in construction:

- A total of 15,000 structures, including
- 13,000 floored tent frames
- 414 mess halls
- 80 warehouses
- 2,000-bed hospital
- 56 administration centers
- \$1,000,000 laundry
- 34 post exchanges
- 85 miles water mains
- 60 miles sewer
- 65 miles paved roads

Camp Shelby was begun in August. Original cost estimates were \$22,000,000 and this war center was finished at a cost of little over \$20,000,000.

Fort Belvoir, Va., near the nation's capital, also has made a record for speed. It is designed to house about 20,000 soldiers and was built from November 24, 1940, to February 15, 1941. Fort Dix, N. J., is to house 32,000 soldiers and was 90 per cent finished on time with a record of erection of 1312 separate building structures.

EXAMPLES OF ACHIEVEMENT

Two other camps serve to fill out the picture of this remarkable achievement. Camp Edwards, near Falmouth, Mass., at a cost of \$20,000,000, is a center for 30,000 soldiers. It was completed in a record schedule of 75 days. All this accomplishment was not done by the waving of a wand, or by management, or the War Department. It was done by the sweat and toil of honest tradesmen intent upon making a living and serving their country. There were unusual hardships—housing was at times nil around these new centers. Workmen lived in tents, camps and often slept in their private cars. Sometimes, by the law of supply and demand, housing facilities jumped sky-high in price. A writer in Harpers Magazine, Clark Craig, has this to say about conditions at Camp Edwards:

"Rates ranged from \$3.50 to \$6 a week for rooms and from \$12 to \$20 a week for room and board. In order to cash in on the gusher some people overdid themselves and moved the family into the kitchen or the basement, partitioned off porches, or let the beds work in two shifts. In most cases, however, when the house filled up, neighbors, who may never have been in the hostelry business before, were prevailed upon to take the overflow. Through this process even maids' rooms were converted into boudoirs for carpenters, plumbers and steam-shovel skimmers."

This story of hardship on the part of workers is continued in the record of Camp Blanding, Bradford, Fla. This is a city to house 40,000 soldiers at a cantonment costing \$27,000,000. Writing in the Saturday Evening Post, Lowell Clucas makes the epic record for Camp Blanding:

"Workmen earning as much as \$10 a day were forced to live in their cars, in tents and hastily erected lean-tos on the outskirts of town. They returned from work with no place to bathe. Rude camps sprang up along the narrow, jammed highway between camp and town, camps where there were no sanitary facilities and life was dusty by day and cold by night. . . .

TALE OF HARDSHIP

"And still men with money in their pockets slept on benches in the courthouse, on lawns and on the sidewalks. Families who had never taken in roomers in their lives moved into their first-floor rooms and turned over the rest of the house to Blanding workers. Some managed to squeeze 21 men into their homes. Beds were put in garages. Anxious roomers at one house built the owner an addition rather than move to make way for family relatives.

"Apartments that used to lease for \$18 and \$20 soon went for \$50 and \$60. A waitress at a restaurant paid \$5 a week for a kitchen cot. Men working at the camp paid \$10 a week, in advance, for beds in a garage and board, and found the camp trucks couldn't get them to town in time for supper.

"One landlady who had rented an

apartment to a regular tenant for \$20 a month was offered \$60 for the same rooms. She compromised by doubling the rent of her regular tenant. Officers' wives with children paid \$65.00 for a bedroom, bath and kitchenette in Keystone Heights, a tiny community a few miles to the south. A carpenter from Cincinnati refused to give his name to a newspaper reporter because he feared his friends at home might discover he was sharing a garage with three other men. 'I don't want them to know how I'm living,' he said."

Early in March, 1941, the War Department announced that 72 per cent of its colossal enterprises were completed on time, and only 23 per cent were still slightly behind. This is the statement of Brigadier General B. B. Somervell:

- 54 per cent—129 projects—are on schedule
- 10 per cent—24 projects—are ahead of schedule
- 8 per cent—18 projects—are completed
- 23 per cent—55 projects—are behind schedule
- 5 per cent—13 projects—are not started

Coupled with this brilliant achievement is the record at Corpus Christi, Texas, where the American Federation of Labor Building Trades completed the largest airplane training station in the world in record time. This training station was completed six weeks ahead of schedule. This story of achievement is told by the National Defense Advisory Commission, itself, in a brochure, entitled

"Labor Speeds Defense," published this month:

"For example: Nearly 9,000 construction workers have traveled to an isolated part of Texas where they are now transforming a wilderness into the most modern naval air training station in the world.

FROM 1,000 MILES AWAY

"The location chosen for this project, Corpus Christi on the Gulf of Mexico, was far from an adequate supply of skilled labor. Hence a large percentage of these workers had to be brought from places as distant as a thousand miles by the building trades unions of the A. F. of L.—a 'mustering up' of skilled labor of many different kinds that was accomplished at no cost to the government.

"Averaging one man to an acre, the workers in July, 1940, threw a fence around the 9,000 acre reservation, cleared the land of 10-foot high mesquite, and began erecting the main station, three base fields, and 35 outlying fields, together with scores of hangars, repair shops, barracks, and other buildings which make up this \$30,000,000 project.

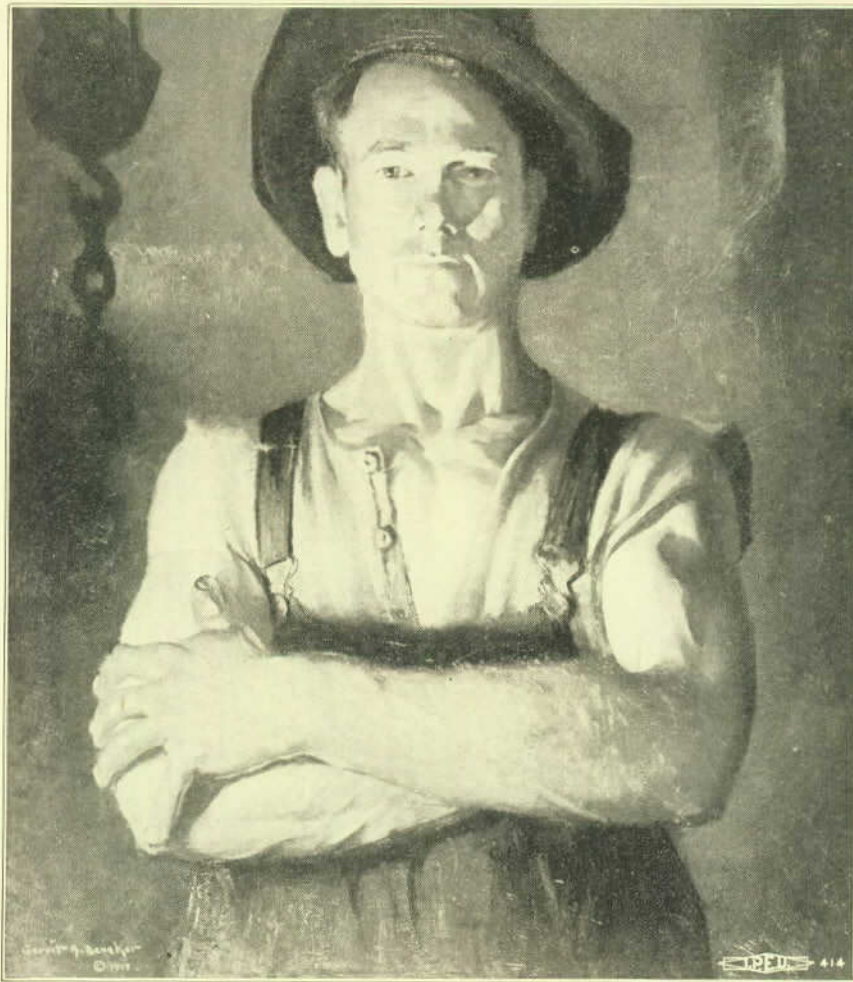
"The unions not only assisted the government in providing sufficient skilled labor for this tremendous undertaking, but also pledged that there would be no strikes on the job. As a result, not a single hour has been lost through stoppages. Besides, the workers have carried on at Corpus Christi at considerable personal sacrifice. They have not only had to journey many miles to reach the project, but also, once arrived on the site

(Continued on page 224)



Courtesy U. S. War Department

OVERLOOKING PORTION OF GREAT ARMY CITY AT FT. BELVOIR, NEAR NATION'S CAPITAL



"MEN ARE SQUARE"

This man's calm demeanor and manly face helped America win the first World War. Conceived by Gerrit Beneker, American artist, as the typical American worker, it went everywhere upon a poster in the United States, saying, "Men are Square." Today its message is still good.

TABLE A

Strikes in the United States, 1927 to 1940

Year	Number of—		
	Strikes	Workers involved	Man-days idle
1927	707	329,939	26,218,628
1928	604	314,210	12,631,863
1929	921	288,572	5,351,540
1930	637	182,975	3,316,808
1931	810	341,817	6,893,244
1932	841	324,210	10,502,033
1933	1,695	1,168,272	16,872,128
1934	1,856	1,466,695	19,591,949
1935	2,014	1,117,213	15,456,337
1936	2,172	788,648	13,901,956
1937	4,740	1,860,621	28,424,857
1938	2,772	688,376	9,148,273
1939	2,613	1,170,962	17,812,219
1940	2,450	577,000	6,500,000

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B

Man-days of idleness during strikes in 11 industries closely related to national defense compared with man-days worked, 1940¹

Industry	Minimum number of man-days worked	Man-days idle as a percentage of man-days worked	Number of man-days per man-day worked idle
Aircraft	21,624,000	0.17	594
Aluminum	6,792,000	.45	222
Automobiles	107,424,000	.10	1,031
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	116,088,000	.12	849
Electrical machinery	57,624,000	.68	146
Engine manufacturing	12,528,000	.06	1,685
Explosives	1,824,000	.16	601
Foundries and machine shops	96,624,000	.27	375
Machine tools	1,584,000	.05	1,822
Sawmills, logging camps and millwork	110,352,000 ²	.39	254
Shipbuilding	22,488,000	.21	466

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ Days work estimated as average employment times 240 days per year.

² With allowance for independent logging camps which are included in the strike data but are excluded from the regularly published employment figures.

Great Moments in American History

TRADE AT WAR WITH MEN

By SIDNEY LANIER

[In 1875 Sidney Lanier, the laureate of the South, was playing with the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra. He went to Wheeling, W. Va., a young industrial city, and on return to Baltimore wrote his famous poem "The Symphony." Herein man's conscience stirs to appraise the new industrial order with its poverty.]

Look up the land, look down the land,
 The poor, the poor, the poor, they stand
 Wedged by the pressing of Trade's hand
 Against an inward-opening door
 That pressure tightens evermore:
 They sign a monstrous foul-air sign
 For the outside leagues of liberty,
 Where Art, sweet lark, translates the sky
 Into a heavenly melody.
 "Each day, all day" (these poor folks say),
 "In the same old year-long drear-long way,
 We weave in the mills and heave in the kilns,
 We sieve mine-meshes under the hills,
 And thieve much gold from the Devil's
 bank tills,
 To relieve, O God, what manner of ills?—
 The beasts, they hunger, and eat, and die;
 And so do we, and the world's a sty;
 Hush, fellow-swine: why nuzzle and cry?
Swinehood hath no remedy
 Say many men, and hasten by,
 Clamping the nose and blinking the eye.
 But who said once, in the lordly tone,
Man shall not live by bread alone
But all that cometh from the Throne
 Hath God said so?
 But Trade saith *No*:
 And the kilns and the curt-tongued mills
 say *Go*:

*There's plenty that can, if you can't: we
 know.
 Move out, if you think you're underpaid.
 The poor are prolific; we're not afraid;
 Trade is trade."*

* * *

Thou Trade! thou king of the modern
 days!
 Change thy ways,
 Change thy ways;
 Let the sweaty laborers file
 A little while,
 A little while,
 Where Art and Nature sing and smile.
 Trade! is thy heart all dead, all dead?
 And hast thou nothing but a head?

* * *

And ever Love hears the poor-folks' crying,
 And ever Love hears the women's sighing,
 And ever sweet knighthood's death-
 defying,
 And ever wise childhood's deep implying,
 But never a trader's glozing and lying.
 And yet shall Love himself be heard,
 Though long deferred, though long
 deferred:
 O'er the modern waste a dove hath whirred:
 Music is Love in search of a word.

SAN FRANCISCO *Meet*

Climaxes CONFERENCES

Sixth of nation-wide series proves largest with Governor of California present. Remarkable technical job performed

ness manager and every international representative who attended received a kit of material from the International Office implementing the policies developed at the meeting. This kit of material contained the addresses of all the 1,500 local employment offices and the names of personnel involved.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN

The procedures worked out at the conferences as to ways of cooperation were also contained in this kit. International President Brown sent the following letter to all local unions participating in the meetings:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"All but one of the regional conferences organized by the International Office, in cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service and the National Defense Commission, have been held. The final conference is to be held in San Francisco on April 5. I can say without reservation that these conferences have been a great success and have created better relations between the union and the government, as well as the wideflung separate parts of our international organization.

"In many sections of the country we found by direct testimony there are very

good relations between local employment offices and our business representatives. We have no disposition to interfere with local units of our Brotherhood if they strongly feel that it is impossible at this particular time to better the relations between the union and the local employment office; however, in view of the fact that the National Defense Commission has designated the U. S. Employment Service as the official recruiting agency for labor supply, it would seem wise for union representatives to cultivate the proper relationships. There has been developed in our regional conferences the sound procedure that has been worked out in Washington to protect the union as a placement service.

"It was announced at all regional conferences that the local unions concerned would receive a kit of important material. This material is herewith handed to you. It contains the official statements of the U. S. Employment Service on relationships with the local unions and contains a complete directory of U. S. Employment offices with the personnel. It contains the machinery of operation worked out at these regional conferences. I hope you will put these to use.

"Let me thank all of you for making these regional conferences a success.

"Faternally yours,

"ED. J. BROWN,

"International President."

GREEN COMMENDS CONFERENCES

The regional conferences attracted wide attention. In a recent radio broadcast William Green, president of the

(Continued on page 210)



Central Tower, San Francisco, is headquarters for electrical workers on Pacific Coast.

MORE than 250 delegates to the sixth regional conference on labor supply and defense held at San Francisco on April 5 were welcomed by Culbert L. Olson, governor of the State of California. Other state officials were present and took part in the discussion.

Walter A. Burr, chief of the special service section of the U. S. Employment Service, who has attended every one of the six conferences, travelled from Washington to be present at San Francisco and to present the problem from the side of the U. S. Employment Service.

Delegates from the following states were present at San Francisco:

Washington	Utah
Oregon	Wyoming
California	South Dakota
Nevada	North Dakota
Idaho	Montana
Colorado	Arizona

SOUTHWEST AND MIDDLE WEST

On March 22, the fifth regional conference was held at Oklahoma City, with more than 200 delegates present. The fourth conference was held at Chicago on March 10, with large attendance. All of these conferences were acclaimed as successful.

At all these conferences, problems relating to labor supply and policies of the union were discussed by Ed J. Brown, international president, who also presided at every conference.

Following the conferences every busi-



MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO



JOHN BREIDENBACH,
Dayton Leader

ENDING a 17-day stoppage of work in the interest of national defense, at the Dayton airport, John Breidenbach, business manager of L. U. No. 82, I. B. E. W., made the following significant statement:

"It has been the belief of every unionist, from the newest and lesser member to the oldest and greatest—from the immortal Samuel Gompers down to the lowliest-paid bearer of burdens—that democracy could best be preserved by fighting for a better, freer life; by fighting to spread the good things over a wider section of society through higher wages; by striking all shackles of oppression from the limbs of the worker whenever there was made an attempt to place these by those intent upon appointing themselves a 'ruling class' by reason of the money they controlled.

MUST FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

"There has never been a time when a serious threat to destroy democracy by a division of the classes as has been made either by capital, industry or government. If there had—the American Federation of Labor would be fighting on the side of democracy.

"But today a serious threat to the democracy of America comes from a foreign shore, a threat more serious to our democratic way of life than any that could be generated by any group within the nation.

"And the unions of the American Federation of Labor in Dayton and in the rest of the nation feel that, as always, they must be fighting on the side of democracy. That fighting, if and when the time comes, will be done by the workers and their sons in the front-line trenches.

History Is Made

at DAYTON AIRPORT

John Breidenbach states case of loyalty in clear bell-like tones and strike is called off

"But at this moment a more serious battle for the preservation of democracy is being waged behind the lines as the nation prepares to defend those things it holds dearest against a threat from across the sea.

C. I. O. ATTEMPTS INVASION

"Temporarily, while labor in Dayton studied to determine whether the greatest threat came from within the nation or from without the nation, work on one small phase of this defense was held up at Wright Field because of an attempted flank invasion by the C. I. O.

"But today, after hearing the appeals from you, as spokesman for the Department of War, and from the President of the nation himself, labor in Dayton has reached its decision—its decision that the gravest threat to democracy comes not from groups like the C. I. O. nor from those in control of money wishing to ele-

vate themselves to economic dictators of America's way of living, but from those who would dictate through the power of arms.

"And the American Federation of Labor unionists in Dayton again feel that they must be fighting on the side of democracy.

"Since the C. I. O., with its meager minority of four members, refuses to act in the interests of the nation in the Wright Field controversy, and since the United States Army finds itself unable to do so, it remains for the 400 members of the A. F. L. involved to do so.

"This we do by closing our eyes to the condition which led to our strike as our minds are filled by the more horrible conditions that await us if dictatorship bred in foreign lands overpowers the nation.

PATRIOTIC DECISION

"And we begin our march, not to the front line trenches, but back to perfect the nation's home defenses—going back to our job with the feeling that our unconditional withdrawal from one battle line places us in other, more vital ranks where we will be, as always, fighting on the side of democracy.

(Continued on page 210)

FOR EASTER MORNING

This morn I plucked a crocus on the lea,
Where green blades wove a mantle to adorn
A spring day of the west wind newly born.
The robin throated sweet a roundelay;
The lark above—in wondrous ecstasy—
Can scent the budding rose within the thorn,
Where I but feel the prick and curse the dawn
That heralds but another wasting day.
God's world is good! If only man would share
What he has freely given—"The least of these"—
Answers to Him; today each is His care;
Whilst we, the builders, forced to bended knee
Must watch a Brother dying in despair,
Like Him, betrayed, hung to a ruthless tree.

H. C. DAW, L. U. No. 348
Calgary, Alta.

From: The Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators
March, 1932, Page 151
By Request from Shappte

DURING the last 10 years a new kind of entertainment has developed, usually called documentary films. Documentary films cover a wide range of subjects. They seek to present achievement and enterprise in terms of entertainment. "The Plow that Broke the Plains" and "The River" by Pare Lorenz established this type. Other government agencies have gone forward presenting their stories in terms of pictorial art.

Now two more films happily join this parade. The National Defense Advisory Council and the TVA have recently completed "Power for Defense" at TVA.

Following is the narrative commentary of the film, "Power for Defense:"

POWER FOR DEFENSE

Commentary

America prepares! Mighty rivers, harnessed by towering dams to the service of peace-time industry, turn their power to the nation's defense. Here, in the Tennessee Valley is a tremendous power-plant, a source of natural energy that is forging modern armor for Uncle Sam. Nearly one million kilowatts flowing in an irresistible stream of power through a valley protected by mountains from the most daring foe; strength of over a million horses in a region that contains one-third of the raw materials essential to defense! (OPEN TO INTERIOR OF POWER HOUSE.)

At eight great dams, the turbines are whirling now. More dams are on the way. (OPEN—THROUGH BLAST TO STEAMSHOVEL.)

ARMED FORCE OF PEACE

New dams are building, in Tennessee, in North Carolina and Kentucky, building for power in the national emergency. Soon, when they are up, and operating, they'll add another half a million kilowatts to the power for defense! These are the mechanized divisions of peace, not juggernauts to desolate cities and fields.

Here is labor to strengthen man, and make his living easier. At Watts Bar, a barrier is flung 3,000 feet across the Tennessee. It is a barrier, and yet a gateway to new power—for one day, here, machines will wrest 200,000 horsepower more from the churning river. To the westward, in Kentucky, another dam will not only match this power, but exceed it! And yet this is not the end—two more dams are building. When completed these mighty generating plants will raise the Valley's power to a staggering new total: two and a quarter million horsepower—energy for peace, we pray—but also power for defense! (OPEN TO PAN OF DAM.)

Already, the wheels are turning under the impact of rushing water, creating electrical energy for factories producing materials for national defense, huge plants in Tennessee and Kentucky, in Alabama and North Carolina, in Virginia, Mississippi and Georgia operating day and night. (OPEN UNTIL PAN REACHES POWER LINES.)

Over these lines power flashes to arm and to equip the nation. At Knoxville, the looms whirl, turning out cloth for shelter tents for America's citizen army,

"TVA" Joins Parade of DOCUMENTARY FILMS

"Power for Defense" and "TVA" tell the story of power in relation to defense procedure, and democracy

gathering in the camps from coast to coast.

WOOL INTO COATS

Whirling spindles feed the knitters, turning prime wool into garments for the troops. Here is protection for the comfort and the health of our Regulars, and the great citizen army called up by Selective Service. Army and Navy officials declare that the valley is one of the country's best locations for defense production. (OPEN TO WOMEN SORTING ARMY COATS.)

Busy fingers work on khaki, for army uniforms by the hundreds, by the thousands, by the millions if necessary, here in the Tennessee Valley. And on the buttons of each is an American eagle, his eyes turned toward the olive branch of peace, but holding in his claws the weapons of defense. (OPEN TO PAN OF SHOE FACTORY.)

Power from the river drives the machines, and a quarter of a million dollars' worth of shoes pour off the line.

Power makes these and another kind of power soon is to fill these leather casings—the stride of free American youth, determined to defend its heritage. That these boys may be well shod, well clad, industry speeds up, here and throughout the land, rushing to completion more than four and a half million pairs of stout service shoes. (OPEN TO SCOOP.)

Even the very soil of the Valley contributes to defense. Phosphate rock moves to the plant for processing. From this rock, found abundantly in the valley, comes phosphorous, an important mineral essential to defense—a chemical vital to the safety of the nation if war-clouds loom. Phosphorus is the element from which smoke-screens are woven. It's used in tracer-bullets, in fuses and flares and rockets. (PAUSE TO SECOND CONVEYOR-BELT.) This new plant has averted a threatened shortage of indispensable phosphorous. (OPEN TO EXTERIOR MUSCLE SHOALS PLANT.)

FLOOD-FED POWER

Here is famous Muscle Shoals, built during the world war to turn out nitrates, the base of high explosives, in peace-time the plant produces fertilizers to protect and enrich the soil of the nation. Now, the Army's high command and National

(Continued on page 216)



UNIFORMS FOR U. S. SOLDIERS

Courtesy "TVA"

WHEN you switch on your radio and turn the dials or punch a button to tune in your favorite broadcasting station do you listen to a "chain" program? Perhaps that question has never occurred to you, but the Federal Communications Commission has been giving thorough study of the whole question of networks and their affiliated stations.

The Communications Act of 1934 specifically provides that the Federal Communications Commission shall "have authority to make special regulations applicable to radio stations engaged in chain broadcasting." In March, 1938, the commission authorized an investigation to determine what special regulations applicable to radio stations engaged in chain or other broadcasting are required in the public interest, convenience or necessity. This inquiry was directed by a committee of three members of the FCC and covered practically all phases of the operation of a standard radio broadcast station.

Extended hearings were held and the committee submitted a comprehensive report to the commission which was made public in June, 1940. This report became known as the "Network Monopoly Committee Report," and has been understudied by the entire commission since its submission last year. According to recent information this report is now in the last state of consideration before final action by the commission. One of the most important issues discussed in the committee's report is the extent of control by networks over stations under contract as network-outlets. The report also places stress upon the advisability of the FCC assuming jurisdiction over contractual relations between the net-

N. B. C. NETWORK

Viewed by FCC

Chains have tight control over listening time and talent. N. B. C. criticized for monopolistic trend

work organizations and the affiliated stations.

NETWORKS RULE AIR

The predominance of the network organizations, which at the present time are not subject to any governmental supervision, has been given exhaustive study by the committee. According to the records, more than half of all the stations in the United States, and the overwhelming majority of the larger stations, are either owned, leased, or under control of network organizations. The records also show that network operations have been the most profitable of all broadcasting business.

It is stated by the committee in its report that chain broadcasting viewed in the abstract, i. e., solely as the connection of a series of stations by means of telephone circuits and disregarding certain existing network practices and policies, has the means of satisfying the need for programs of national scope and interest with the equally important need

for local self-expression. The committee holds that radio broadcasting, to serve its full function as a means of public information and entertainment, must bring the people of the nation a diversified program service.

With the networks monopolizing the facilities of the larger stations, the operators of the smaller stations are without access to the talent necessary for development of a well diversified, high quality program structure. The practices of several network organizations in reference to this particular phase of radio broadcasting were severely criticized by the report. Attention of the commission was directed to the following problems by the report:

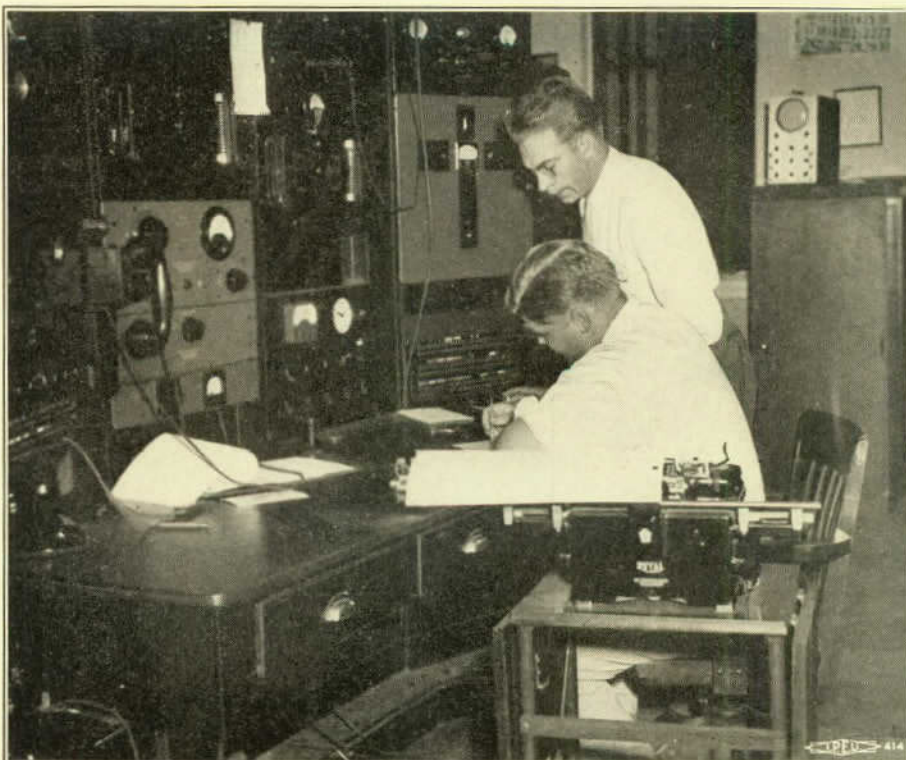
1. The necessity and advisability of requiring networks to be licensed by the commission.
2. The ownership of stations by networks.
3. The ownership of more than one station by an individual or corporation.
4. The control of talent by networks.
5. The dominant position of the National Broadcasting Company in the transcription field.
6. The difficulties involved in supervising the transfer of control of corporate licenses because of their stock being listed on stock exchanges.

N. B. C. PRACTICES

Particular emphasis is given the practices of the National Broadcasting Company in the report. This company operates two separate networks, one is designated the "Red Network" and the other is known as the "Blue Network." The Red Network has been the prosperous unit of the N. B. C. set-up, while the Blue Network has been used to supply sustaining program material for which the affiliated stations do not receive payment for broadcasting. It is interesting to note that the network-outlet contracts between N. B. C. and the individual stations do not specify which network service of the National Broadcasting Company the station is entitled to use, but provide that the station is to be an outlet for N. B. C. This leaves the N. B. C. free to change the station under contract from the Red Network to the Blue Network without the station having any complaint, even though the change may mean financial harm to the station.

Once a station is under contract with N. B. C. it cannot accept programs from any other major network because of the exclusive provision in the contract with N. B. C. With the National Broadcasting Company operating two separate net-

(Continued on page 207)



RADIO OPERATORS AT WORK

I.B.E.W. *Now* SITS on ELECTRICAL COMMITTEE

THE International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers now has representation on the electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association. The electrical committee, as is well known, is a representative committee of the electrical industry; it determines standards of material for the entire electrical industry.

The National Fire Protection Association is composed of more than 100 important trade associations and agencies within the electrical industry and heads, in turn, into the American Standards Association. Never until this year has any labor organization been represented on this important committee. The following correspondence has passed between the general manager of the National Fire Protection Association and International Secretary G. M. Bugniazet.

January 28, 1941.

Dear Mr. Bugniazet:

With reference to your letter of December 26, 1939, which I acknowledged on December 28, 1939, the matter of representation on our electrical committee has been under study and I enclose for your information a section of the minutes of the meeting of our board of directors held in Atlantic City on January 18, last.

You will note that our board has voted to invite the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to designate one voting representative to the electrical committee. We hope that this action may please you and will look forward to your advices as to who shall serve.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) PERCY BUGBEE,
General Manager.

February 3, 1941.

Dear Mr. Bugbee:

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and its entire staff, are much gratified at the admission of our organization to representation on the electrical committee. The representative of this organization is Ed J. Brown, international president.

It is customary, is it not, also to name an alternate? On hearing from you in this regard, we shall submit the name of an alternate to you.

With all good wishes for success to the National Fire Protection Association and its auxiliary agencies, I am

Very truly yours,
(Signed) G. M. BUGNIAZET,
International Secretary.

The following is the official record of the committee meetings which open the door of membership on the electrical committee to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

Important agency opens door to labor representation. Milestone in Brotherhood progress

The committee on technical committee procedure reported consideration of requests for representation on the electrical committee received from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Illuminating Engineering Society, the International Municipal Signal Association, and the Pacific Coast Electrical Association, also requests received for increased multiple representation of the National Electrical Contractors Association and the U. S. Conference of Mayors. It was reported that the committee called a conference in July in cooperation with President Small at which all organizations now participating in the work of the electrical committee were invited to express their views on the committee organization. The opinions presented differed in detail, but there was general agreement to the effect that the voting membership of the committee should be limited to approximately its present size, if not decreased, in the interest of efficient operation.

On recommendations of the committee on technical committee procedure, it was

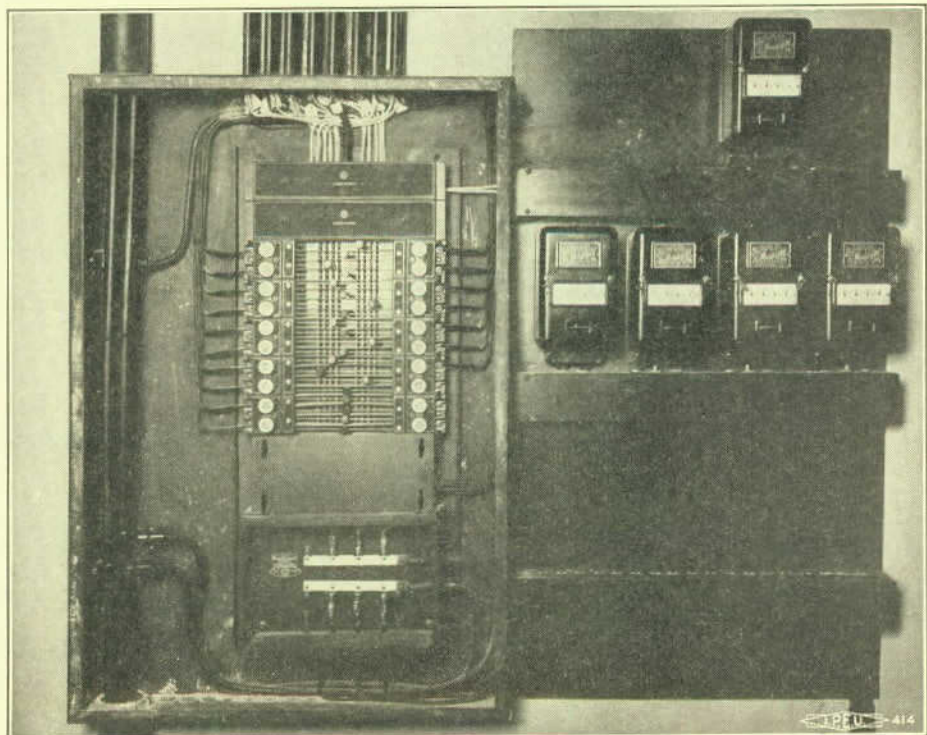


ED J. BROWN
Member, Electrical Committee, N. F. P. A.

accordingly voted that as a matter of policy the electrical committee should be limited to approximately its present size and that any further increase in multiple voting representation should be discouraged, but that this action was not intended to limit the number of individuals who may be brought into the work of the electrical committee in a capacity other than as voting representatives.

It was voted to invite the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to designate one voting representative to the electrical committee.

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GOOD WIRING STANDARDS AND GOOD WORKMANSHIP

Ships, More Ships, Offer ELECTRICAL JOBS

THE next big field of employment for inside electrical workers lies in the shipyards. To rush through an expanded program of "ships, ships and more ships" sets up a tremendous demand for skilled workmen. Shipyards are being expanded, new ways being built, keels being laid as fast as facilities can be provided. Two main sponsors of shipbuilding are the U. S. Navy, for war ships of all types, and the U. S. Maritime Commission, for cargo ships, transports and passenger liners. The Maritime Commission's ships are built on contract in private yards to their plans and specifications, with close government inspection; then on completion they are leased or sold to be privately operated. Many are now being built for use of the army or navy, or for conversion.

Electrical work on ships differs in many respects from non-sea-going installations, but the difference is not so great that a qualified wireman cannot readily adapt himself. Ships for the Maritime Commission are now being built in 22 yards, a list of which is included with this article. About half of them, particularly in the South and the

Expansion of ship building offers field of operations for electricians. Standard of equipment high

West Coast, are strongly organized A. F. of L., usually with a Metal Trades Council agreement covering all trades.

The original program of the Maritime Commission called for 500 ships to be built over a period of 10 years. But those leisurely days are gone. Speed is the watchword now. Two years ago this month contracts had been let for 66 ships but none were delivered until the closing months of 1939. On February 20 of this year the schedule stood as follows: 198 ships contracted for, keels laid for 130, 95 launched, 65 completed for final delivery. From now on the program will move as fast as shipyard facilities permit.

In addition, the Maritime Commission has just awarded contracts for the construction of 200 cargo ships of standardized design under what is known as the emergency ship program. These ships are to be built in seven new yards and under

the terms of the contracts must be completed within two years from March 15, 1941. The first ships constructed in this program are expected to be ready for service by the first of 1942. From that time on the plans contemplate a continuous flow of these vessels from the shipyards into ocean-going service.

"How much of the cost of these ships is in the electrical work and equipment?" The figure is surprisingly high—10 per cent. The main power plant of the ship still is steam, but the shipboard uses of electricity have been steadily increasing.

The interior electrical equipment of a ship is like that of a luxurious hotel, with its electric kitchen, laundry, movies, radio music, lighting and telephone system. In addition it carries its own generating equipment, hoisting equipment, radio sending and receiving, aids to navigation, signal lights, and pumps. An emergency power plant and spare parts for every essential mechanism also have to be carried in case replacements become necessary at sea.

Most of the equipment mentioned in this article is in the specifications of the C-3 series ships built for the Maritime Commission. These are army and navy transports. The big passenger ships, such as the America, are more elaborately furnished; the cargo ships somewhat less.

ELECTRIC TOAST AND EGGS

First the kitchen, with its electric ranges of hotel size, huge electric refrigerators to carry perishables for the voyage; electric dishwashers, potato peelers, grills, mixers, toasters, egg boilers, fry kettles, meat grinders. Larger boats have a separate bakery with ovens and mixers for making bread and cake. The laundry is also electrified with the latest type washers and ironing devices.

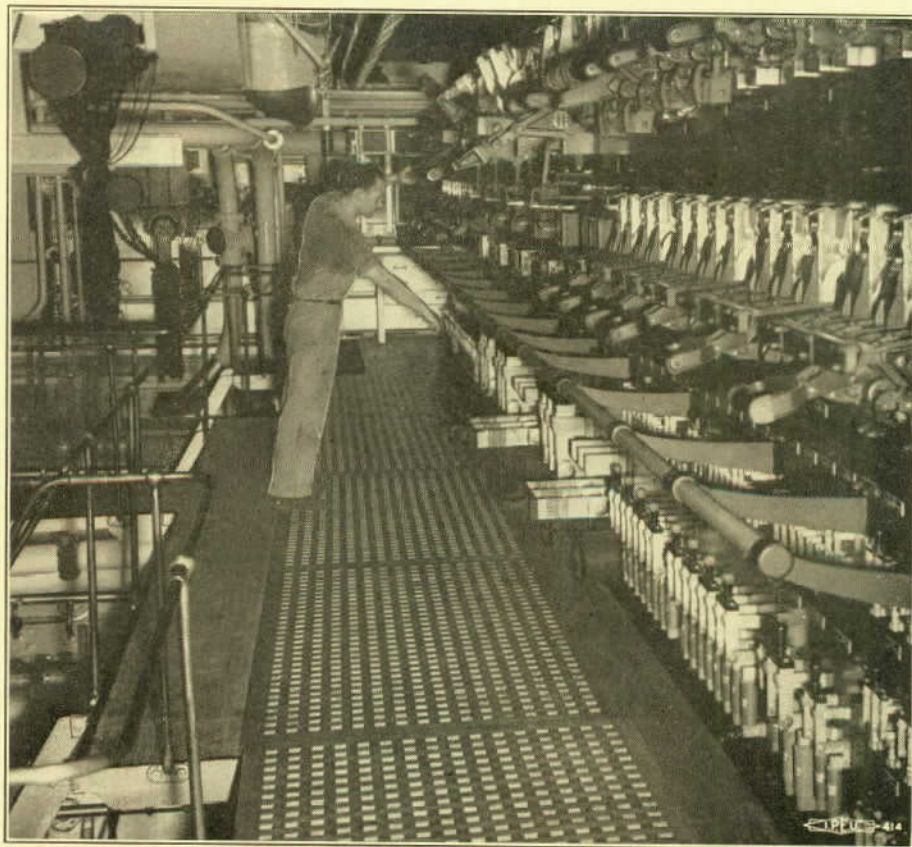
The ship is heated by steam from the main plant but it is cooled electrically. There is an air flow system, with intake and exhaust fans, circulating fans, and bracket fans are also plentifully furnished. For spot heating a few electric heaters are provided, particularly where large amounts of electrical equipment is stored partially exposed to the weather, to keep it from being affected by temperature changes.

The barber shop is ready for service, with its electric sterilizer and clippers. On passenger ships there are two barber shops, the one for passengers also being equipped with electric hair dryers.

Medical or surgical attention may be necessary en route, so the ship has a hospital, operating room and pharmacy. Here are X-ray machines, infra-red ray machines, and electric sterilizers.

A motion picture booth with two projectors also is standard equipment, with its amplifying system, rewinder and other electrical devices.

Lighting is of many different types. In addition to the attractive interior lighting and deck lighting, there are searchlights, flood lights around lifeboats and cargo hatches, running lights and other lights for special uses. Lighting must be



Courtesy U. S. Maritime Commission

ELECTRIC CONTROL PANEL—S. S. AMERICA

(Continued on page 217)

IRISH LEADER *Moves*

Up at I. L. O.

"HIS personality had become merged in the International Labour Office until it seemed that the two were indistinguishable." This is a quotation from a book entitled *Yes, and Albert Thomas*. The author of the book, Edward J. Phelan, is now the director of the International Labour Office as was Albert Thomas and as were Harold Butler and John G. Winant.

The foregoing quotation, though written by Mr. Phelan about Mr. Thomas, still describes unerringly Mr. Phelan's personality and his considerable services to the International Labour Office. Edward J. Phelan is an Irishman and as international politics go, he has been handicapped somewhat in his career by the fact that he represented a small nation at Geneva and not one of the larger industrial nations. He has been assistant director since the founding of the International Labour Office in Washington in 1919. He was able assistant to Mr. Butler, to Mr. Thomas and to Mr. Winant. There is a quiet reserve about Edward Phelan which inspires confidence, and in some ways he excels all other leaders at the International Labour Office, namely in his mastery of internal organization. Much of the administration of this once voluminous agency has continuously been in the hands of Edward Phelan. He is a quiet man, unassuming, with no desire and no propensity for publicity. In the present world catastrophe, the peoples of the North American continent can rest assured that the administration of this international institution is in strong and capable hands.

INFLUENCE IN AMERICAS

When the International Labour Office was functioning at Geneva it had a staff of 500 people. It now is located in Montreal, Canada, with a staff of 40. Yet in that quiet office at McGill University, plans are going forward to make the International Labour Office, the child of the first World War, function in an important way in the post-war period. The present office of the International Labour Office at McGill University is situated strategically to do a great deal of contact work with American unions both on the North and South American continents.

The *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL* asked the Washington office of the International Labour Office for a sketch of the career of Mr. Phelan. This biographical note was submitted:

Edward J. Phelan:

Born: Tramore, Waterford, Ireland.

Age: 52.

Education: Liverpool University, England; Degree in Science with honours.

Edward Phelan long identified with International Labor Office succeeds Winant as director

Career: Entered British civil service on leaving university. Served successively in the Board of Trade, National Health Insurance Commission, Ministry of Labour and Foreign Office.

Member of British Mission to Russia in 1918 (the story of this mission has been told in Bruce Lockhart's book "British Agent").

Member of the British delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris, 1919.

Collaborated in the drafting and discussion of the constitution of the International Labour Organisation, working with the Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, member of the British War Cabinet, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Professor Shotwell, Mr. Vandervelde, Sir Robert Borden, etc.

LONG SERVICE WITH I. L. O.

Responsible with Mr. Harold Butler for the organization of the first International Labour Conference held at Washington, D. C., in 1919.

Appointed chief of the diplomatic division of the International Labour Office by Albert Thomas, the first director of the I. L. O., and was closely associated with him until his death in 1932.

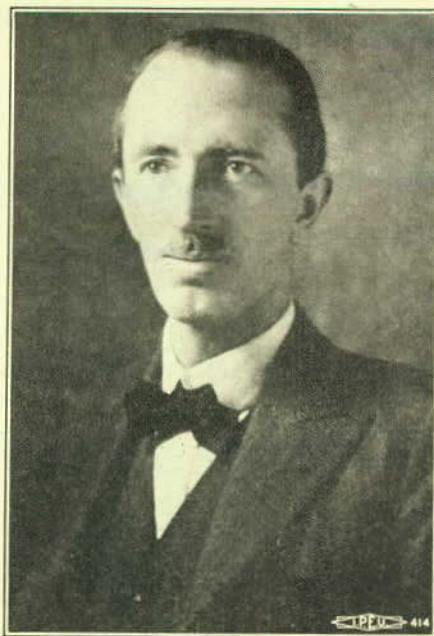
Became assistant director of the I. L. O. in 1933 and deputy director in 1938.

Has the unique record of being the only person who has attended without exception all the 89 meetings of the governing body and all the 25 sessions of the International Labour Conference in all of which has taken a leading part. Has thus had close relations with ministers and government representatives and with employers' and workers' leaders from all countries in the world.

Has traveled widely in all countries of Europe, Canada, the U. S. A., Mexico, Cuba, China, Japan, Dutch East Indies, South Africa, etc.

Author of "Yes, and Albert Thomas"—a biographical study of the first director and of international administration; "Unemployment as an International Problem," "The British Commonwealth and the League of Nations," "The International Civil Service," of several chapters in "The Origins of International Labour Organisation" and of numerous articles on international social questions.

Academic Activities: Delivered Norman Wait Harris Foundation lectures at the



EDWARD J. PHELAN

University of Chicago in 1931 together with J. M. Keynes.

WORK REMAINS IMPORTANT

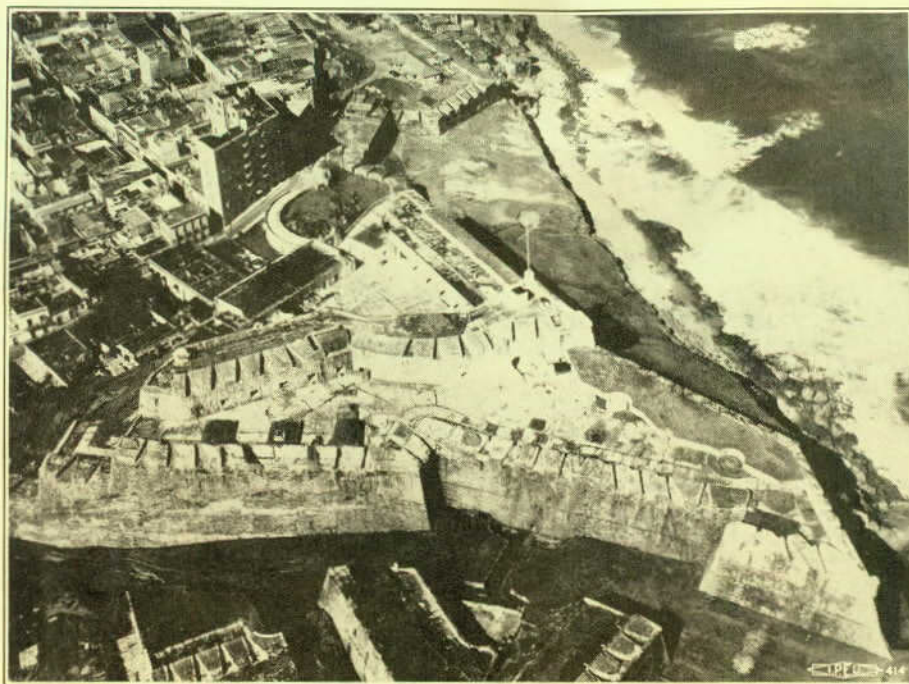
Before taking his post in London as the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James the former director, John G. Winant, made the following summary of the present status of the International Labour Office:

What of the future of the International Labor Organization? What service can it render to a world at war and to the solution of post-war problems when eventually peace shall come?

The work for which the International Labor Organization was established remains as important today as it was in the past. Although it is not practical at the present time to adopt International Labor Conventions, the other work of the organization can continue. Meetings can still be held in parts of the world which are free from totalitarian control. Much of the regular activity of the office, represented by the collection and distribution of information on labor and social conditions is being continued. Studies and reports of the International Labor Office will be regularly issued.

The *International Labor Office Yearbook*, the *Yearbook of Labor Statistics*, the *Director's Report*, the principal periodical publications, such as the *International Labor Review*, *Industrial Safety Survey*, the *Legislative Series*, the *Official Bulletin* and the *I. L. O. Month by Month* are being issued. There will also be, as in the past, the special studies and reports dealing with various technical subjects of current interest in the field of labor and social welfare. Publications of this nature issued during the present year include *Actuarial Technique and Financial Organization of Social Insurance*; *Employment, Wages and International Trade*; the *Investment of the Funds of Social Insurance Institutions*; *Methods of*

(Continued on page 219)



Courtesy U. S. Department of Interior

FORT AT SAN JUAN MAKES ATTRACTIVE PICTURE

U. S. SEA OUTPOST to East Is SHAPED

STANDING out to sea more than a thousand miles southeast of the coast of Florida and 1,100 miles east and somewhat north of Panama lies Puerto Rico, advanced and strategic bastion in the bulwark of American defense.

Puerto Rico is one of the Greater Antilles islands. These islands with their numerous lesser satellites, extending in a great arc virtually from Florida to the northern coast of South America, form the boundary between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. As the easternmost of the larger of these islands, Puerto Rico occupies the position of vanguard in the geographically immense defense task of controlling the eastern approaches to the vastly important Panama Canal.

CARIBBEAN SENTINEL

The United States government is pouring millions of dollars into defense projects at this seagirt outpost. Fortifications, airfields and harbor facilities are being constructed and improved to make the rectangular island—about 100 miles long and 35 miles wide—the fulcrum of an efficient and effective mobile barrier against hostile enemy attack on the otherwise vulnerable canal, or even a flank attack by sea upon continental United States.

Completion of Puerto Rican projects now under way will furnish accommodations for 28,000 army officers and men. A

Puerto Rico becomes powerful Navy base. Native wage scales low. Nazi propaganda penetrates

first-class army air base is being built at Point Borinquen, on the northeast corner of the island. Supplementary army bases stud the island at other points. At the harbor of San Juan, Puerto Rico's capital and principal city, the construction of the Navy's Isla Grande air base is being rushed to a finish.

With these and the supporting defense facilities of the nearby U. S.-owned islands of Culebra, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. John and Vieques, and the U. S. Navy base at Guantanamo, Cuba, the actual defense front of the United States can be projected hundreds of miles into the open Atlantic and coordinated with the defense bases operating from the continent and from the Canal Zone.

COUNTER BLITZKRIEG

From such land bases, the air arm of the United States can reach farther out to sea than the distance from which seaborne hostile aircraft could attack. Enemy surface ships and aircraft carriers operating in this area would risk early detection by air or sea patrol with the resultant danger of destruction by attack

in force before they could get within effective range of their objectives. Even if an enemy succeeded in approaching beyond the outlying defense areas, the narrow navigation passages between the islands would present major and extremely dangerous mine and submarine perils. Finally, the bases themselves would constitute formidable obstacles; and they are close enough to the mainland of the United States to be strongly reinforced on short notice. The strength of this protective arc is being further perfected by the development of American bases in the British possessions of the southern Caribbean, including Antigua, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and British Guiana on the South American mainland.

Thus it appears that the program of national, and even hemispheric defense in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean is taking tangible form. But, looking beyond the dramatic physical aspects of the defense program, and behind the scenic beauty of the island, excusably emphasized in literature aimed at attracting vacationists, only the dullest observer could escape being struck by the unfortunate plight which is the common lot of the vast majority of Puerto Ricans.

INSIDE THE CITADEL

With a population approaching two million, Puerto Rico is crowded and, at least for its realized productive capacity, overpopulated. Compared with approximately 41 people per square mile in the U. S., Puerto Rico has almost 550 people per square mile. Although there are other places where even denser populations live in relative prosperity, such as Belgium—before the Nazi conquest—with its 700 people per square mile, such communities usually have a colonial empire or great natural resources to draw upon. Puerto Rico has neither. The elementary difficulty of feeding so heavy a population from the bounty of its land, of which a great portion is unsuitable to agriculture because of its mountainous character, is additionally aggravated by Puerto Rico's exceptional dependence upon outside commerce, chiefly with the United States.

The poverty of Puerto Rico, as of many lands, is reflected in her wage scales. For a worker in Puerto Rico to live on a standard comparable to that of an ordinary city worker in the United States, it would cost at least as much as in the larger American cities. Yet the scale of wages established within the past year by the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, based upon social considerations as well as the practical and immediate limitations of the island's economy, range from 7½ to 12½ cents an hour. The rate for skilled labor, including foremen, ranges from 15 to 50 cents an hour.

That these wage rates are generous interpretations of the island's "prevailing wage" level appears evident when compared to a schedule of average wages as published by the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Out of the 41 most important industries in the island, the highest average weekly wage is shown at \$13.77. This wage, it is interesting to note, is paid to workers

in the electrical industry. Notwithstanding that unemployment is widespread and chronic, this highest wage was based upon a 53-hour week at 26 and a fraction cents an hour. In other industries the officially reported hourly wage is as low as five cents an hour for adults and less than two cents an hour for minors. The actual unreported wage is frequently even lower.

DANGER OF INFECTION

These few facts are sufficient to suggest the multitude of individual and social ailments which are the constant threat, if not the common experience, of most Puerto Ricans. History records that such circumstances produce discontent and unrest. Successive triumphs of the dictators have demonstrated that the attacks against which democracy must be prepared to defend itself are not confined to physical and military assaults. For this reason the mere existence of such widespread poverty and pitifully low standards of living on the island is a weakness and a handicap to an efficient and total defense. Already the nazi-fascist propagandists are broadcasting the social deficiencies of Puerto Rico to the peoples of South America as an example of what they have to fear from a domination by the "pluto-democracies."

Since propaganda is most effective where truth can be skillfully blended with fiction, the weaknesses of Puerto Rico are peculiarly subject to propagandistic exploitation. Except for the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico is the only important Latin American possession of the United States. From the time of its discovery by Columbus in 1493 until its acquisition in 1898 by the United States, the island was a colonial possession of Spain. Its people are therefore inseparably related in race and culture to those of the Latin American countries. Its strategic importance in the promotion of the "good neighbor policy" in the Western Hemisphere is accordingly high. No less apparent to the militant dictators are the island's potentialities for the creation of discord.

Moreover, the responsibility of the United States for the welfare of the island's people is a heavy one. The territory was taken at the conclusion of the Spanish-American war without regard to the wishes of its people. Puerto Rico is still without a voting representative in Congress, although its citizens were made citizens of the U. S. in 1917 by act of Congress. And while the Puerto Ricans are permitted to elect their own legislature, consisting of a senate and a house—subject to dilution by the appointment of members thereto by the President of the United States—nevertheless, the appointment and control of the executive branch of the island government is exercised from Washington.

In the meantime, while American public opinion has been ignorant or indifferent to the vexing problems plaguing Puerto Rico's people, the nazi-fascist tutors have been diligently informing the peoples of South America of the long-continued and often militant agitation for Puerto Rican independence—a movement concerning

the existence of which few Americans have even been aware. The fact that the propagandists fail to advise their audiences that the independence movement has abated in the face of the peril of domination by the propagandists' own masters does not detract from the effectiveness of the distrust and discord they seek to implant in the Western Hemisphere.

However deep-rooted and real Puerto Rico's problems are, an examination of them discloses that they are not a product of democracy. On the contrary, the greatest hope for their solution lies in the extension and intensification of democracy.

The difficulties besetting Puerto Rico may be grouped under three principal headings. The first is geographical and arises from her insular character and her relatively small area, lacking in extraordinary natural resources. The second is historical, the product of centuries of colonial subordination and the inevitable absorption of the fruits of her industry by absentee beneficiaries, whether royal families, landlords, merchants or pirates. The third is economic, and like most practical difficulties arising out of economics, it has its political aspects.

PEERING INTO A LABYRINTH

The historical causes are now beyond reach, and the geographical status of Puerto Rico is a hard reality which cannot be substantially altered. But the economic structure of the island is subject to change, and it is here that there is room for remedial measures. The overpopulated condition of the island is, after all, only a relative handicap, not an absolute one. This condition is in large part due to the improvement of health stand-

ards and the reduction of mortality rates resulting from a government sponsored health and medical program. Since improved health always constitutes an individual and social asset, complaints which would place primary blame for Puerto Rico's ails upon its density of population may be dismissed as being illogical and evasive of the real and fundamental causes.

CHARTING THE LABYRINTH

These fundamental causes may be more clearly designated as: (1) an over-concentration of wealth, much of which is subject to the age-old evil of absentee-ownership; (2) the instability of the island's sugar-dominated agriculture; (3) the disadvantage under which Puerto Rico suffers when its interests conflict with private interests in the United States and with a foreign policy which sometimes favors other nations more than it does Puerto Rico; and (4) gouging by private profit monopolies.

These elements are intertwined and intermixed with others so that, like oxygen, they rarely exist in a free, simple, easily recognized form. Nevertheless their cumulative influence is conspicuously visible, and by tracing back from effects to their causes each can be spotted. The abnormal malnutrition so normal to most Puerto Ricans is the result of an inadequate diet, consisting principally of rice, beans and dried fish. The mild wonderment provoked by the knowledge of such a meagre subsistence in an overwhelmingly agricultural economy yields to astonishment in the face of the fact that these essential foodstuffs are all imported although Puerto Rico's exports to the U. S. alone include agricultural products

(Continued on page 215)



Courtesy U. S. Department of Interior

WORKERS IN THE PUERTO RICAN FIELDS

St. Louis GETS 1941 GREAT CONVENTION

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Minutes of Meeting of the International Executive Council.

THE regular semiannual meeting of the International Executive Council opened at International Headquarters, Room 613, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on March 3, 1941.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman D. W. Tracy, at 9 a. m. Members present: D. W. Tracy, C. M. Paulsen, Edward Nothnagle, Charles F. Oliver, J. L. McBride, F. L. Kelley, William G. Shord, G. C. Gadbois, Alex. Smalley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and it was moved and seconded that they be approved. Motion carried.

The chairman appointed J. L. McBride and William G. Shord as auditing committee, to go over the audits of the I. B. E. W. and E. W. B. A., as made by W. B. Whitlock, auditor employed by the executive council, and to report back after their examination of the audits.

The members of the executive council reported on their several activities since the last meeting of the council, and after a review and discussion it was moved and seconded, that their actions be approved. Motion carried.

The following applications for pension were examined and all records checked:

PENSIONS APPROVED

I. O. Asher, Louis
I. O. Atherton, Riley M.
I. O. Balling, George A.
I. O. Barnes, W. J.
I. O. Carroll, John C.
I. O. Cole, L. B.
I. O. Crockett, F. T.
I. O. Eib, Henry G.
I. O. Griffith, Clarence
I. O. Hoffacker, John H.
I. O. Holton, Henry R.
I. O. Houck, Thomas J.
I. O. Jackson, W. A.
I. O. Koss, Joseph A.
I. O. Kreibohm, Albert O.
I. O. Kruse, Adolph
I. O. Lanum, Joseph D.
I. O. Mulhern, George F.
I. O. McCarthy, Andrew J.
I. O. Perry, Charles H.
I. O. Raymond, Frank W.
I. O. Reser, B. A.
I. O. Seay, Jim L.
I. O. Singleton, John
I. O. Stevenson, S. P.
I. O. Stiller, Frank
I. O. Wadell, Robert E.
I. O. Wagner, William
I. O. Whitehead, Samuel
I. O. Williams, James W.
I. O. Williamson, John C.
I. O. Woodward, James T.
I. O. Wright, James W.
I. O. Zeiter, Philip

Natal city
wins International meeting
during fiftieth year of union's
life. Council votes great pen-
sion list

L. U. No.

B-1 Cross, Joseph F.
B-1 Gotsch, Otto T.
B-1 Urke, Jacob
B-1 Weidanz, Wm. Henry
B-3 Dale, Frank W.
B-3 Ganzenmuller, Eugene
B-3 Garrigan, Matthew
B-3 Grosjean, William C.
B-3 Lawlor, Charles F.
B-3 Logan, William
B-3 Miller, Eugene B.
B-3 Miller, Henry M.
B-3 Minet, Harry C.
B-3 Mortimer, Charles T.
B-3 Murphy, James E.
B-3 Schmidt, Philip Wm.
B-3 Spafford, Harry F.
B-3 Stagg, Frederick E.
B-3 Turner, Frederick Noel
B-3 Ward, William
B-3 Weigel, Louis A. J.

L. U. No.

B-6 Gleason, Frank H.
B-9 Cassard, George C.
B-9 McCarthy, John M.
B-9 McCullah, Joseph L.
B-9 Schuma, John A.
B-28 Kries, Albert C.
B-38 Dunbar, Louis J.
B-38 Homer, John C.
B-50 Rodas, Andy
B-65 Aiken, Allen D.
B-65 Lindquist, Nels O.
99 Hopkins, Fred L.
103 Brown, William E.
103 Rogerson, John
104 McInnis, Dougald J.
107 Stevens, Cheney B.
122 Carvell, John P.
122 Robison, William A.
B-125 Baldwin, Frank
B-125 Dickson, C. G.
B-125 Faber, M. C.
B-125 Ibbottson, George W.
B-125 Scott, Frank
B-125 Wagner, Charley E.
B-134 Atwood, Charles S.
B-134 Baarman, Christian
B-134 Cleveland, Chester
B-134 Guy, Robert
B-134 Hahne, William
B-134 Jeffers, Martin
B-134 Kehrwald, James
B-134 Klima, Frank
B-134 Mulqueen, John J.
B-134 Murray, John E.
B-134 McMahon, Dennis
B-134 Naumann, J. L.
B-134 Queenan, Thomas
B-134 Ryan, James E.
B-134 Schleter, Louis J.
B-134 Teach, Edward
177 Kitchen, Samuel B.
213 Housley, Charles James
214 Upman, Fred C.
B-232 Cooper, Walter H.
240 McGill, A. P.
247 Shaffer, Adam G.
B-309 Lundstrom, Carl John
333 Rankin, Olen C.
B-438 Beaudett, Henry
B-438 Raleigh, Walter J.
501 Genez, August
501 Haight, Daniel
501 Iverson, Iver H.
581 Tiger, Lank W.
694 Polito, Bruno
817 Farry, Michael
838 Holland, C. N.
838 Montgomery, Charles
953 Sippy, Steve



E. E. INGLES

Vice president for Canada, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been made a director of the Wartime Housing Limited, a branch of the munitions and supply service in the Dominion of Canada. This is a wholly owned government corporation to set up houses for war workers, and will probably expend \$50,000,000. Vice President Ingles had a distinguished article in the Electrical Workers Journal for March on labor's contribution to Canada's war effort.

It was found that the above applicants had the proper requirements as to age and continuous standing, and that their applications were made in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. It was moved and seconded, that their applications be approved, and that the members be placed on pension after they have filled out and filed their special withdrawal card, to be sent them by the International Secretary. Motion carried.

50TH ANNIVERSARY

A committee from Local Union No. B-1 of St. Louis, Mo., composed of the president and business manager of the local union, appeared and made a request in behalf of Local Union No. B-1 with reference to the coming anniversary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. They stated that in November, 1891, the Brotherhood had its birth in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and

(Continued on page 218)

BIRCH CANOE *Poised* on GREAT RIVER

By SHAPPIE

[CASEY'S CHRONICLES OF THE
WORK WORLD]

*"Fer I'm on the road to annywhere
Wid niver a heart ache, divil a care."*

SLIM finished reading the tattered old sporting paper which described Casey's thrilling battle with "Big Smoke"—looked up and gazed at Casey in a faraway manner, as if he was in a deep study. "Come! Out wid it, Slim—what's on yer mind?"

"Jus' this, Terry: Yuh sure got more outa life than most of us are gettin', or ever expect to get. Man! but I woulda liked to have lived back in them days an' been yer pal. How many young fellers woulda turned down the chance to make big money an' see their names sprawled in big letters 'cross the front pages of sportin' papers?"

"Mebbe not manny, Slim, but if ye read the past lives av most fighters, how did they end up? Their money come aisy an' they spent it in dissapatin' 'mong the flock av flatterin' friends that swarmed aroun' thim, like flies aroun' a sugar barrel, but whin, wid money an' health gone, they failed to repeat their successes in the ring, their fawnin' friends soon deserted thim, an' thin', punch drunk, from bein' battered up in futile attempts to come back, they drifted down, lower an' lower, until they ended up in the gutter, wid no wan to lend thim a helpin' hand. Mind ye, Slim, there has been some good clane men in the fightin' game, like Dan Coleman, but they are as few as hen's teeth. Look at the bunch av racketeers that at times has been in control av the sport. Bedads! it wud be hard fer a fighter to be mixed up in that crooked crowd an' live a clane life, so I wud have none av it but meandered on, in me own happy-go-lucky way, until I met William an' whin I adopted him me hull time was taken up in shieldin' him from the cares an' vanities av this wicked world."

"Jus' think of that, Uncle, the sorrow yuh caused our friend Terry an' ruined all his chances fer a quiet life. No wonder yuh hang yer head in remorse. What have yuh got to say fer yerself, huh?" Bill shook his head hopelessly and threw up his hands, but refused to defend himself.

CASEY'S STORY CONTINUES

Well, wid more money in me pockets thin I iver dramed av gettin', to kape out av sight av the riotous bunch av lumber-jacks that was lookin' fer me, I rented a room fer a few days on a side street where only Frank Slade, the Grant boys

Our chronicler begins
new saga of lumber lands in
great Northwest

an' Jules wud know where to find me. Frank Slade come to see me the first night I was there. He said they wud be lavin' in a few days fer home an' wud pick me up. He was s'prised an' disapointed whin I tould him I hadn't made up me mind what I was goin' to do.

"Gosh!" he said. "We promised John an' Mary solemnly that we would bring yuh back, an' think of all yer old friends that'll be disappointed if yer not with us!"

"Come aroun' tomorrow night, Frank," says I, "an' I'll have me mind made up what I'm goin' to do," an' so we parted. Airly nex' mornin' Jules was aroun', fairly bustin' wid importance.

"Bah tonder, Terry! I is got de bes' job w'at is in de hol' countree, fer you an' me. Dat job, she is las' all summer. She is pay beeg, beeg money, more den anny loggin' camp, she is pay. I is work on dat job all las' summer. De boss—hees fron' name is Tanische—he's fine feller. He is say to me, 'Jules, you is want to come long wit' me nex' spreng, on beeg job?'"

"I say, 'Bah Gar, Tan! I is come sure, if not'in' she 'appen.' He is tell to me w'en an' w'ere to fin' heem dis spreng. He is say, also, 'If you is know nodder feller w'at is good wit' dose log wrench (peavie) fetch heem wit' you. W'at you say to dat, Terry? You is come wit' me, huh?'" I tuck a sudden notion, an' said:

"I'll go wid ye, Jules. Whin do we start?"

"Anny time a'er nodder week, Terry. De fader, mudder an' brudder of me is live long way up de reever an' dey is expec' me to come home fer few days. You is come wit' me an' we is 'ave wan fine booly tam, w'at you say, huh?"

"I'm ready annytime, Jules. How do we get there?"

"We is paddle in de canoe, w'at I is kip at de boat house. I is come roun' airly so dat dose logger jack, w'at is try to drink de town dry, is not 'appen to see us. Dey is all de tam 'unt for you, but w'ere you is not, so far, dey is mak' de beeg look."

"All right, Jules," said I. "First thing in the mornin' I'll be ready."

"Dat is suit me, Terry. W'en you is firs' wak' up an' you is look out de window, you is see me, right here on de Johnny spot."

Whin Frank Slade an' the Grants come aroun' that night I tould thim me plans. They was sure disappointed because I was not goin' back wid thim. Good, honest ould Frank grabbed me hand in his two huge paws an' shook it up an' down, an' said:

"Not only us is goin' to miss yuh, Terry, but the hull village 'ull go into mournin'. Better think it over."

UP THE RIVER

"No, Frank, I said. "I don't want to seem ungrateful to all me kind friends, but I've made up me mind an' me an' Jules is goin' to start airly in the mornin' to spend a few days at his home away up the river, an' whin we come down again, there's a job waitin' fer us in a telephone construction camp in Ontario. 'Mimber me to John, Mary, the Dubois family an' the rest. Tell Mary that mebbe some day I'll be after comin' back an' take up me claim on the little ould log cabin."

Afther we had a drink in the nearest saloon, we parted. I tould me landlady I wud be lavin' airly in the mornin' afore annywan was up. I paid her an' she put me up a good big lunch to take wid me.

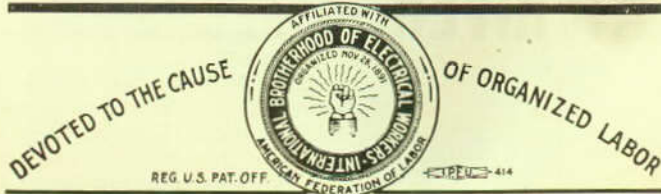
(Continued on page 215)



NORTHERN RIVER

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XL

Washington, D. C., April, 1941

No. 4

Near Home The snow was beating in snarling gusts against his eyes and throat. The wind buzzed in his ears like the snortings of a wild animal. The dark was coming in. "I must not give up," he said, and kept on tramping. Groping in the holocaust for the familiar paths that led to home. After a while his numb arms and legs seemed warm. He felt very much pleased with himself, comfortable, and drowsy. "Why not rest a moment?" he asked, and sank down upon the waiting ice, and closed his eyes.

They found him the next day just 50 feet from his own doorsteps—dead. This minor tragedy happened in the recent blizzard in the Northwest, and it well might be a parable of the entire world, at this hour. Here, too, humanity is tossing about in a holocaust searching for home, and finding it not. And yet, like the victim of the March storm, humanity is surely quite near to its goal, quite near. That goal is integration.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that with radio, airplanes, fast ships, and new economic controls, the world is a physical unity. It is a small world, too. Nightly Cairo, Shanghai, Berlin, Rome, Istanbul, Vichy and London are tied to New York by newscasters.

It was inevitable that some gang would make an effort to control this little world; if not Hitler's gang, then some other. It was inevitable, that the hoodlum, the psychopath, the criminal and crook would undertake to use the methods of the scientist and the engineer to integrate the world, to repossess it for avarice and power, and to rule it. The battle for democratization of the world, therefore, had to take place.

When it is fought out and won, the step away from hoodlumism toward order may be short and swift. The scientific tools seized by Hitler may be appropriated and put to the use of enlightenment, and in this sense humanity may be nearer home, even while it expires, than it thinks.

Morale It should be borne in mind that the chief aim of the United States at this moment is not production and more production, and is not financing

and more financing, but the creation of morale. England did not win at Dunkirk because she had produced great airplanes and good ships. England won because England was imbued with a spirit of victory in the defense of 1,000 years of freedom.

The Grecian army, it is aptly said, is made up of a mule, a rifle and a man. All the mechanized forces of Mussolini availed not, simply because Italian troops had no morale and nothing to fight for, and the Greeks had high morale and democracy to save.

After morale comes production of war materials and the raising of funds to pay for them. It is to be hoped that no one in the government will lose sight of this fact and it must be hoped that no one in the government will lose his grip upon the realities that make for morale. If one-dollar-a-year men, and if veteran bureaucrats of the administration believe that American labor is going to fight for freedom across the seas and lose freedom at home thereby, they are greatly mistaken.

Last fall a number of returned travellers representing the United States government, coming from England to the United States, said forcibly that the British workmen were fighting for social security and increased social security benefits. These are the only things that American labor is going to fight for. They are not going to fight for an order that sees its union organization destroyed in a defense effort merely to please a few old women who rant about patriotic duty.

Little Countries Matching English virility and gallantry we may now add another little country to that select list that includes Finland and Greece. Surely as long as there are any democratic ideals left in this world the bravery of the Finn soldiers, the gallantry of the Greek and the courage of the Serb will be remembered. Merit doesn't and never has necessarily been wrapped up with bigness. We have written in these columns before about the fact that at the International Labor Conferences at Geneva the small countries played an important part. Now we have the vision of small countries defying the Hitler menace with fortitude and intelligence. Moreover, the revolution in Yugoslavia may mark a turning point in the fortunes of battered Europe.

Reflections In a Sallow Eye When we seek to measure the social implications in the wide-spread attack on labor union initiation fees, we get a little melancholy. Nothing has been said in the daily press about profits on defense jobs which, in some instances, have been high for little work done. Nothing has been said about the changes in design by Army engineers which have caused delays and affected cost on defense jobs. Little has been said about the long debates in Congress about lease-lend which have

delayed defense. But columns and columns have been written about labor union initiation fees.

The conclusion is to be reached, therefore, that as far as controlled and manufactured public opinion goes, we have turned the full circle to 1929, and the whole open shop state of mind. In the last analysis the anti-union zealots are contending:

That a workman who has contributed nothing to labor organization should be allowed to pay a small fee in order to get the full benefits of the working conditions created by the union.

This point of view rests upon a concept of unions which we ourselves do not have. It views the union as a kind of loose organization performing a desultory function for tin-cup fees.

Our view of a labor organization is that of a stable, upright and intelligent social institution that confers constant social benefits upon its members. Such a labor organization has assets for its members equal to those conferred by no other institution in the United States. A workman doesn't pay an initiation fee for the right to work, but he pays an initiation fee for the right to participate in these assets, and to say that a labor union has no right to these assets is to undermine certainly the kind of institutions that Americans ought to want to build up in a democratic country. If the state can levy taxes for benefits returned, surely a labor union has a right to charge an initiation fee for benefits given.

Note: Our local unions have not raised their initiation fees on account of the present emergency.

C. I. O. and Strikes William Green told an audience this month that most of the strikes which were attracting so much attention were projected by the C. I. O. This is not exaggeration. One merely needs to consult the front pages of the newspapers to ascertain the truth of this assertion. There is another angle to this fact. Where A. F. of L. strikes have been called, in a few instances, they have been called as a protest against working with the dual C. I. O. organization on defense jobs. Unfortunately the public does not discriminate between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. strikes. Quite rightly the public feels that the principal job at hand is strong and adequate defense. The public believes that nothing should interfere with defense, and they see the strike as a barrier in the way to quick achievement. Unfortunately too, the public does not look beyond the surface fact and discern the bungling of some government departments in permitting conditions to rise on defense jobs that inevitably lead to strikes. This is labor's misfortune.

With the newspapers dinning day after day upon the one chord—strike delays, with the newspapers refusing to publish the great record of success in

building cantonments, new factories for defense production and a majority of them ahead of schedule, the opportunity arises for all the old enemies of labor to capitalize on public opinion and bring in anti-social bills against labor. In one state there have just been introduced in the legislature bills making all defense jobs open shop, setting the initiation fee at \$10 for all unions and requiring that unions incorporate. If such bills became universal, the labor movement would pass out of existence.

Moreover, if labor is shackled by legislation so that free labor unions no longer exist, it will be but a short step to shackling business organizations so that they become useless factors in production, and thereafter the step will still be shorter toward shackling the press. If this were accepted, what would the citizens of the United States be struggling for? Where would democracy be?

It can be seen clearly, therefore, that labor is now caught between two extremes—the industrial fascists who are quite willing to destroy the labor movement in the name of patriotism, and the C. I. O., with its ill-advised strike program based upon Marxist and communist concepts. This is nothing new. The A. F. of L. has always walked the middle path of democracy and been subjected to the same forces that now assail it. It will not be long before public opinion will veer again because we are convinced that the public is permanently addicted to democratic principles.

Adequacy of Labor Supply During the last month the United States has gotten a clear grasp of its defense job. One of the things that appears to be obvious is that the total labor supply will be adequate for the double needs of peacetime and war pursuits. In general there were more men out of work in January, 1941, than there were in December, 1940. The total figure is still around 8,000,000. The shortages are in certain classifications like airplane production, and these shortages are being rapidly overcome by training within the plants.

The problem of labor supply, as has been revealed by the conferences held by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers throughout the country, is one of re-routing of crews in an efficient and sensible way, so that there will be a constant flow of men without loss of time or expense to the workers. Only in a few industries is it necessary to train workers by fractional and dilution methods. The federal apprenticeship program should go on full tilt so that many apprentices can be trained for replacement of skilled mechanics in the years to come.

All of this, of course, has economic implications. It means that the great spending program incident to defense will not provide work for all. It also means that the processes of machine production have made greater inroads on man-power than we first thought.



Woman's Work



AUXILIARY MEANS "A HELPER"

By A WORKER'S WIFE

INTEREST in the formation of women's auxiliaries continues very actively.

With it there is much discussion of the various useful purposes women's auxiliaries may serve in the labor movement. Of course they do not have the force that unions possess as collective bargaining agencies, yet even in the economic field they wield considerable influence. Anyone who thinks of these organizations as mere gossip clubs is going far astray.

An editorial which appeared last month in the Atlanta Journal of Labor, one of the leading labor newspapers of the South, mentions some of the useful work being done by women's auxiliaries in this city and goes on to quote from a talk made by Mrs. Anna P. Kelsey, international president of the Street Railway auxiliary, while visiting Atlanta. Her talk mentions so many worth-while activities that can be included on the program that we are going to quote from it. Mrs. Kelsey explained the purposes of women's auxiliaries thus:

"We were organized for one purpose, that is, to help secure for our families and ourselves better conditions under which we wish to live. In other words, we organized for the purpose of more intelligently performing our share of the work which is necessary in order to secure these better conditions. We have a definite course of study which we follow, the first course being, 'The Principles of Unionism,' which course is couched in simple language, starting from the very beginning of the need of organized labor. It takes our members through all the phases of the labor movement, so that when they have finished this course and have digested it, they have a very thorough knowledge of what organized labor means, and why it is so necessary. If taken at the rate of one lesson per month it will cover 14 months' time. Some of our divisions are taking these lessons over after we have finished with them.

"We urge our members to take an interest in all the labor legislation that is being promoted in their respective states, and also in the national government. We have sent out a course of lessons on the Social Security set-up, which has helped a number of our members to receive benefits which they would have missed had they not understood their rights.

"Our women are learning to conduct proper meetings, how to use parliamentary procedure. They are enlarging their outlook on life, and becoming a greater

influence for good in their communities. I know that some of them are going to be heard from through their legislatures, who may have been lost to the community had they not had the experience of their auxiliary first.

"We have adopted the old standby of Samuel Gompers as our motto, 'Education, organization and affiliation.' So many women have been a decided handicap to organized labor through their lack of understanding of what it means. We are educating some of these women. We hope in time we will have the privilege of helping all our division members' wives to secure this education. We are organizing them into groups so they may study together, and affiliating with other organizations so that we may be a definite and powerful influence in the labor movement.

"Our auxiliaries plan many local social functions for their members, many benefits for their sick and distressed members, both in their own groups and in the division. If some of these benefits were made known it would do your heart good to know such organizations existed. Several of our auxiliaries were instrumental in securing the public votes necessary on matters of vital interest in their own divisions, by committees working in booths on the streets handing out literature and explaining their need for a certain type of legislation. Many of our women members do excellent work as lobbyists during the legislature sessions. In Canada at the present time our auxiliaries are doing invaluable work for their country, in bolstering up the spirits of their soldier boys, by sending needed supplies and words of comfort and cheer to their divisions' enlisted men.

"We are learning to work together, to act together, and in due time our organization will be a real influence in our nation. It is the duty of every division member to see that his women members receive their share of this education, and to insist that they do their share toward helping him to help them. It does not

cost much, and the benefits received are great. If ever organized labor needed all its strength it is now, so let us show this strength before it is too late."

This emphasis on education seems very wise. Too many wives of union men have no conception of the history, the aims, the ideals of trade unionism. Most of them appreciate that their husbands are drawing a higher rate of pay than they would be without organization; but unless they are assiduous readers of the labor papers and magazines they have little information on the rich and colorful chain of events, forces and personalities that has brought forth the labor organization of today. Get up a labor quiz sometime and see how many can identify Homestead, Ludlow, Molly McGuire, Pinkertons, Danbury Hat, Knights, and other words significant in labor history. Without knowing the past you cannot understand the present. Labor has come a long hard way, never without its bitter and powerful enemies, to reach its present position of comparative strength, and it can never maintain that strength by sitting with hands folded.

It would also be valuable to an auxiliary member to listen to a discussion by the business agent of the local her husband belongs to, of the various provisions of a union agreement. Through these provisions the local has drawn up a sort of code for the protection of the average member. If the women could receive friendly discussions of such phases of the union's business from qualified sources, their appreciation would be heightened and much that may now seem mysterious or arbitrary would be clear.

In I. B. E. W. auxiliaries the women have an opportunity to boost a union label which is gradually being placed on a greater number of electrical products, and in participating in union label leagues they should bring the I. B. E. W. label to the front.

Nobody would argue that an auxiliary is not a useful organization, but how useful it may be depends, probably, on the enthusiasm which can be generated among its membership, particularly those chosen for officers, and the intelligence which they use in choosing among the many activities open to such a group. And it is foolish to dismiss the good times that may be enjoyed together as "too trivial," for getting acquainted and cultivating friendships builds the unity that makes any organization effective.

NEW AUXILIARIES

Among locals now getting auxiliary organizing under way are L. U. Nos. B-288, Waterloo, Iowa; B-705, Lincoln, Nebr.; and B-1112, Jonesboro, Ind.

Women's Auxiliary

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

Editor:

The auxiliary business meeting for February was held at 319 S. Spring St., on the evening of the twenty-seventh. The first part of the meeting was given over to Sister Halverson, vice president of the Moulders Union Auxiliary, who gave a talk about the Ramona Garden day nursery for children from one to five years of age. This nursery home was built under the Federal Housing Act but does not have the necessary furnishings. The Moulders Union Auxiliary is helping to furnish the building and our auxiliary voted \$10 to aid in the good cause.

Two members were added to our auxiliary at this meeting, Sister Barnes, a new member, and Sister Rucker, a former member, who has recently returned from Seattle.

A letter from the Medford local asking for help in forming a ladies' auxiliary was voted to be answered and a copy of our constitution and by-laws sent.

Our auxiliary has taken a step up and henceforth will have stationery with the auxiliary's name, etc., printed on it.

On Wednesday, March 12, the auxiliary social for March was held at the home of Sister Rucker, 1738 Phillips Way. Under the supervision of Sister Underwood, first vice-president and chairman of the social committee, a most delicious potluck luncheon was served. Five hundred was played after lunch, first prize being awarded to Sister Barnes, and the consolation prize to Sister Gahagan. Those present were Sisters Pierce, Barnes, Thomas, Winslow, Rucker, Lester, Koepke, Ohlman, Adrian, Chewings, Underwood, Koeb, Silkwood, and Gahagan. Three small people also enjoyed the day in their own way, namely, Charles Rucker, son of Sister Rucker, and Ricky and Bobby Koeb, sons of Sister Koeb.

The ways and means committee, consisting of Sister Smith, second vice president and chairman, and her helpers, Sisters Frizelle and Lester, realizing that it's money that makes the world go round, gave a sock social on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, March 17, at the Labor Temple. Each sock sold brought the sum of 35 cents into the auxiliary treasury, for, tucked away in its oft-times spacious depths, were tasty sandwiches and other edibles, which, combined with the other viands served by the ladies, made a substantial meal, and well worth the small sum charged. Of course, these socks were not those worn by man, but of various colors, and fashioned and sewed by the ladies' own deft fingers. The delicious coffee served was the new Nescafe, the powdered kind so quickly made, demonstrated by Mrs. Frost. The guests were reminded of old Saint Patrick and the Emerald Isle through the shamrock emblem to be pinned on and larger ones for table decorations, and even green and white candies and ice cream. Those partaking of this pleasant meal were Helen and Verne Adrian, Mabel and H. E. Garmen, Elizabeth and Oscar Chagnon, Grace and Charlie Arisman, Hester and Frank Smith, Marie and J. W. Flynn, Bernice and J. R. Duke, Gertrude and Harry Underwood, Cora and Fred Ohlman, Gertrude and Jack Pierce, Clara and James Lester, Pearl and William Thomas, Etna and G. A. Koepke, Jean Ritchie and Henry R. Harrison, L. O'Brien, Veva Frizelle and Edith Gahagan.

3629 Atlantic St. MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. B-79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

I see by the last WORKER that there are four auxiliaries in New York state and 35 in the United States. That is a great deal more than one year previous but I wonder why more women whose husbands are union men in various communities do not get together and form an auxiliary. From a "little acorn a mighty oak will grow," you know. All of you women have a great deal in common especially as your husbands are union men and in an auxiliary there are many chances to do good and much opportunity for recreation and fun. Our auxiliary would be glad to assist if it were in our power to do so.

Our auxiliary received a communication from a sister auxiliary asking us to prepare a petition signed by our members in agreement and send it to the Food Administration at Washington, D. C., in regard to the rising cost of living essentials due to the

defense program. The situation in the United States at the time of the first world war warns us that the same thing may happen again and even at this early date there are indications that it will happen unless we citizens voice our protests to the proper channels.

The people who suffer most from the rising costs are not the defense workers, whose wages are very generous in such times but the people who have standardized wages with advances few and far between. These people can not stretch their budgets to take a boost in prices for food, rent, clothing, etc. To fair-minded people it seems unjust and it is up to us to prevent it if possible by writing to the proper branch of our government which will investigate and remedy the situation if possible.

At the last meeting of March our auxiliary planned a covered dish supper, to which the Brotherhood is invited, to be held in our meeting rooms on April 4. At this time the

(Continued on page 219)



—Courtesy National Association Service.

Economy Plus Convenience

By SALLY LUNN

Tuck a few cans of corned beef away on your emergency shelf—they'll come in handy when you don't want to bother going to the meat market. You'll also find canned corned beef is one of the most economical ways you can buy meat, in these days of rising prices, as it is all tender, pre-cooked meat with no bones or waste. And when you put a meal like this on the table you'll enjoy economizing.

Individual Corned Beef Loaves

- 1 12-oz. can corned beef, shredded
- 1 egg, raw
- 1 cup grated raw potato
- ½ cup dry bread crumbs
- 2 tablespoonfuls minced green pepper
- 1 teaspoonful salt
- 2 tablespoonfuls minced onion
- ½ teaspoonful pepper
- 6 or 8 hard-cooked eggs, if desired

Combine the ingredients and mix well. Divide into 6 or 8 equal portions and shape each around a shelled hard cooked egg, if the stuffed loaves are desired. Otherwise, shape only the corned beef mixture. Place the loaves in buttered individual baking dishes (or muffin rings). Bake 1 hour at 350 degrees. Serve while hot, with the following sauce:

Cheese Sauce with Canned Peas

- 2 cups medium white sauce
- 1 No. 2 can peas
- ½ cup diced American cheese

Combine ingredients in top of double boiler. Cook until cheese is melted and serve hot. Note: To conserve vitamins, use the liquid from the canned peas in the white sauce instead of part of the milk.



Correspondence



PFU 414

L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-1 marches on to greater heights, enjoying the most harmonious times in years.

This year (1941) means 50 years of organization, and in good old St. Louis is where this thing started, and where the anniversary is going to be celebrated with an electrical show unsurpassed by anything ever held here.

Why? The secret is out, Local No. B-1 is to have the I. B. E. W. fiftieth anniversary convention, combined with our show, which will be held for one week in October, a time that St. Louis and the delegates from the entire United States and Canada who attend will never forget.

St. Louis is quite a show place for tourists, with its large zoo at Forest Park, Shaw's Garden, excursion boat, etc. You'll just have to come and see for yourself.

I've written much about our business representatives, but it is none too much for the job they are doing. Now I have a little to say about Frank Jacobs (big fellow who sits on the rostrum with mallet in hand, the one who conducts the meetings and keeps order), you know who I mean, the president. In all seriousness, this fellow's job is no small one, with about 1,600 members, though not all attending meetings at the same time. Some have separate meeting nights and, of course, Frank must be there. That means many nights a week. This fellow, the president, doesn't kick because the business has to be transacted to keep the organization going and he's the one to do it 100 per cent.

Excerpt from a talk by Business Manager James Morrell:

"If your heart is in the union, in heaven's name work for it, stand by its laws and those elected officers who represent it. An ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of lip service. If you must growl, condemn and eternally find fault, be sure you are right, because no one is infallible, and the shoe may fit you better than the person you denounce. When you are on the outside looking in and your audience is your own conscience, damn us to your heart's content. But as long as you are a part of the Brotherhood, stand by it. In union is strength."

M. ("MACK") McFARLAND,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Will you kindly publish the following article as correspondence from L. U. No. B-3, which has been prepared by Brother Frederick V. Eich, an officer of the educational committee of L. U. No. B-3:

Eight months is a long time in anyone's life. None realize this better than the employees of the Leviton Manufacturing Company who have been on strike for that length of time. The loyalty and steadfastness of these people are worthy of the admiration and acclaim of all members of organized labor.

Remember, Brothers, these people had never been organized before nor had they received any benefits of organization so that

they might have had experience to give them courage to persevere. In spite of this, they have voted unanimously, time after time, against accepting the miserable offers of their employers. Remember, too, that these people had no resources of their own to fall back on, when the miserable wages they had received stopped coming in. Their average wage was \$18 per week for a total of 1,600 people, so you can see for yourself that even the better paid were not well paid.

This low income made it necessary for every member of a family, able to do so, to work that there might be enough to provide the minimum necessary for existence, and what an existence! Compelled to live in old tumble-down tenements with only the most meager of conveniences! In many cases compelled to depend on oil stoves and lamps for light, heat and cooking because they could not afford to pay for gas and electricity. Since the strike many of them have been dispossessed for nonpayment of rent simply because the \$7 per week strike benefit is barely enough to buy only the plainest kind of food.

None of these cases, however, has gone without help. In every case collections have been taken up, benefits held or some means found to get a new home, medical attention or whatever was needed for the afflicted family.

Bad as the living conditions were the working conditions were so bad that to read of them is enough to make one first, sick, and then so angry that no effort that will help these people is too great. An example of what the conditions were follows, a full report would take more space than the JOURNAL could spare.

"Forced collections were made from female employees with which to buy presents for foremen. Others testify that sums from 50 cents to \$1.50 were continually missing from the pay envelopes. Others were forced to make 'loans' to certain foremen which were never repaid."

There is plenty more of the same, Brothers, but as mentioned before, space is limited.

With the Leviton Company we have also the Marks Products Company, practically a subsidiary, making the same sort of materials and depending on Leviton for certain parts needed for Marks products.

The Triangle Conduit and Cable Company and the Bishop Wire and Cable Company employees are also still on strike and holding fast, though they, too, have been out eight months.

The Bishop Wire and Cable Company is offering only passive resistance, seeming content to await the outcome of the "all out" efforts of the Triangle Company to break the strike.

The Triangle Company, in addition to strikebreakers, armed guards and false propaganda in the newspapers, have, with the assistance of the District Attorney of Queen's county, had our business manager, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Assistant Business Manager Fred Hansen, Business Representative Edward J. McAlinn, and 13 members of the local indicted for conspiracy and inciting to riot under an ancient statute

that had not been invoked for over half a century. Realizing the weakness of this indictment the district attorney had the grand jury bring in superseding indictments charging, "riot and conspiracy."

A vital blow against labor will have been struck if these indictments are sustained, for briefly summed up it will mean that both members and officers of a labor union can be held liable for the actions of any individual member of the local that goes off the deep end in the course of a strike and throws a rock or busts a strikebreaker on the nose. With that weapon at hand it will be a simple matter for the owner of a struck plant to hire a few "finks" to start an argument so that he may have the union officials thrown into jail.

This is a very serious matter, Brothers, especially at this time when the advertiser-controlled press is burning up the presses with articles demanding "strike control," and their stooges in Congress are giving their all for dear old capital.

(Continued next month)

JERE P. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

In looking over our membership after our forty-eighth anniversary, I find we have quite a few members who are sons of some of our deceased members, and quite a few sons of our contractors and some just coming into the local are sons of our present members, for you can see the boys getting a little gray around the ears or very little hair on the top of the head. We can see we are getting older when we see the members that we have worked quite a few years with coming into the meeting with the sons alongside of them. I surely was surprised when I saw our president, Art Illig, with his son nearly as tall as he is.

But checking up with our business manager, Charles Caffery, I find that the draft has taken many of our apprentices, many of them sons of our members, so these meetings of fathers and sons will have to be postponed until after all the boys come back.

I hope the contractors will not forget these boys and will have a place ready for them when they return. I know we have a good class of contractors around Springfield and our officers have everything up and up in regard to the future of our young boys who are in the draft and the ones to go later on.

Springfield is still holding its own in regard to work, and now that the cold weather has gradually left us we hope that April will get the work going strong again on the airbase job, for it surely was an uncertain job all winter and the members lost plenty of time from the weather. I hope all our members out of town are in good shape and my old friend, Ed McBride, away out in Panama, is in good condition.

E. MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Well, as spring is just around the corner, work has begun to show up a bit—I mean work other than defense work.

We have quite a few men at Charlestown, Ind., on the powder plant job and we want to thank our sister L. U. No. 369, of Louisville, Ky., for being able to take care of so many of our boys who were loafing.

We are now getting calls for men for a defense job in our territory which is a navy ammunition dump at Burns City, Ind. We have 31 men now at work, mostly linemen, and expect to place quite a few more later on.

We have another job, an ammonia plant for the army at Henderson, Ky., which is just seven miles south of here with a free bridge over the Ohio. This job will not be ready for our men for at least 60 days at the earliest.

I sure get riled up when I see all this propaganda on high initiations. This local has had their existing fees in effect for over 16 years and have had no complaint as yet about them except from columnists who don't know what it's all about.

I suppose the older members who have carried the load and paid the freight up until now are to turn it over to these men who have never contributed a penny towards the higher wage scales, shorter hours and decent working conditions we now enjoy—they are willing to come in and enjoy them at no cost. NO SOAP!

Every member who has a card of any age at all has built up other assets in the form of his \$1,000 insurance and his pension of \$40 per month. We are supposed to let them in for a song so that they can soon be eligible for these benefits.

Any man who has carried a card for a period of 20 years in this Brotherhood has paid at least \$720 in dues alone, let alone assessments and his original initiation fee. That can easily be computed from the fact that our minimum dues are \$3 per month, and how about those who pay \$5 per, or better?

And yet they want these men to be allowed to get in for a cheap initiation fee.

The writer of this has been a member of the International Brotherhood for nearly 42 years and taking a \$3 per month minimum, I have paid in \$1,509 in dues alone, and the greater part of that time, my dues and assessments would make it nearer a minimum of \$5 per month which would total close to \$2,500—and then they say, I have assets in this organization. I have!

E. E. HOSKINSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-17, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

After hearing the Workmen's Compensation law get roundly cussed, I decided it would be a good topic to write something about. In 1880 the British Parliament enacted the first known law intended to protect employees beyond the common law interpretation, and place the liability with the employer.

Since that time many laws have been enacted in all industrial countries making it compulsory for the employer to insure or give proof of his ability to take care of his employees when injured, and for some diseases incurred while in his employ.

Thirty-two years later the state of Michigan Workmen's Compensation Law was enacted. As was the intent of the first law in 1880, it was to promote the welfare of the people of this state, relating to the liability of employers for injuries or death sustained by their employees while at work.

READ

Camp Forest is built, by L. U. No. B-429.

Initiation fees, by L. U. No. 16.

Pegler—verbal saboteur, by L. U. No. B-124.

Railroad conditions vs. others, by L. U. No. 887.

Death of member in action—In Memoriam, by L. U. No. 1037.

Rigid conduit as standard, by L. U. No. 68.

Comments on employment service cooperation, by L. U. No. B-102.

Union label in Chicago, by L. U. No. B-713.

Unions and strikes, by L. U. No. B-28.

Workmen's compensation, by L. U. No. B-17.

Full cooperation on defense, by L. U. No. 131.

Electrical Maintenance Society, by L. U. No. 697.

Floor etiquette, by L. U. No. B-1073.

Progress in Memphis, by L. U. No. B-474.

Labor power, by L. U. No. B-86.

Big railroad union meeting, by L. U. No. 205.

Comment on regional meeting, by L. U. No. 728.

Canada's war effort, by L. U. No. 348.

Restrictive legislation, by L. U. No. 363.

CIO responsibility for strikes, by L. U. No. 617.

Lively letters, as lively as ever written for or carried by any publication.

The law in its present form calls for compensation to be paid at the rate of two-thirds of the employee's weekly pay, not to exceed \$18, nor less than \$7 per week. In addition the employer must furnish reasonable medical, surgical and hospital services and medicines when they are needed. These additional services are to run for a period of 90 days from date of injury.

When an employee dies as a result of an injury, or is killed outright, compensation is paid at the same rate as for injury over a period of 300 weeks; except that when compensation payments have been made prior to death due to the injury those payments may be deducted from the amount to be paid. Should death result from the injury, the employer must pay a reasonable burial expense, not to exceed \$200, in addition to the regular compensation.

His excellency, Murray D. Van Waggoner, Democratic governor of Michigan, has presented a bill, known as the "Governor's Bill" to the House of Representatives. If passed it will raise the compensation benefits to \$24 per week, and will cover all occupational diseases as well as injuries.

The possibility of passage or defeat rests with the two legislative bodies, which are predominantly Republican.

I sincerely hope the time will come in

the not too distant future, when an employee will receive full pay when injured, and if incapacitated he will receive the same rate of pay regardless of occupation, and must be kept employed by same employer, reorganization or sale of business notwithstanding.

As was previously stated, an employer must furnish satisfactory proof of solvency and financial ability to pay compensation or purchase insurance from an authorized liability company.

With many insurance companies competing for this revenue they offer as attractive a rate as they can. It is only natural for an employer to purchase protection instead of assuming this risk himself.

This is all very good except as it affects the employee. The insurance companies in offering low rates base them on a minimum of risk. As a result an age limit is placed on employees. One employer refuses to hire men past 36 years of age for a certain kind of work. I know of one case where a man was laid off (discharged) at 47 years of age. When he demanded a reason for his being discharged he was told "You are getting along in years, and your bones are becoming brittle. A little fall would result in a serious accident."

I understand this condition doesn't prevail in every state. I've been told that one state handles its own compensation without help from liability companies and the age limit is almost non-existent. Also the death benefit is much higher than it is in the state of Michigan.

From an authoritative source I have learned that Michigan has the power and legal machinery all set up to take over and run its own compensation system, but for some reason it has been held in abeyance.

It might be well to look into this matter, for it seriously affects nearly every working person. Much could be written about the compensation law but time and space will not permit.

However, I will take the liberty to suggest that all of the members secure a copy of the law and read it. When an unprecedented interest is shown in something it usually gets the responsible people to wondering. Why?

It is impossible for me to complete this article without mention of our organization progress.

This was told me in confidence by Business Manager Hedgecock, so I'll pass it along to you, also in confidence. When Jack took office in July 1940 he said, he hoped to bring the membership of Local No. B-17 up to 1,000 by the end of his first year in office. He has accomplished this and more during the first nine months. He will undoubtedly aim for 1,200 for July 1, 1941. More power to him. Anyone who works as hard as he does deserves to be successful.

I'm told the women's auxiliary is doing quite well, but many of the ladies are conspicuous by their absence.

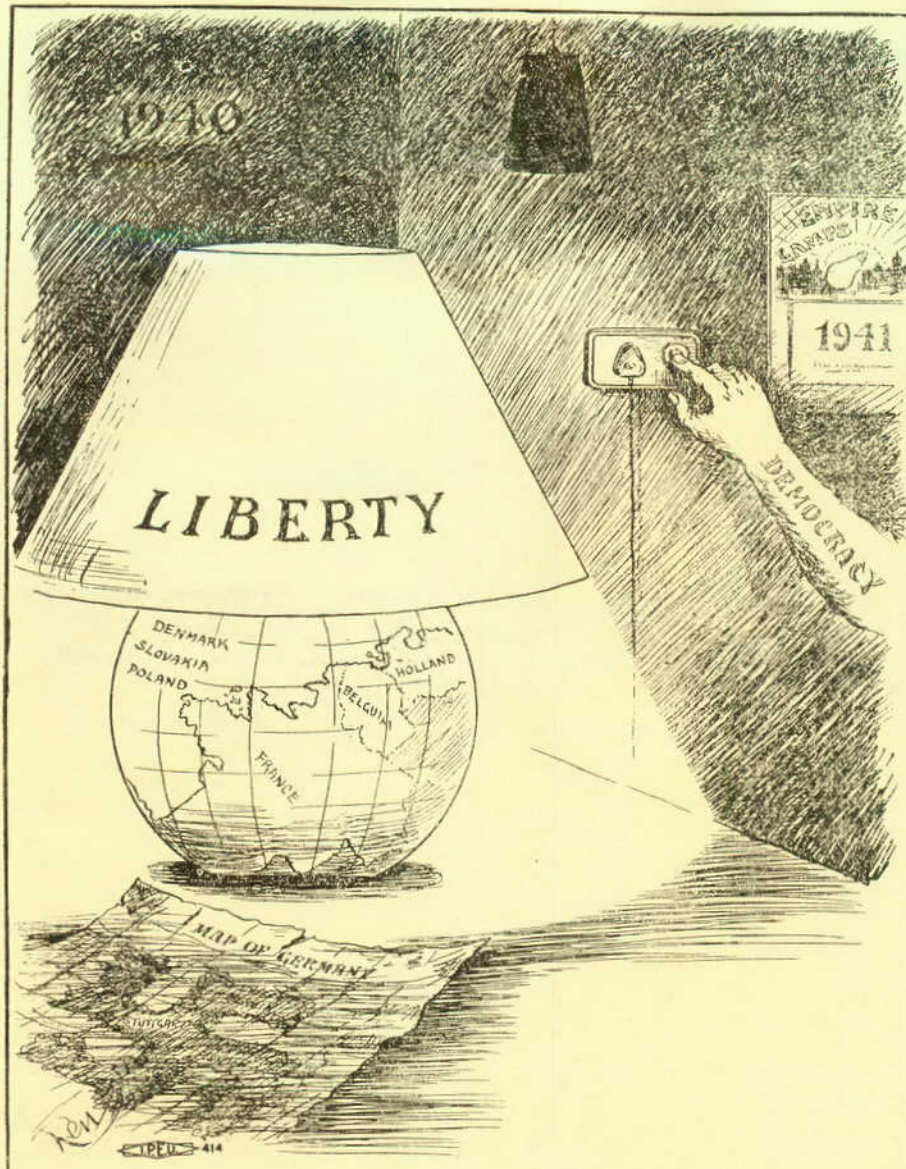
The following is for the men only: Why not give friend wife a night out? From all accounts the women have been having some excellent fun at their meetings. It's been said, a change is as good as a rest, make it easy for ourselves.

J. MCCARTHY,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

As we view the news in the daily papers we note that the subject of strikes is greatly stressed, especially as it pertains to the defense program. Everyone will readily agree that in times like the present a strike is deplorable. Regardless how just and how righteous may be the cause, in so far as the



Courtesy Electrical Trades Journal, London

union involved is concerned, the organization goes to bat with two strikes on it when it quits work on a defense project. This is seized by our enemies and they don't lose time in making quite an issue out of it. Strikes at the present time put labor on the spot.

Every effort should be put forth to adjust all grievances amicably and without any tieups. Every conceivable device should be employed in adjusting disputes. Take note that no one points out the great number of projects, jobs and programs that are settled and adjusted amicably, peaceably and justly day in and day out. But let there be but one strike, no matter how small, before it is over it is magnified away out of proportion and all the good work done previously is soon lost sight of. Everyone involved is considered a racketeer and a red and unpatriotic in the bargain. We don't mean to advise anyone to permit their organization to be trodden underfoot or to allow an unscrupulous employer to take advantage of the times to chisel on conditions, hours or wages. We must above all maintain our self respect as men. But first consideration should be the welfare of our country.

Internal disputes or jurisdictional disputes are the most deplorable pests that come along to plague organized labor. Of all the troubles besetting any labor outfit this one is about

the worst. It is about on the same level as a family dispute whereby greater harm is done the family by its own members than could ever be done by outsiders. This form of disagreement should positively be abolished and every effort should be stressed towards eliminating such strife. When our enemies can point their scornful fingers and show the world that we can't agree among ourselves it certainly is a deplorable picture. Why should we continually tolerate this form of bickering among labor organizations? Can't we see the truth of the adage that a "house divided against itself must fall"?

The greatest need today is speed in getting our materials, munitions, planes, etc., in order to attain our object in this great national effort of ours. Let's not retard this program and play into the hands of our unscrupulous enemies. Let it not be said that labor will not back our government and our President. Let us prove again that genuine patriotism wells from the lowly laborer and not from that type of dollar-a-year man made famous by the last World War.

Again we wish to stress that times like the present don't permit actions that are injurious, especially to the local playing host, to go along unnoticed. It just isn't playing the game fairly to our local.

Our local has been noted at all times for

being fair, in fact, treating a visiting Brother with greater consideration than a local man. Bear in mind Local No. 28 doesn't lose sight of the fact that these missteps have not been in the majority and the organization gratefully appreciates the assistance rendered by all the sister locals.

That article on the Grand Coulee Dam was both interesting, fascinating and timely. It made very absorbing reading, especially as we had the pleasure of listening to the opening ceremonies on the radio. More power to our country in more ways than one.

We learn that our business manager has an additional problem on his hands. Carl hasn't solved the problem of handling women, especially when they come up to the office seeking membership and jobs for their husbands. The ladies can at times be unfair and unreasonable.

Brother Palmer, of L. U. No. 26, is somewhat of a speed demon, we learn. That boy learned his lesson in Delaware. We don't recall at present what that lesson cost him, but it was costly, we guess.

Brother John Mooney has his two boys learning the trade and John is of the opinion that is sufficient reason to get his name published in the JOURNAL. We agree with him.

Brothers Ed Garmatz and Jean Lappelle are deciding on a combination to team up on the horses. At present we haven't heard of their decision.

Brother Anthony Love Lynch, of Wilkes-Barre, dropped on us and paid L. U. No. 28 quite a visit. We're sorry we missed the boy. We note that Doc Dougherty, of L. U. No. 654, had quite a newsy article and a fine letter in the book last month.

Bob Rhinedollar has the knack of talking the mess hall boys in the army out of a meal. Only Bob's chicken dinner turned out to be liver and onions.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

It has been some time since Local No. 53 has participated in the news but here goes. We are happy to say that a new agreement has been perfected between the committee of Local No. 53 and the Board of Public Utilities and its management, Mr. James D. Donovan, who was also as president of the Chamber of Commerce instrumental in landing one of the big bomber plants now in process of being erected in the Fairfax Industrial District of Kansas City, Kans. This plant will cost between eight and 10 million dollars and will employ from 10 to 15 thousand employees. Other defense projects are also in process of construction.

We received a 40-hour guarantee per week for all line gangs, with time and one-half for overtime, double time Sundays and holidays, with vacation and sick leave for all employees and 7½ per cent increase in salary to all other employees. So this has been real progress made by the committee.

Local No. 53 has a new business manager, Harry Kaelin, who is ever on the job, and from all reports, doing things and bringing in many new members. He is and has been busy on the Higginsville and Lake City jobs. The Higginsville job is almost completed but the Lake City job, a government training camp for selective service training, is just in the making and Brother Kaelin has it all lined up with the contractor.

The Board of Public Utilities will add another \$2,500,000 addition to its plant. Its ever-increasing load has made it one of the finest plants in the country, one that does not cost the tax payers a cent. We have very cheap rates for electricity as well as water,

and a plant worth well over \$20,000,000. The members of the board who are responsible for its successful operation are Lawrence E. Wilson, James Beggs, Charles Lowder, George Long and James DeCoursey.

James D. Donovan, manager, with many years service at the helm has more than 525 employees on the pay roll, which makes this quite an establishment as far as city-owned and managed property is concerned.

Brother Swisher, a lineman with many years service, has resigned and is now in San Diego, Calif.; a good lineman and a good fellow with it. He had many friends here.

Brother G. Hopkins was off over three months, is now back on the job.

Brother Eugene Orr has been off for some time. We hope he is back with us soon.

H. L. SCHONE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Some years ago when building construction took a nose dive into a slump unparalleled for generations past, there appeared in the electrical trade a so-called substitute for rigid conduit—thin wall steel tube. The object of its introduction was, of course, to open a market for a product that would displace to some degree, labor costs in construction, by supplying a substitute suitable for protection of conductors in locations not generally subject to abuse. In late years, however, due probably to pressure sales methods and partial neglect of those connected with our trade, thin wall tube installations have been encroaching upon certain fields of construction that should definitely specify rigid conduit. True, rigid conduit can come to grief under the combined force of ball pen and bull point but its resistance is greater and the wireman's grief less, when used, particularly in all-fireproof construction. Thin wall finds its way through "alternate specification clauses" into numerous concrete slab jobs, where, considering the precaution necessary to protect stubs and alter work for relocated partitions its practicability is found wanting and its labor cost greater.

It was gratifying to find S. H. Kress Co. specifying rigid conduit exclusively upon recent store construction in our locality, and now, the National Biscuit Co., erecting a modern establishment here, stipulates rigid conduit as the exclusive method for protection of conductors; the architects in each instance have their headquarters in New York City. It would appear that code regulations could be enacted that would more clearly define limitations concerning usage of thin wall tube; the field for hard pipe and thin wall is broad enough for each to find their practical place in construction.

We view with great interest a communication received from the Los Angeles local relative to a prospective plan for increasing pension benefits. Considerable interest was aroused several years ago through the columns of this JOURNAL, looking to the possibility of a more liberal return to those qualifying at 65. Our I. O., however, stated plainly—We cannot afford it—adding that increased revenues must be forthcoming from members before increased benefits could safely be granted.

The boys on the coast who are fostering the adoption of increased benefits are deserving of great credit for their perseverance in furthering legislation in Brotherhood affairs that will strengthen member morale and continue to keep our I. B. E. W. in the front rank of progressive organizations. Our present pension benefit arrangement was not evolved over night, those responsible for its adoption, too, spent

many a weary hour in efforts to stimulate enthusiasm in this cause and link it with our various trade benefits.

A generation ago the late Ed. Evans of Chicago in conjunction with associates of Local No. 134 devoted time and effort unlimited to the cause of vocational trade school training and old age pensions. Many a pensioner within or without union ranks can thank the pioneers in trade organizations for present day benefits, whether they be union, state or national allotted. Major social gains in this country first had their inception in trade groups such as the I. B. E. W. Electrical workers seemingly possess undaunted perseverance in their efforts to improve conditions where they can substantially be improved. Our International Office, ultra conservative as it may appear at times, too, reflects that spirit, having proven over a long period of years that mature judgment is the parent of substantial progress.

Other than construction of a number of temporary type office buildings upon the site of the small arms plant, no activity is taking place yet, regarding permanent buildings.

JACK HUNTER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Please notice all local unions, especially in the eastern part of the country, there is a state of difficulty existing between Local No. 70 and the Utilities Line Construction Company, of Jenkintown, Pa., due to the refusal of said company to sign an international agreement to employ only union men wherever they may have work for them.

The said company has had since last summer to negotiate an agreement so the four line construction crews operating on the properties of the Potomac Electric Power Company, who were members of Local No. 70, were pulled off the job, along with crews in Pennsylvania and New York states. If you have any utilities crews operating in your neighborhood take the necessary steps to prevent the work from going on. We, as members of our organization, cannot afford to let any one beat down our standards of living or reduce our earning capacity.

Our great organization—and it is great because we have the courage of our convictions—is celebrating a half century of progress, a progress wrought with hardships, privations and self-denials, but out of which has come an organization which has stood the acid test and is second to none in the labor field.

One phase, pertaining to the electrical industry, which has been overlooked in the past, but which will prove to be a decided asset to our organization, is the tree trimmers engaged in line clearance work for public utilities.

The trimming industry is fast becoming an art and requires the services of men who are expertly trained for such work, and most work is supervised by a tree warden. The day of cut and slash, as some of our old timers can recall, is past.

Local No. 70 enjoys the unique distinction of being the first to negotiate an exclusive contract with a company engaged in line clearance work for public utilities. So, you stump jumpers, forget your prejudice, and admit these men into our organization, if they are working for a contractor. They make good timber and take an interest in what goes on in the organization and will work hard to further the interests of the organization.

The tree men in our vicinity are negotiating their third agreement with their com-

pany and each one gains something for the men.

Our linemen have been well taken care of by the defense program and they are hoping that it will continue for some time. The employees of the Potomac Electric Power Company are still holding out but we have a handful of the old stand-bys who continue to keep up the good work and so keep the fires burning. And so ends this tale.

WILLIAM BOLLIER,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

L. U. No. 80 has called upon me once more to be their press secretary. I surely feel honored, because this time I was drafted to be the Voice of 80. I hereby promise that I will give the boys something to read each month as I have in the past year of 1940.

I visited the housing project over in Portsmouth that Brother V. D. Smith had in charge for Batte Electric Co. The job is almost completed.

If some of you Brothers remember, I stated some time ago that the 4:30 whistle was a good cure for indigestion.

One of our Brothers who has recently been elected vice president of the Building and Construction Trades Council, has gone to work on the Sarah Leigh Hospital job in the hope that he will be cured of that dreaded disease, indigestion! But anyway, let's give that Brother a big hand, because he is on the water wagon. More power to him, in his new duties as vice president of the Building Trades Council.

I attended a meeting in Newport News, Va., on March 23. A good many of the international representatives were there and a very interesting meeting it was. It was a joint special meeting of Norfolk and Newport News Building Trades Councils.

Spring is upon us again and I guess Brother Peebles of Greensboro, N. C., is getting ready for his spring plowing again.

Brother J. E. Nelson, who came in here on a traveler, we're sorry to report that he is again back home because he had his tonsils taken out. Hope to see him back very soon.

Brother W. L. Courtney, who has been at Fort Story, is out and on the job again. He was confined to his room for over a week.

Brother James A. Burnet has also been off of his job because of a fall. I hope by the time he reads this he will be back at work.

Brother Herby, of L. U. No. 734, our sister local, has been boasting of the big membership they have. Well, I wish to inform Brother Herb they are not doing much better than L. U. No. 80, for we have over 300 members now.

Local No. 80 has had the pleasure of welcoming into its membership in the past two months the following new Brothers: J. A. Burnett, E. L. True, J. A. Bethune, Ernest Rauber, Thomas Hayward, E. L. Alley, E. H. David, Robert Pyles, W. C. Cooke, A. C. Hogge, E. McCullough, Arthur N. Mayo, B. G. Allison, E. N. Seymore, H. M. Thomas, M. G. Nelson, H. G. Spence, W. S. Ewing, and H. M. Flore.

Also Brothers J. A. Tolenda, D. R. Kinney, O. C. Norwood, W. B. Stallworth, R. B. West, H. W. Wallace, Forest Matter, L. W. Haney, O. C. Winslow, O. B. Cooke, and Woodrow Wilson were obligated in March. The following Brothers were obligated March 27: W. D. Tilley, J. H. Young, R. W. Able, E. Toth, R. P. McVey, F. L. Burnett, R. C. Sousley, F. W. Ponselle, B. R. Owen, George Cottingham, W. L. Perry and S. L. Dunn. We hope they will make good members



The crew at the Hospital Barracks at Fort Story, Va. They are certainly a husky-looking bunch, or should we say hungry looking. Ha! ha!

and we offer our help in any way we can to aid them.

Brothers John Russell, our business manager, and Henry Tarrel, our recording secretary, surely returned a splendid report on their recent trip to Philadelphia, to the national defense conference. They reported it was a very orderly meeting and everything went smoothly.

I believe Brother Fred Russell has X-ray eyes, for the first time he took a punch on a punch board he won the major prize, a sweater.

There seems to be a good many members coming to Norfolk looking for work. There is a little work here, but we also have members to place on the jobs.

So, Brothers of other locals, to save you time and money, don't come in here. If at any time we need any men, that's what we have a business manager for. He will get in touch with the local where he thinks he may acquire men. More next time.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

(Continued from last month)

THE PARLIAMENTARY FORMULA

It is important to know the function of each motion in the formula, since the amendability of questions, the debatableness of questions, the secondableness of motions, and the weight-of-vote on questions are determined by their functions.

FUNCTIONS OF MOTIONS

I. TO KEEP THE ASSEMBLY INTACT.

1. To perpetuate the life of the assembly.
2. To stop work.
3. To mete out punishment for misdemeanors.
4. To grant priority rights to questions.

II. TO MEET PARLIAMENTARY CONTINGENCIES.

5. To correct errors in parliamentary procedure.
6. To submit written or printed material.
7. To evade the issue.
8. To legalize a parliamentary irregularity.
9. To simplify a proposition.
10. To reveal or to conceal vote of members.

III. TO TEST THE VALIDITY OF PRIMARY PROPOSITIONS.

11. To kill a proposition without a hearing.
12. To defer consideration until a convenient time.
13. To stop or to prevent debate.
14. To make orders of the day.

15. To provide for intensive study of the question.

16. To modify a proposition.

17. To kill a question after allowing a hearing.

18. To reinstate a proposition.

IV. TO INTRODUCE PRIMARY PROPOSITIONS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

19. To carry out the purpose of the assembly.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FORMULA

This part of the formula gives a detailed illustration of the fundamentals of motions and questions. It may be used for purposes of ready reference, although the fundamentals should be thoroughly mastered.

FUNDAMENTALS OF MOTIONS

ROMAN ONE GROUP

1. Fixing the time of next meeting—*a.* Amendable. *b.* Not debatable. *c.* Secondable. *d.* Majority.
2. Adjournment—*a.* Not amendable. *b.* Not debatable. *c.* Secondable. *d.* Majority.
3. Questions of privilege—*a.* Amendable. *b.* Debatable. *c.* Secondable. *d.* Majority.
4. Orders of the day—*a.* Not amendable. *b.* Not debatable. *c.* Not secondable. *d.* No vote.

ROMAN TWO GROUP

5. Appeal of points of order—*a.* Not amendable. *b.* Debatable (on d.q.). *c.* Secondable. *d.* Tie.
6. Reading of papers—*a.* Not amendable. *b.* Not debatable. *c.* Secondable. *d.* Majority.
7. Withdrawal of question—*a.* Not amendable. *b.* Not debatable. *c.* Secondable. *d.* Majority.
8. Suspension of rules—*a.* Not amendable. *b.* Not debatable. *c.* Secondable. *d.* Two-thirds.
9. Division of question—*a.* Amendable. *b.* Not debatable. *c.* Secondable. *d.* Majority.
10. Manner of voting—*a.* Amendable. *b.* Not debatable. *c.* Secondable. *d.* Majority.

ROMAN THREE GROUP

11. Objection to consideration—*a.* Not amendable. *b.* Not debatable. *c.* Not secondable. *d.* Two-thirds (n).
12. Tabling—*a.* Not amendable. *b.* Not debatable. *c.* Secondable. *d.* Majority.
13. Previous question—*a.* Not amendable. *b.* Not debatable. *c.* Secondable. *d.* Two-thirds.
14. Postponement—definite—*a.* Amendable. *b.* Debatable. *c.* Secondable. *d.* Majority.
15. Committing or recommitting—*a.* Amendable. *b.* Debatable. *c.* Secondable. *d.* Majority.
16. Amending—*a.* Amendable. *b.* Debatable. *c.* Secondable. *d.* Majority.
17. Postponement—*indefinite*—*a.* Not amendable. *b.* Debatable (doubly). *c.* Secondable. *d.* Majority.
18. Reconsideration—*a.* Not amendable. *b.* Debatable (on d.q.). *c.* Secondable (ex. spl.). *d.* Majority.

ROMAN FOUR GROUP

19. Main or principal propositions—*a.* Amendable. *b.* Debatable. *c.* Secondable. *d.* Majority.

WILLIAM H. HOLT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

There is nothing definite to report on our contract, except that progress is being made. It seems to take a long time, but when the committee brings the agreement back for approval of the local we know it will be worth while.

We have the utmost confidence in the committee, composed of President J. C. Roquemore, W. O. Eaton, S. C. Mann, L. W. Mitchell, Clem Lambert, Alan Daniel, Dodson, J. W. Wilcox, Burgess and Business Representative R. B. Fox. They know they have the wholehearted support of the entire organization.

We are confronted with a grave situation in Georgia. There was passed in the State Senate and House of Representatives a bill outlawing the "closed shop" on any sort of project paid for by tax payers. This, of course, means all of the government work in the state including housing projects, all of the army barracks and one naval air base. It also placed a ban on strikes unless 30 days notice is given.

A strong fight was put up against passage of these bills by labor's representative and friends of labor in the state legislature, but to no avail.

The governor has announced a public hearing March 24 before he signs or vetoes the bills. You may be sure labor will be strongly represented when this hearing is conducted.

There is nothing in the world some of these "petty peanut politicians" won't do to obtain publicity. It seems to be in vogue now to swat labor in the name of "defense preparations." There have been charges of racketeering, thieving and just about everything else by some of our state lawmakers. We won't even mention their names, not through fear of libel, but because that is what they apparently crave, their own names in print. We just won't give them that satisfaction.

There is one thing we should all do. Register and vote. Until we do that 100 per cent, we won't have any one but ourselves to blame for any sort of legislation crammed down our throats.

Labor unions are not political organizations. Nor are they social or fraternal organizations. Fundamentally, a labor union is a businesslike proposition. A group of men working together, helping each other, with each man knowing he will be benefited, personally, by any betterment of the group as a whole.

There is not any other one way we can help ourselves more than to be prepared to vote against any candidate for public office who is inimical to the interests of organized labor. *So register, Brothers, and vote.*

We are mighty glad to have Brother W. J. Foster back on the job. One of our old timers, he was forced, by illness of several weeks, to visit Florida in search of health. After a couple of weeks of sunshine and palm trees he came back on the job practically as good as new. We repeat we are mighty glad that he is back on the job.

Perhaps by next month we'll be able to report on our new agreement. We hope so anyway.

J. C. ESKEW,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

This letter is written only a few days after the radio address by President Roosevelt, March 15, last. We will not discuss the address but we do want to point out something that, to us, was significant. No doubt you heard the address.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

In compliance with the requirements of the Fraternal Act of various states, we are publishing below information contained in the annual statement of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association for the year ending December 31, 1940.

Rents	70,415.12
Profits on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets	13,996.07
Total Cash Income	\$1,313,130.26

ASSETS

Bonds	\$1,162,534.52
United States and Canadian Government	
States, Provinces and Cities	\$136,691.28
Railroads	41,462.26
Public Utilities	829,370.98
Industrial and Miscellaneous	155,010.00
Those subject to amortization carried at amortized values; those not subject carried at market values of December 31, 1940.	
Stocks	175,892.31
Public Utilities	\$113,269.81
Banks and Insurance Companies	36,784.50
Industrial and Miscellaneous	25,838.00
Carried at market values of December 31, 1940.	
First Mortgage Loans	3,657,708.20
Loans maturing in nine years or less	\$225,594.30
Federal Housing Insured Loans	1,109,742.50
Monthly Amortized Loans	2,322,371.40
Collateral Loans	200,000.00
Real Estate Owned	598,829.71
Home Office Building	\$533,729.71
Other Real Estate	65,100.00
Carried at market values of December 31, 1940.	
Cash in Banks and Office	409,388.04
Interest and Rents Accrued	55,340.93
Other Assets	101,934.40
Total Admitted Assets	\$6,361,628.11

* Furniture and fixtures, stationery, supplies, etc., are not carried as an asset.

LIABILITIES

Death Claims due and unpaid	\$36,588.99
Death Claims incurred in current year and not reported until following year	30,400.00
Advance Assessments	9,354.60
Other Liabilities	1,668.84
Total Liabilities	\$78,012.43

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS—1940

Income

Memberships, Admission and Reinstatement Fees	\$966,113.60
Interest, Mortgage Loans	179,497.94
Interest, Bonds	74,089.32
Dividends on Stocks	9,018.21

Disbursements

Death Claims	\$593,052.34
Salaries of Trustees	9.00
Salaries of Employees	52,271.71
Insurance Department Fees	202.00
Rent	10,500.00
Advertising, Printing and Stationery	798.75
Postage, Express, Telegraph and Telephone	1,733.00
Insurance and Surety Bond Premiums	3,132.90
Publications	237.00
Expense Supreme Lodge Meetings	596.97
Legal Expenses and Fees	3,076.39
Furniture and Fixtures	183.50
Taxes, Repairs and Other Expenses on Real Estate	44,682.84
Auditing	750.00
Taxes, Federal, Personal Property, etc.	4,765.72
Contributions	580.00
Losses on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets	7,880.88
Miscellaneous	20.50
Total Cash Disbursements	\$724,473.50
Excess of Income over Cash Disbursements	\$588,656.76

Exhibit of Certificates

	Number	Amount
Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1939	87,718	\$57,808,250.00
Benefit Certificates written during the year	14,910	
Benefit Certificates revived during the year	111	84,400.00
Benefit Certificates increased during the year		7,980,250.00
Total	102,739	\$65,872,900.00
Benefit Certificates terminated, decreased or transferred during the year	6,781	1,548,650.00
Total Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1940	95,958	\$64,324,250.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by death reported during the year	722	\$599,750.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by lapse reported during the year	6,059	\$948,900.00

Exhibit of Death Claims

Claims unpaid December 31, 1939	40	\$29,891.33
Claims reported during the year	722	599,750.00
Total	762	\$629,641.33
Claims paid during the year	672	593,052.34
Balance	90	\$36,588.99
Claims rejected during the year	40	
Claims unpaid December 31, 1940	50	\$36,588.99

When the President said, "You will have to be content with lower profits from business because obviously your taxes will be higher," did you notice the applause from the assembled audience? Neither did we.

Then later on in his address the President said, "It must not be obstructed by unnecessary strikes of workers, by short sighted management or deliberate sabotage." But did you notice the applause this time? So did we.

It is little things like that which show where the thoughts of certain groups are.

On Valentine's Day, Local No. 86 gave a Valentine's party which was attended by close to 200 people, members and their "Valentines." A chicken supper with all the trimmings was served. A floor show followed and then came dancing and refreshments. The place was lively with the paper hats and toy balloons and the red programs on the white tablecloths.

Everyone had an enjoyable evening and this is just one more success for the entertainment committee, under the able leader-

ship of Alex Kinmond, to "chalk-up" to their credit.

It has come to our attention that Brother "Walt" McManus was taken sick while working in Memphis, Tenn., and confined in a hospital there. We have been doing our "chores" away from home and have not heard recently of the condition of Brother "Walt," but we hope that he is well again and working.

If Brother Jack McKie, down on the Big Ditch, or Brother Decker Godfrey, down in Puerto Rico, should happen to see this, "How about a word from you boys about happenings down there?"

In the news recently were pictures, or the item, or both, which told of posts being found sawed in the buildings at Camp Meade, in Maryland. I didn't see them, but I have seen carpenters who, when a post or stud has a bow in it, cut into it with a saw and then nail the slit closed again, thereby straightening up the piece of timber. Of course, some will say that is not good workmanship, but

after all these barracks are only temporary structures and the main idea is to get them up and get them up in a hurry. But some newspapers will print anything that will tend to put labor in a bad light.

In the January WORKER, page 20, first paragraph, "A Worker's Wife" refers to a similar instance where labor was baited.

Anything, good or bad, pertaining to or affecting labor which comes to our attention we read.

In a recent issue of "P. M.," the New York newspaper, we saw something that we should like to pass along.

The words were spoken by President Lincoln on the occasion of his first annual message to Congress, December 3, 1861. He said, "Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed."

CARLETON E. MEADE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-102, PATERSON, N. J.
Editor:

I have read carefully and with interest the article "Better Control of Labor Supply Arrives." Since "the U. S. Employment Service has been designated as the official placement service for all defense jobs" it is highly desirable to have cooperation between it and the union. However, it is highly undesirable that the U. S. Employment Service take over any function that the union can do itself. Otherwise we will run into a good deal of red tape and delay.

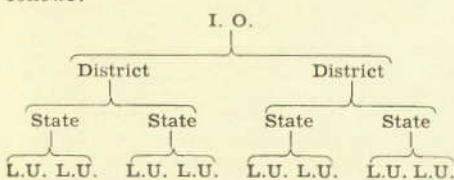
To illustrate my point, let us examine the pattern of cooperation suggested:

Pattern No. 1. "The labor organization, the employer, and the employment office arrive at a mutually satisfactory arrangement providing that the employer (or the union acting for the employer) will place with the employment office orders for workers for whom the employer has specific job openings. Upon receipt of such orders, the employment office will refer to the employer (or to the union acting for the employer) workers registered as members of the labor organization in accordance with the specific procedures of the cooperative arrangement."

If I read this right it means that the employer either direct or through the business manager of the union places an order for men with the employment office and the employment office will refer to the employer either direct or through the business manager of the union workers registered as members of the union. At present the employer calls the business manager for men and the business manager supplies them. Which method is simpler? Which is more efficient? The present method, of course! Why go through all the red tape of having the business manager go to the employment office for men who are far closer in contact with him than with the clerk in the employment office? Or maybe we should accept the optional arrangement and eliminate the business agent altogether? This thought is further advanced in the last sentence of Pattern No. 2: "Instances of this nature frequently do and should lead to a general arrangement among the labor organization, the employer, and the employment office, as described above under 1, which eliminates the necessity of the employment office consulting the union representative each time an order specifying membership in that labor organization is received."

I see no objection to Pattern No. 3, but Patterns Nos. 1 and 2 definitely place us on the road leading to state control of labor in place of union control of labor, and I prefer union control.

The problem of routing and re-routing men most economically can also be handled more efficiently by the union. The local unions of New Jersey have established a central clearinghouse. Periodic reports are sent from each local union to the central office and a summary of these reports is sent back to each local union. Each state could have a similar set-up. Each district could have a clearinghouse to contact each state clearinghouse in the district and the I. O. could act as the clearinghouse for the entire organization. In schematic diagram form this would look as follows:



Even now I have heard of no case where there has been undue delay in manning a job with union electricians. Let us not relinquish

any functions that we can do more efficiently ourselves. Let us raise the slogan: "When Better Controls Are Needed the I. B. E. W. Will Make Them."

PETER HOEDEMAKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Editor:

We've been hearing a lot of talk about this Westbrook Pegler, lately—none of it complimentary. Pain-in-the-Pants Pegler he is known as, in labor circles. Animated stench, verbal saboteur, literary prostitute, fifth-column columnist, were some of the milder epithets we heard. We went to the public library and thumbed through the newspapers from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oreg., but missed him somehow. We consulted the lady at the desk.

"Pegler?" The librarian racked her brains politely. "Columnist or something, isn't he?" "That's right," we said. "He's something."

She shook her head, and we went back to the files. At last we found him, appropriately enough in the Los Angeles Times. We waded through his fulminations in issue after issue. The longer we read the madder we got. We'd scald him in the next JOURNAL letter! We'd chop him to pieces! Boy, we'd whittle him down to a nub!

Going home on the bus, we struck up a conversation with a fellow straphanger—a chap who could easily pose for a picture of the average citizen. He seemed to be a pretty decent sort, and we talked of the weather, the war and munitions. He said, "These building tradesmen sure have their hands in the government's pockets—\$12 a day, whee! I hear they are making \$100 a week—think of it, \$5,200 a year! It's outrageous!"

"Wait a minute, mister," we said, "take it easy! Have you paid income tax each year?"

"Certainly," he said.

"Have you ever been on relief?"

"Of course not!"

"Do you feel that you won't have to go on relief, ever?"

"Most assuredly."

"Listen," we said, "not half of those \$12 men have ever paid income tax; they haven't made enough money to even have to file a return, although their investment in education is probably comparable to yours, and their family needs are certainly as great."

"During the last decade, many of them have been compelled at times to drink from the bitterest cup of humiliation of all—ask for charity! And that nauseating brew stands waiting for them after this defense work is over—unless they can lay away a back-log of savings to tide them over the rough going ahead."

"The building industry is seasonal; and sporadic in its very nature. Take our own city, for example. In 1930, five big office buildings were piled against the skyline—enough office space to take care of any possible expansion of population for 30 years to come. Before that, grain elevators were built in bunches—enough to house the fruits of future harvests. What became of the horde of mechanics it took to build those facilities? Well, sir, they've eked out an existence on little scattered jobs. If the average building tradesman works seven months out of the year, he calls it a good year. That means an income of \$1,800 or less. In bad years, well, he goes without—or goes on relief. If skilled labor consented to a reduction of its wages now, it would never get them back to the present standard—not in our lifetime."

Our new-found friend looked thoughtful, but there was still a gleam in his eye. "What about this high initiation-fee graft—\$200 or \$300?" he demanded.

"It isn't graft," we explained patiently.

"It is the exact amount that each new member has paid his respective organization for years. It is his investment in union benefits. It is his payment for common stock in the corporation of labor. Besides, high initiation fees have a certain moral effect on a new member. Orchids are not one bit more beautiful than sweet peas, but people treasure them more because they cost so much. Organized labor is strong only as the moral fiber of its members is strong—as their determination to uphold the American way of life, is strong. Don't let anyone fool you, if it were not for the labor unions, the living standards of a large per cent of our population would be thrust down to the level of Chinese coolies."

Our fellow straphanger, preparing to depart, shook hands. The one-sided discussion had brought to each of us a new viewpoint. It had shown your correspondent how easy it is for a clever and unscrupulous weaver of words, like Westbrook Pegler, to magnify labor's faults, to distort its aims, and to impugn its motives. It had shown him the need of educating the folks on this side of the tracks to an appreciation of labor's ideals and aspirations.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 131, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Editor:

It is time that labor wakes up to the fact that public opinion is against strikes. It would seem that all labor disputes could be settled by arbitration. Labor cries out for a square deal and capital cries out that it is being strangled by labor. However, this is no time for capital and labor to be at each others' throats when we are to all intents and purposes already in the war. Neither labor nor capital can expect to receive a square deal until each is ready to extend it to each other. The racketeers in both capital and labor must go. Survival of each depends on the cooperation of both. There must be give-and-take from both sides.

The French lost out in this war largely on account of strikes and a disunited people. Certainly we don't want this to happen in the U. S. A. Few people realize that we are already in the war. Whether we take an active part in the fighting doesn't matter, we are handing out the weapons and have chosen sides so that we are in it up to our necks. And each and everyone of us will have to do his part.

The old order is gone. Rugged individualism is gone and we will no longer have the unbridled liberty we had in the years preceding 1929. This country is not going to h—l, but may be forced to go through h—l to get on its proper course. No one knows what the economic condition will be after this war, probably chaos. The trend of the American public is to spend every cent they make in good times and also go in debt to the limit. When the bubble bursts thousands lose their homes, furniture, cars, etc., through garnishments and repossessions. The depression after 1929 was an aftermath of the first World War, due largely to inflation and too many people trying to live like millionaires on wheelbarrow incomes. But whatever the future holds for us let us face it with determination to "take it on the chin" and to quote the immortal Lincoln, "Dare to have faith that right makes might."

Labor has made rapid gains in the last eight years. More gain than in any eight-year period in the history of organized labor. This is due to the friendliness of the present administration in recognizing the usefulness and rights of organized labor. Let us then give the government our full cooperation in this emergency program. This can be done in many ways. Let us be

contented, and above all, do not let any radical or so-called fifth columnist lead us into strikes.

E. L. TOZER,
Press Secretary.

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

The man-instrumentality, the hammer and the plow, are interdependent combining elements of matter and force. One is useless without the others. But man must not make slaves. Poverty and need must vanish from the earth. The Chinese proverb says, "Do not make things comfortable for yourself in such a way as to make them uncomfortable for others." And Dole said, "The Golden Rule works like gravitation." However, the welfare of the man behind the hammer and the plow depends solely upon the general accord, situation of others in the economic balance. To live, let live and help live in full and plenty we must learn our industrial status, relation with others, and realize our collective responsibility, strive accordingly for the common good, equal advantage, social and industrial progress that will afford opportunity of economic justice, instead of drifting along with the tide of least resistance and becoming drudging slaves of maladjustment, exploitation and wards of the state.

Disraeli also said, "Man is not the creature of circumstances; circumstances are the creature of man. We are free agents and man is more powerful than matter." Therefore, the people must support the government and those who are dependent on them in a just and ethical manner in order to be patriotically interdependent, and use their political prerogatives in order to avoid collusion, serfdom and subjection of the commonwealth, reaffirming the Jeffersonian doctrine of freedom.

Hadley said, "Life is a measure to be filled, not a cup to be drained." The world moves on in use and misuse of time, possessions and position. Some have too much and others too little, and disregard for the rights of others is prevalent.

To be self-sustaining and worthy of respect we must work and inspire others with our initiative and self-reliance. Live creditably and resist temptation. Be honest, decent and faithful, strive for the common good of all and share in the consolation of a good servant.

Locally, business seems to be good and all of our home guards are working. The greater part of our membership is living and working out of town. Our sick and recently injured members are recovering in good shape.

During the week of March 20 I visited the cities of Harrisburg, Lebanon and the reservation of Indiantown Gap, Pa., also Baltimore, the camp at Aberdeen and Camp Meade, Md., also Washington, D. C. I met and conversed with the following Brothers: at Lebanon, Al Shay, business manager of Local No. 361; Harrisburg, Charles R. Gerbig, business manager of Local No. 143; also H. C. Witmer, L. F. Clark, C. G. Moore, Eddie Schaffner, Joe Kaufhold, Bob Johns, Ezra Bender, Al Thomas of Pottsville, Pa. The boys of Baltimore, Carl G. Scholtz, the stalwart business manager of L. U. No. B-28, and his very able local staff, Bob Forster, Tom Fagen and McNulty, and many other faithful workers.

Yours for local welfare and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Editor:

The first meeting night in January was celebration night for two reasons. First, was in honor of Brother William L. Williams who

has rounded out 25 years of continuous good standing, which is a very proud record for him. He says, some times it was hard to get over the rough places and in the early days you couldn't get a job with a card, but now it's different. You can't get a job without a card.

The banquet was held in the Ross Hotel dining room which had just recently been signed up by the culinary workers. After everyone had finished eating roast turkey, I. O. Representative E. E. McDaniels made the presentation speech and handed Brother Williams a wrist watch. Next was Brother G. M. Freeman, to make a talk telling of his past experiences in coming to Chattanooga to advise us in the past eight or 10 years.

Then, the second part of the evening we retired to the electricians' home for the regular meeting, with more talking than meeting that night for that day we had made the final payment on our home, which was paid off in less than two years. The home formerly was a dwelling. All the partitions were taken out upstairs for the hall and the downstairs is the office and lounge rooms. I want to add that this is a brick building.

With us that evening was a retired member of the I. B. E. W. on pension going to Florida and he was just as proud of our accomplishments as though he had always been a member here. I am not positive of his name but I think it was Clark.

I have permission to mention something about the radio local here which is composed of radio operators and radio repairmen. One of the stores here was picketed for 23 months and now there is a union radio repairman servicing their sets. Cold or hot the picket was there.

There are six I. B. E. W. locals here in Chattanooga and all doing fine.

E. E. CROSBY,
Press Secretary.

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

Members of the I. B. E. W. in the juris-

diction of Local No. 177 are about to wind up a defense job, and a fairly good job it was, too. The camp is located about 50 miles from Jacksonville, and due to the lack of housing facilities most of the members had to drive the 50 miles between Jacksonville and the camp every day. This drive was the only real drawback on the job, but the friendly relations we had with the employers to some extent smoothed the rough spots in the highway to the camp.

Starrett and Echen is the general contractor, they also handled some of the inside electrical work and all of the outside electrical work. Joseph Guttman handled the bulk of the inside work for Murphy and Co. Local No. 177 had to call on other locals for men to handle this job and while there were members here from all over the United States, L. U. No. B-3, of New York City, supplied the bulk of the men. It was a great opportunity for members of the different locals to meet and make friends but when the job is completed they will in all probability part, to never meet again. Realizing this the members decided to have one big blowout before the job is finished; a committee was selected to make the necessary arrangements and tickets were sold to defray the expenses.

The committee consisted of H. H. Petzinger, chairman, of Jacksonville; E. P. Brill and T. P. Jenkins of Miami; Paul Cody, of New York City; G. F. Herbert, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and J. T. Cox, of Jacksonville. The committee had a short time to make all arrangements, especially since they had to be made after working hours, but they went right after the job and put it over with a bang. The honor guests were: Harry Van Arsdale, business manager of L. U. No. B-3, Joseph Guttman, superintendent of electrical construction for Murphy Co., and his assistant, Brother H. S. Morrissey, Brother Harry Sayles, superintendent of electrical construction for Starrett and Echon, and his assistant Brother George Shucks, and the officers of Local No. 177.

There was quite a crowd present, as the



Jacksonville's defense building wound up with a celebration, as members of dozens of locals gathered at the banquet table. The job was under the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 177.

enclosed pictures will show, and a good time was had by all. There was plenty to eat and drink and a good floor show to see. I understand some of the members tried to imitate some of the actors of the show and from the reports they seemed to have made a good job of it. After all bills were paid up the committee found that all the funds had not been spent and there was left in the pot \$95.80. The committee decided to donate this to the Hope Haven Home for crippled children, located here in Jacksonville. The chairman of the committee, Brother H. H. Petzinger, added enough to bring the sum up to an even \$100 and carried it to the home.

The press secretary of this local is out of town so I hope you will accept this rambling from me as his pinch hitter.

C. G. SMITH,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Having been made publicity director of L. U. No. 205, Detroit, because of the resignation of Brother Friel, who will devote his time to his new office as chairman of the local federation, I want to greet the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL readers in general, and railroad electricians in particular.

The local has been extremely busy in the past few months ironing out a number of grievances in cooperation with International Representative Hartzheim. Much is yet to be done, but if present arrangements are carried out our troubles will be over as far as the local grievance procedure and working conditions are concerned.

On March 2 our local combined with other shop crafts in the local federation to hold a membership meeting of all union workers on the railroad at this point. The purpose of the meeting was to report to the Brothers on the status of our vacation-with-pay demands, which are now in the strike vote stage, and to provide an opportunity for the Brothers to express their sentiments on the present railroad wage scale.

Over 800 unionists attended the affair and the consensus of opinion acclaimed the occasion as an enthusiastic success. The general chairman and international representatives who were present got a clearly demonstrated picture of how increasing prices are threatening our standard of living. The demand for wage scale adjustments received unanimous support in view of the fact that there has not been a revision in pay since 1937. The situation throughout the country is not as serious as it is in Detroit, but the rapidly enlarging demand for all commodities that must necessarily become more scarce as national productive capacity is turned toward the defense program will gradually cause to develop in other communities the same conditions we now have here.

In the movement to arrive at some solution to this situation, we are proud to say that Local No. 205, of the I. B. E. W., will be among the leaders. We welcome support from other railroad locals in this effort and we would like to hear from the other sections of the country on this question.

W. L. INGRAM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

With the most welcome arrival of spring we here in Cincinnati are very glad to be rid of old man winter. The writer himself is happy to report he is in better spirits because of the almost complete recovery of my little seven-year-old daughter, Claire Jewel, after a somewhat severe illness.



Wooden alley kings of Cincinnati, with the bowling team of L. U. No. B-212, leading contender in its league.

Local No. B-212 is fortunate not to have any unemployment at present. We have two very large housing projects under full swing. One, Winton Terrace, is being done by the Bertke Electric Co., and the other, English Woods, by the Fogarty Electric Co. And, incidentally, the government inspector on these two huge projects is our past business representative, Charles Foster, and they tell me he is doing a bang-up job of inspection.

The United States Army has selected the son of our Milton Weisenborn, Sr., to go to Wolters, Texas, as a draftee. Milton, Jr., has written home that he is very fond of army life. Good luck to you, Milt—L. U. No. B-212 wishes you Godspeed and good luck.

Enclosed is a photo of the bowling league of which our team of Local No. B-212 are the leaders at this writing, with six more games to play. Keep going, you wooden alley kings, and win the championship.

We are just about getting our baseball teams organized and under way for the season, and I sincerely believe we shall have a good team.

Now, I have an article of real and genuine interest not only to Local No. B-212, but to the entire Brotherhood as genuine proof of what training in the electrical industry can do. About a month ago the city of Cincinnati held an open examination for journeyman electricians. This examination was taken by 30 men, of which four were from our Local No. B-212. In the finals exactly 10 men finished, which is 33 1/3 per cent of the entrants. *But, gentlemen, get this; our four members who took this examination finished one, two, three and four of the ten who qualified.* That, Brother members, is unquestionable proof of the quality of men who belong to L. U. No. B-212.

Our best wishes and heartiest congratulations to our swell quartet of smart intelligent electricians. I know from personal experience they will serve our city very well.

A very unpleasant duty now befalls me, as once again our Lord has called two of His children from our midst. One was Miss Rosalie Janzen, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Janzen, of Newport, Ky., just across from the city of Cincinnati. Bill is one of our good men and I know the entire local joins me in saying, so very sorry, Brother and Mrs. Janzen. Second, Mrs. Elizabeth Surnbrock, beloved mother of Arthur ("Sunny") Surnbrock, another very good member. Arthur, all of us send our heartfelt sympathies. May both of the departed loved ones rest in peace now and forever, and our Lord watch and keep them both.

So to another trend of thought. When this goes to press I hope our home team, the Cincy Reds will have a good start towards a real good season.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Well, well, imagine me surviving a three months vacation with pay granted by the local. It is quite gratifying to have so many of my friends from the wide open spaces write me to inquire whether I have been sick, and you men here in Toledo, who have asked me if I had lost my pencil, many thanks to all of you. That is very appreciative and proves that you boys (and girls) do read my articles.

After 16 years of writing to the JOURNAL and answering the many hundreds of correspondents from all over the jurisdiction of the I. B. E. W. it was very nice of the local to grant me the much needed vacation, and I do appreciate it, and here I am back again.

I haven't much to say this month, but before I close I do wish to tell you all about an event that took place recently. That bashful, backward, lonely bachelor whom we have for years been trying to marry off to some nice working girl, has beat us to the punch and has gone and picked himself a bride of his own choosing, and say that boy really proved that he has some ability when it comes to picking himself a bride.

Carl Schultz is the bridegroom of whom I wish to speak, and should anyone visit Anna Hunter, on Glasgow Street, they will tell you that Anna doesn't live here any more. Her new address is the same as Carl's now, Zone Road. Lots of happiness is the wish of yours truly.

Have any of you boys been following our new scribe from Toledo, that certain party, Eva Shaw, who writes for Local No. B-1189 of the Airway Co.? Watch that girl go to town and read her articles in the JOURNAL. For a new press secretary, Eva is quite promising, so let us encourage her.

I want to assure you all that as long as I sign my name to these articles that they have not been censored, for I am an awful poor yes man. So, if some of you had the idea that they were being censored, forget it. My articles are all addressed to our International Secretary, G. M. Bugnizet, at 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and are not submitted to anyone in Toledo for censoring. I would not sign my name to anything that was. This request has never been made, so rest your minds about my three months vacation (with pay).

I wonder why the obituary of our deceased member, Henry Tansley, was not published in the March issue? An oversight, I am sure, and will appear in this issue.

Editor's note: This arrived too late to be checked and set up for March, but appears this month.

And now, please, you members, if you fail to receive your copy of the JOURNAL there is some reason for it. The I. O. wants you to get it and you should get it. I will continue as

always to send your new address in, but in each JOURNAL there is a coupon that reads like this: Take Pen in Hand and furnish the publisher with your old and new address and you will receive your copy.

Thank you,
EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Editor:

No doubt most local unions already have credit unions. Those who don't are denying their members a valuable service. The success of our own credit union has been so remarkable that we feel it should be publicized in order that locals with existing credit unions may make comparisons, and those contemplating such an organization may judge of the plan's value. You will note that the total business tripled in value in the second year of the credit union's existence.

RECEIPTS	1939	1940
Deposits (shares)	\$3,486.44	\$7,882.54
Repayment on loans	2,266.50	9,355.84
Interest on loans	142.66	659.91
Entrance fees	21.25	14.75
Refund	.50	4.00
Insurance div. plus B bal.		315.04
Total	\$5,917.35	\$18,232.08

DISBURSEMENTS	1939	1940
Shares withdrawn	\$395.00	\$1,131.43
Loans	5,099.00	15,980.02
Office expense	52.77	291.47
Dividend at 4%	37.63	5% 262.97
Insurance	18.83	
Bank balance	314.12	566.19
Total	\$5,917.35	\$18,232.08

The local branch was organized January 25, 1939. Ten members each deposited \$5 for one share—plus 25 cents entrance fee. The first loan was to an unemployed member for house rent. He borrowed \$25, which lacked \$1.25 of being half the bank roll! But the boys soon got the idea and began dropping fives, tens and fifties into the kitty. The banks had ceased to pay interest on deposits, and here was a fine place to salt away a little siller; and draw interest on it, too.

The credit union has no direct connection with the local union, except that a member must belong to L. U. No. B-309. The investments are hedged about with safeguards: The loans are insured; the affairs of the organization are under state supervision; the loans are made only after being approved by the committee on loans, Brothers Dixon, Haddock and Harper; the auditing committee, Brothers Devore, Doyle and Neville make periodical audits of the accounts; and the treasurer, Brother Dixon, is under bond. We mustn't forget Brother Frank Sims and Henry Digman, president and vice president, respectively, who also shoulder a share of the work and responsibility.

During its two years of operation, the credit union has loaned a total of \$21,079.02 to its members, with never a bad loan on the books. Every account has been settled or is being settled. The boys have borrowed their own money, and to heck with the loan sharks!

JIM ALTIC,
Press Secretary.

Jefferson City Unit

Editor:

Mr. Chairman and Brothers of mine:

I will now endeavor to give you a line about our local, which I think is very fine, I mean our local in B-309.

Twice each month we regularly meet. To carry on business with many a vacant seat,

I would like to ask you, Brothers, one and all, Why don't you attend your local meetings in this union hall?

After all, is not this the thing to do? Doesn't the local here interest you? Or do you stay on the job just to say, Another day will soon be gone and I will get my pay.

Do you, my absent Brothers, think this is right to do?

To put the load of the organization on the faithful few?

I hope we all will stop today and say—I am glad to belong and proud of my union pay,

And that the organization's downfall would be our loss,

For our pay would be cut, and we would be hounded by the boss.

Brothers, let us spread the news across the nation,

Tell each and every one, we are proud of our organization.

And I hope we all will say, I am coming to the meetings and do my part,

For, from now on, within me, I have a union heart,

And say to all, you, my Brothers, in this great land,

Divided we fall, but united we stand, Always give the best you have got,

And, always be just, and fear not.

RAY DOKE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE
Editor:

Raymond E. Boudway, secretary for 15 years, resigned at our last meeting owing to business pressure. You will recall that I reported last month that Sid had bought an apartment house and the troubles of a landlord are too much, along with his secretary's position, hence said resignation.

The executive board named Arthur B. Nason to fill the unexpired term. At this time it is a pleasure for me to congratulate the executive board in naming Brother Nason to this important post. In my opinion he deserves the office because of many years of faithful service to the local. As a delegate to the Central Labor Union he gave up many evenings in the interest of labor gratis and this appointment is one well earned. Brother Nason is married and the father of a daughter and resides at 52 Roberts Street. Mrs. Nason at one time was an active worker in the ladies auxiliary of the Central Labor Union. We all join in wishing him success.

Next month officers will be nominated for the two-year term. It is the duty of every member to attend his meetings and to take an active part in electing to office those best able to carry on the business of the local union. Present officers are: President, P. T. Place, vice president, Frank Lynch; recording secretary, Arthur Nason; financial secretary, Paul P. Conroy; treasurer, John Dimmer. Brothers Place, Dimmer and Conroy have been officers for over a decade. At the present time yours truly has not heard of any opposition to our present staff, however if there is any the best interests of the Brotherhood must be considered and after the election is over it will be the duty of all to get behind the elected officers and put the welfare of the Brotherhood ahead of any personal ambition.

Last month the union voted to request the I. O. to change the charter to L. U. No. B-333 so as to make it possible to take in a large group of employees of the Cumberland

County Power and Light Company not able to be admitted under an A classification. International Representative Steinmiller was present and explained the so-called B classification.

Among important matters now under discussion are the proposed changes in the working agreement with the Cumberland County Power and Light Company necessitated by increased cost of living and national defense. Along the defense line permit me to suggest that our next agreement have a protection clause in regard to reinstatement on the job of members either conscripted for government service or who enter the military or naval forces of the country in war or other emergencies. It is the patriotic duty of an employer to reinstate any employee who may leave temporarily in the interest of the nation's defense and their benefits ought to be protected.

Brothers Nason, Place and Lynch lent valuable aid to the state federation's legislative program at recent public hearings at the State House.

Ben Gallant has traded his Buick for a new Ford.

The Kilmartins also have a new car although I am informed they have had it for some time.

Plans are being completed for the local's twenty-fifth anniversary and will call for a banquet, probably July 12, as that was the date of the beginning of the union and on that date 25 years ago the boys were on strike, so to the gallant members of the union 25 years ago, I salute you. Much has been done to better the lot of our membership in the many years of happy relationship with the management.

Among the increased costs of food during the past year are: Canned milk, 1½ cents per can; salmon, 7½ cents per can; sugar, 1 cent; butter, 4 cents; flour, 10 to 20 cents per bag; canned peaches, 1½ cents; canned raspberries, 3 cents; canned pineapple, 4 cents; fruit salad, 3 cents; meats and poultry up 10 per cent and better; fish up; soaps and washing powders, 15 per cent, and many other articles too numerous to mention, and this is not where the cost of living will stop.

Brother Olen Rankin retired last month and was successful in getting his union pension approved immediately, thanks to the cooperation of the air mail, the local union officers and the international executive board which was in session. That \$40 union pension, along with his company pension and Social Security benefits, will give Brother and Mrs. Rankin the necessary economic security in which to enjoy their remaining years and all the Brothers wish them many more years of happiness and health.

Several were admitted to membership at the last meeting and I am also informed that Local No. 567, the inside men, had a large class of candidates at their March 24 meeting. Besides this news I wish to compliment Brother Steinmiller in his settling the Bangor situation where a so-called company union was all set to infringe on the jurisdiction of the Bar Harbor Local No. 222.

HORACE E. HOWE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALBERTA
Editor:

The Brothers of Local No. 348 have again reminded me that another month has gone by and no letter in the WORKER. It's funny no one mentioned the last letter from Local No. 348! I even asked three or four of the Brothers what they thought of it but they all confessed they had not read it. They'll do it every time

I must confess that I have been very lax lately. It may be because I am not so young as I used to be—I joined the Brotherhood about 1910—and chasing around a service flying training school airfield hunting grounds in contact lights, climbing water tanks, chimneys and over hangar roofs to replace obstruction lights, leaves the old bean a little tired at nights. A nice cozy fire after a nine-hour roar of 50 training planes is rather a narcotic. I know what ceiling zero means, too. It means a quiet night at home and no buzzing phone to remind me that "contact lights on number three runway are out."

But Canada's war effort means lots of work for the Brothers—and lots of others who are not in the Brotherhood. They come tramping in with their correspondence school experience, quite willing to work for some chiselling contractor for half the scale. It seems big to them after what they have been getting but it puts us in an awkward spot when trying to get a necessary increase to meet the steady rise in the cost of living.

There is certainly work in western Canada for a permanent representative. Local No. 348 has canvassed the opinions of other western locals from Vancouver to Winnipeg and they all say the same thing. The local boys can't handle the situation. They are all too busy and so many have gone into business for themselves or taken permanent jobs—well, it leaves the firing line a little thin. I can count 20 ex-inside wiremen, not all of them still in the local, who are not working for contractors.

Local No. 348 is doing something to meet the situation. We might say we have a part-time business agent on the job, but he has a hard task when only about 25 per cent of the electrical workers in Alberta are organized. (Twenty-five per cent is my guess and I'll bet

it's away high. I doubt if 10 per cent of the inside wiremen are organized.)

The glowing fire and the steady drone of night-flying planes are lulling me to sleep again. I wonder how many of these youngsters from Australia, New Zealand, Britain, U. S. A., and Canada will see another spring stirring to life from its peaceful winter's rest?

H. C. DAW,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

The United States is not officially at war with any foreign country. However, many individuals within the government together with the press, are actually at war with organized labor. Every method is being employed to curtail the rights of the workers. Many of our Congressmen and Senators are attempting to bring about forced labor and weaken the Wagner Act, also there is a movement afoot to outlaw strikes in defense work. The legislatures of practically every state have introduced bills of a nature that would restrict labor unions. The press has been crying to high heaven for the establishment of a War Labor Board and now they have it. This does not satisfy them, however. They say that the board has not sufficient powers; perhaps they want the board to have dictatorial powers as in fascist countries.

The strike at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, against Ike Penner, long a thorn in the side of the I. B. E. W., has been played up as practically sabotage by the hostile press. In this section of the country we have had our troubles with Mr. Penner and know full well that he does not take a contract with

any other purpose in mind but to make trouble for the I. B. E. W. He does not expect to make a profit on his jobs, as he bids them low enough to be sure of securing the contract, and why should he? Someone else is footing the bills. Local No. 501, Westchester County, N. Y.; Local No. 25, Nassau and Suffolk Counties; Local No. B-3, New York City, together with Local No. 363, all have had very unfortunate experiences with the Penner Co. But Penner's luck has run out here. He is unable to land a contract, even though he may be the low bidder. His reputation as a trouble maker is well known and responsible parties will no longer recognize him. That being the case, he has moved to greener pastures. And where does he pop up? Why, Dayton, Ohio, to continue his trouble-making at the expense of the I. B. E. W., and in this particular case, also the United States government.

It is unfortunate that the United States government did not investigate Penner's background prior to awarding this contract. His record in New York state is public knowledge and the state of New York has branded him too dangerous to be awarded any future state contracts. The hostile press never did give the true facts on the Wright Field strike or to my knowledge to any strike since this defense program started. When the A. F. of L. workmen did go back to work (unfortunately with Penner) at Dayton the press carried but a few lines on that story, where they had previously devoted many columns to adverse criticism of every A. F. of L. union and official concerned.

We in the labor movement know that organized labor has been doing a better job in this defense program than either management or industry. Our members have to make many sacrifices, traveling many miles from home to work on defense contracts for the building of army camps, naval stations, factories and plants for defense industries. In many instances at the site of the jobs, both working and living conditions are not favorable, but the workers do not complain, but go about their jobs with but one thought in mind, to put over the defense program.

We in the A. F. of L. have done everything within our power to cooperate with the President in the defense of our country, but still this is not appreciated by the public at large. The A. F. of L. endorsed the aid-to-Britain Bill 1776, which was in turn opposed by the C. I. O. The War Labor Board was advocated by William Green, of the A. F. of L., and opposed by Murray, of the C. I. O. There have been no unwarranted strikes within our ranks on any defense jobs. I believe the government has not been openly cooperating with us to the extent that we have cooperated with them. For example, officials of the Navy Department and the Army and Quartermaster Department have done everything within their power to oppose us on defense work. I know of many cases where some officer of a certain branch of the United States service has assumed dictatorial powers and used them to obstruct the cause of labor organizations, causing the removal of workmen because of union activities and refusing the admittance of recognized business representatives to jobs under their authority. When an officer of the United States government baits labor and violates the Wagner Labor Act and is never brought to task for it, then I don't blame Henry Ford for trying to get away with the same thing.

The main reason for the unfavorable light in which labor is placed at this time, is the fact that the labor movement is still disunited. The breach between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. is wider than ever at the present time. Some of us thought, with John L. Lewis out of the picture, perhaps something might be done to restore unity. The fact is today that the black eye of labor is evidenced in some C. I. O. unions which are controlled by communists, whose only thought is to make trouble for our government. The leaders of some of these unions now striking on defense industry are not working in the interests of their membership, but in the interest of some foreign government. The "commies" who find no inroads in the A. F. of L. (being tossed out of A. F. of L. unions) have undermined the ranks of many C. I. O. organizations. The C. I. O. being a young movement the undesirables obtain membership in their unions and then, following their prescribed principles, bore from within. The uppermost thought in the mind of these agents of foreign powers, is to hinder our defense and to cast an unfavorable light over the entire labor movement. How well they



Electrical crews working at the Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y. These pictures were sent in by Charles H. Prindle of L. U. No. 363.



have accomplished this is evidenced by the fact that labor's cause is in the process of being set back for 20 years.

Enemies of all organized labor have seized this opportunity as the chance of a lifetime to bait labor, and are well accomplishing their end. The Oklahoma Senate has passed a bill making it a penitentiary offense to organize workers on defense projects and to collect fees from workers on defense projects. The Texas House has passed a bill making it the same offense to interfere with a worker doing his lawful job. The Georgia Legislature has also passed anti-labor legislation, and so down the line. What has happened in these states I have mentioned can happen in the other 45, and will, once the unfriendly legislatures become aware of the fact that the public sentiment is turning against labor. Public officials in the past, from my experience, always profess to be friends of labor. But now they are gaining confidence, due to the campaign against labor, especially in the press, to come out and openly condemn all organized labor.

I am enclosing pictures of the boys working at the Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y. At present there are three electrical contractors on the various jobs. The pictures, however, are of the two crews working for the Lord Electrical Co. of New York City, and the W. H. Straut Co. of Haverstraw, N. Y.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

On Sunday afternoon, March 9, at the Hotel Manger, Local No. 396 held a special meeting to discuss the signing of working agreements with the operating companies of Malden, Lawrence, and Haverhill, and the New England Power Service Company. As these are the first signed agreements ever consummated with these companies, this local is naturally very proud of the work accomplished by Business Agent Myshrahl and our executive board. We also take pride in the fact that by the addition of 30 new members by transfer from Locals Nos. 104 and 326, also six new helpers by initiation, we have consolidated the organized cable splicers' craft in this vicinity under one local.

As one of our initiates, F. Thomas Aylward, the son of our president, is at present serving as technical sergeant with the army at Camp Edwards, he is to be initiated by remote control. Your scribe notes by today's paper that another of our members, Frank Meehan, of Belmont, is listed among those inducted today.

Several of our boys are having a hectic time touring the country on various defense programs. Newport News, Hartford, Portsmouth, Newport and Charlestown Navy Yard are some of their stops.

Chairman John Gay and an enthusiastic committee are working hard on a get-together party to enable our newly augmented body to shake itself together into a completely harmonious community of interest. The affair is planned for the eve of Patriot's Day, Friday, April 18, and executives are to be invited. Judging from the scant hints your scribe has been able to gather, this promises to be a high wide and handsome time. Hotel Essex.

That old devil, winter, just doesn't seem to want to let go this year, and the March winds are as cold as January gales, only more so. Maybe by the time this is printed the men on the street may be able to shed three or four layers of clothing, we hope. (Can't seem to get the weather off my mind.)

Cyril, the Demon Helper, claims that to his mind a real gentleman is one who passes you the bottle and then turns his back.

THE APSAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

This local is now in the midst of a new membership drive, we have applied and received open charter. A few days later at our regular meeting the results were that two new members were sworn in, and prospects for more members look very hopeful. An open meeting was suggested of C. N. R. electricians from Transcona and Fort Rouge shops, to show and educate nonmembers in the needs and advantages of organization, but unfortunately was left on the table for further discussion at the next regular meeting.

We hope this meeting will be an event of the coming month, because there are so many workers who like to share the benefits that the union worker acquires through hard discussions with the management, not only that, but are always wondering why the union workers won't do this and should do that, and are many times the first to grumble if an injustice has been done to them, and are quite surprised that their grievance is not rectified as easily as the union worker achieves his goal through proper representation with the management, where our troubles are always straightened out in a cooperative manner. So let us work and acquire 100 per cent membership in this railway local, and all work under the Brotherhood that has always fought for its members when the cause has been justified.

Another good Brotherhood deed and a trip well spent was that of Brother H. Hosfield, our recording secretary, taking the trip to Saskatoon, visiting the members of L. U. No. 409 at that point. A better understanding and better cooperation can be achieved in meeting out-of-town Brothers this way than by correspondence, because we are getting first hand information and grievances from individual members, that they do not think are worth while mentioning in their local correspondence. Periodical visits to members outside of Winnipeg should become regular events.

Brother A. Liddiatt, of Transcona, has taken a transfer to Edmonton and by this time should be well established in the western city. Brother Liddiatt's place on the cooperative committee was taken by Brother R. Peacock.

Our sick committee reports Brother J. Fleck improving, Brother R. Kitchen doing fine, and since, has been back to work. Brother W. Nobes ("No Meeting Bill") is doing fine and is expected to be back on the lines any day now, and may be at our next regular meeting.

J. RIALLAND,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

I am glad to be able to announce the receipt of one letter in response to what I have been writing about a tuberculosis sanatorium. This is from a Brother of L. U. No. B-702, who is unfortunate enough to have this "white plague," but who is slowly recovering after a long, hard, up-hill fight. He is none other than our old friend, "Lineman Lennie," and I wish to take this occasion to compliment L. U. No. B-702 for the sick benefit set-up they have, and wish "Lineman Lennie" a complete recovery.

We of L. U. No. B-429 wish to congratulate the I. O. on selecting Brother "Charlie"

Maunsell. We share with L. U. No. B-316 the loss of Charlie.

Our March meeting was an open meeting for the employees of the city of Nashville, the Nashville Electric Service, and it was very encouraging to see the number who attended, and I believe that everyone, without exception, put in their application. Brother "Red" Page and I filled out the applications, and one I recalled (I think this pitiful) said he was a "journeyman." He has not had two years' experience altogether and is handling "13-2."

Am sorry to report that the bill our State Electrical Association had up and almost passed hit a snag.

Hope our local can send a large delegation to the meetings of State Electrical Workers Association, to be held in Memphis, Tenn., April 20, with L. U. No. B-474 as host, and pay respect to Ed Brown, our president, who is to be guest of honor.

The TVA gave some of their employees a 10 per cent increase January 1 and most of our members who are fortunate enough to be working for the authority shared in this increase. This meant "a buck" on construction and "six-bits" on maintenance, except the grunts on maintenance; they got "nuttin'."

I got my JOURNAL yesterday and after traveling from Canada to the Canal Zone and from Maine to California, all local unions were in good spirits, except L. U. No. 1141, Oklahoma City, and hope by this time they are "covered up" with work.

I agree with Brother Ted Crevier, of L. U. No. 692, that all jobs should be left to business managers and international representatives to determine whether they are vital to national defense, and not the I. O., for there are many contractors who are looking for any loophole in which they can take a "dime" from labor.

There has been some legislation passed in our neighboring state of Georgia, and I only hope Governor Talmadge, of the "Cracker" state (don't want my wife to see the "cracker"—she was born and reared in Atlanta) does not sign this outlandish bill.

We had a stag get-together March 22, to which members of L. U. No. B-429 invited all non-union electrical workers whom they knew, and who might become members. This was thought up by members of our local who have joined within the past five or six months. Attendance was beyond expectation.

There are rumors that the government is going to build additional units at the U. S. Veterans Hospital, in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the near future. This should give our boys some work as we had the job when the first units were built.

The Camp Forrest job is just about finished, so maybe our busy manager, Ted Loftis, will not have to work day and night for awhile.

What we hope to do next is to change our meeting night to Friday from Wednesday, so that our out-of-town members can attend more often. All our TVA members live in adjoining cities, 30 to 75 miles from Nashville, so if meetings are changed to Friday it will give time to rest up before another workday.

I'll sign off for this time, for my five little linemen and two auxiliary members are pestering me, and I have to get a note to "Lineman Lennie."

JOHN F. DEGNAN,
Press Secretary.

Camp Forrest Unit

Editor:

The completion of Camp Forrest near Tullahoma, Tenn., a remote section of an isolated territory of the famous Volunteer state, is more than a dream—it is the end—

ing of the transposition of a seemingly exaggerative imagination of defense officials into an awe-inspiring reality.

There is something about such a project; its works, cooperative uniformity and mere existence that isn't told around camp fires, in magazine articles and newspaper columns. It is something that man must see—and in seeing comes the feeling—then through this feeling comes the realization and the knowledge of the true course which makes Americans the greatest people and America the greatest country of this war-warped globe. It is not of American ability alone, but of the will and desire to do—which is exemplified very excellently in the completing hours of this mighty finger of rearmaments progress—Camp Forrest, Tenn.

Yet projects like Camp Forrest, which are growing with the days, like magic, across the width and breadth of America, have proven many things—things which have caused thinking people both here and abroad to step behind the scenes and glance toward the fundamental backbone of American industry, with the desire of the true knowledge of how such spectacular things can be, and are being done on short notice.

Those of us who know the challenge given organized labor almost immediately following the signing of the Defense Act by President Roosevelt, know the challenge was accepted without fear or hesitation. Organized labor has been put to a test—and such a test to prove their ability even beyond their most confident leaders' outward estimation. It is being proven that without such organized craftsmen, such tasks would have been im-

possible this side of heaven—even in America.

We in America, without a doubt, have built during the past few months what dictatorship required seven years in the making. We have built, and will build within the next few years, armed forces, fighting material, and training grounds to an extent far beyond the ability of three generations of aggressive dictatorship.

Aggressive dictatorship is finding out that though military America might have been asleep for many years, organized labor is never asleep—even in lean times. We have been able to muster more skilled workmen on a moment's notice than the normal course of our occupation could possibly use.

Yet there are no secrets of such an organization—their life blood is the fundamental object of all organized groups; even in armed forces, that of cooperation. Beyond that, it seems to be known that when organized labor is kicked from behind, they rarely answer. They are too busy preparing through connections, schooling and practical training to meet any emergency they might be called upon to do.

PAUL W. PYLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

Plans for the coming Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association meeting have been completed and a number of locals in the surrounding area have already selected their delegates to attend the gala event. Members of Local No. B-474 feel that history for this area is now in the making

and about the time that you are reading this in the JOURNAL the meeting will be in progress. So I say to members who are in or near Memphis on Sunday, April 20, 1941, and who did not read last month's JOURNAL, that B-474 is being honored with the state meet, and the principal speakers on the program are none other than International President Ed Brown, and International Vice Presidents Arthur Bennett, W. L. Ingram and G. X. Barker. A letter of invitation has also been sent to all of the executive officers and we are in hopes that they, too, will be in attendance. I might add that the wives of all members are invited and special entertainment is planned for them.

I received word from Charlie Maunsell, our state association's secretary, that he has been appointed by the I. O. as a representative and assigned to the staff of Brother Arthur Bennett. I am sure, as are all other members of L. U. No. B-474, that the I. O. could look far and wide and not have found a better man for the job. Charlie is a real union man if there ever was one, and is a top-rater in the inside wiring game. Although the state association hates to lose Charlie, we feel that he is in a position to accomplish more for the Brotherhood as a whole.

Members of L. U. No. B-474 are mourning the loss of Brother Adolph Richtor's young son who died a few weeks ago, and I know that our members who are out of town will be sorry to learn of this sad news. Brother Richtor is one of our oldest members, as well as one of the main pillars of the local, and is widely known throughout the Brotherhood.

L. U. No. B-474 appreciates the many calls for workers from other locals, and had it not been for these calls a number of our members would undoubtedly have had a tough winter, as work in Memphis proper has been in small doses. However, we are hopeful that some day in the near future that a defense job of some nature will break here and we will be able to remember those who have remembered us, and that we can even be of help to those locals that have been in the same category as ourselves.

I notice in the JOURNAL that the Fraternity of the Air is still growing. Now is a good time to work up a schedule with the various members of this fraternity and when we have a special occasion it could quickly spread the news over this route. It could also be used as a method of contact for our members who are working in other cities. I would like to hear from others on this matter. And I'll say for the start that I will be able to arrange schedules here and so will Brother Pratt.

C. C. SUTTON,
Press Secretary.

Jerry Tyler's Birthday Party



By TOM MEECH, L. U. No. 595

Jerry Tyler's birthday party, the big event of the year, took place as usual. The elements evidently work with Jerry. The last few weeks it has rained incessantly and the forecast was for continued rain. Now there isn't room enough to put the whole gang in the house. But Sunday morning, January 26, the sun came out in all its glory. And out came the old timers to celebrate with Jerry. Some came in autos, some on trains, some on buses and some on bicycles. Most of the boys brought small cylindrical packages about the shape of rolling pins.

The reception room happened to be in the back yard in one corner of the garage. To reach the place Jerry had, on account of the high water, improvised a ferry boat system. Only three could ride over at a time. The first over were Cal Wagner, Telley Brassuer and

Jerry himself. Next Art Gorman and "Stew" Woolsey made the crossing. Al Junker and "Slim" Hansel from Stockton made it over, then Jerry Donahue and Ernie Durrell. From then on they pushed the boat aside and waded over. Kinnie Southerland flew in, rolled up his pants and said, "Here goes." Talk about the English retreat from Dunkirk! They walked through water to save their lives. And so did these heroic wiretwisters.

Finally the ladies came out with all the good things to eat, turkey sandwiches, potato salad, spaghetti, beans, cake and pies.

The photo enclosed does not show all the gang, only those whose I. B. E. W. cards have an age of 40 years or more. Standing are: Telley Brassuer, Tom Meech, Art Gorman, Barney Nebour, Ed Hansel, and Bill Smart. Seated, Joe O'Leary and Jerry Tyler.

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

Editor:

Here we are again after an absence of some months. Our sessions up to date have been interesting and the embryos of several worthwhile plans are in the incubator. The committee to be heard from first is one engaged in formulating an educational program, which has been under study since last November, and no doubt when the plan is revealed it will prove worthwhile and is a definite step on the path of progress. The other is a committee energetically at work drafting a set of by-laws for our local and we feel assured that the results will be correct and practical. The third constructive item is a pension plan to be underwritten locally by the joint unions and the company, and apart from the general value of the

scheme its inception was inspired by the plan inaugurated by I. B. E. W. Local No. B-3, modified to meet its new environment and introduced to our local district trade council by Local No. 512. It is now being energetically pushed to completion by the economic committee and it is not unreasonable to hope that very soon a complete account will be available for the JOURNAL.

On February 25, the boys of the local gathered in the Parish Hall to bid farewell to yet another of our Brothers, in the person of Stephen Janes, who has left us to join His Majesty's armed forces. The evening was occupied in the usual manner, a card game followed by a general sing-song.

We regret to state that Brothers A. Coffin and A. Connors are at present confined to their respective homes through illness. We trust that very shortly we will be enabled to report them well and active again. Improved attendance has marked our meetings of late and is so noticeable that but for our work it would fall little short of 100 per cent. This is a most encouraging trend and is indicative of a wholesome union spirit.

Our executive paid a formal visit to the neighboring town of Botwood and held conference with the Longshoremen's Protective Union of that place, and a very satisfactory debate ensued wherein evolved a co-axial policy. It is well worth noting here that closer cohesion is becoming existent between the unions which creates an atmosphere of greater solidarity and is encouraging. Our general committee is keeping in close contact with the periodical wage adjustment and we expect that by the time the annual conference takes place the first round of our objective will be attained. General conditions are good and except for the doubtful factor of transatlantic shipping we could term the equation in stable equilibrium.

RONALD GRIFFIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF. Editor:

This local has gone modern in a big way, new offices and office furnishings, new meeting hall, well lighted, high ceilinged, so well ventilated that no one need suffer from bad air during meetings, and best of all is the new public address system used at our last meeting. Over the public address system came the reports of the business manager, various committees and officers for the past month, showing progress in organizing the radio technicians and small home builders, etc., another electrical contractor signed up, and progress in educational program.

In the matter of vocational training of apprentices, L. U. No. 569, through its educational committee, has found it necessary to apply disciplinary measures to those who for various reasons have not lived up to their agreement to attend classes. Attendance in some instances reached a low of 20 per cent. So from now on it is attend classes or else, as the committee means business and has the whole-hearted support of the various agencies sponsoring this training from the states attorney general on down.

The committee also has served notice on some of the journeymen members that they must cease their derogatory remarks in regard to the training program. It is hard enough to overcome the internal resistance of the apprentices without these Brothers interposing any reactances in the circuit, so it is hoped that these Brothers will see the light and do a little boosting instead.

New and capable instructors have been secured and classes for journeymen also are now taught. We can expect many new uses for electricity and a very great increase in

its application through them in the future, so more than ever it will be important to have our members well trained that we may be justified in demanding top wages for qualified men.

A word to distant Brothers who have written regarding work in the district. We have a surplus of workers at present due to completion of various jobs. If a personal reply is expected a self-addressed stamped envelope will facilitate same.

Brother Miller, an old timer in San Diego, has been engaged as assistant business manager. He is well known locally and has the loyal support of this local to help him in his new job.

We have had some clear weather the past two weeks and work has been rushed on all defense projects to make up for lost time. The Kearney Mesa job, a defense workers low-cost housing project, is going great guns. Three thousand buildings are to be completed in 300 days. More later.

The national government has appropriated some additional millions for work in this area, so we are looking forward to a lowered out-of-work list soon. Carpenters have a large list of unemployed at present. Steel and sheet metal workers, no surplus. That's the labor situation as this writer sees it.

There is a shortage of material in sight that may slow defense work and affect labor adversely. Some defense work is still on the old scale of \$1.25 and efforts are being made to correct this unsatisfactory arrangement of two scales for the same work.

H. W. HUNEVEN,
Press Secretary.

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

The time for our annual banquet is drawing near and the committee has been working for the past two months to make it better and bigger than ever. It will be held at the Beresford Country Club, one of the most beautiful spots in San Mateo. The committee will have everything ready and we expect to have a very good time. A turkey dinner will start the program off, to be followed by dancing and entertainment. Those who are too stiff in their joints for dancing will have the card tables or the pool tables to fall back on. There will be plenty of room for those who wish to sit and visit with each other if they don't care to play cards or dance.

The very rainy winter has slowed up our work somewhat but all the boys managed to get in some time in spite of the rain.

Some of the boys in the ship yards have been laid off for a short period due to material shortage and progress of construction being held up for that reason.

Our boys who are in the building trades unit got their raise of \$1 per day, starting the first of March.

The Montgomery Ward stores in San Mateo County have been picketed for some time and we are told that the stores here are about to close their doors.

The material drivers strike lasted only four days. The material dealers refused to deal with the drivers who were asking for a new agreement and a raise of 50 cents per day. The joint action of the Building Trades Council and the Contractors Association brought the material dealers to time and the drivers got a 75-cent raise instead of 50 cents.

The CIO is trying to move in on us by causing a strike at the Edwards Wire Rope Company. We are told that the CIO men are a minority. The labor board has ordered an election to determine the bargaining agency.

Most of the trouble and strikes all over the country seem to be caused by the CIO who seem to be trying to do all they can to slow up the defense program.

Next month will tell you how our banquet went over and all about the program and entertainment.

As time is short before the deadline, will say "adios" for this time.

P. C. MACKAY,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Hello, everybody, back again. Good news and also bad news for old Local No. 632. Mr. H. C. Taylor, our friend and boss, has been elevated again. His title now is supervisor of all Diesel engines on central lines of the Southern Railway System. This was no surprise to the boys here, but I'm sure it will be a surprise to our Brothers of other divisions. Mr. Taylor left immediately for the factory where this company's new equipment is being assembled, which will soon leave the factory with our Brother in charge. Mr. Taylor well deserves this job, for he has put in extra time in preparing himself. After finishing his apprenticeship in Kentucky he left for Chicago where he made an excellent record in his studies. Returning to Kentucky as an electrician he soon embarked for Atlanta, Ga., where he became foreman. Not being satisfied with this he entered Georgia Tech evening school of applied science and majored in mathematics, finishing this. And all of this new Diesel equipment is arriving right on schedule. As I have been preaching for the last two years, a gap was open and Mr. Taylor fell right in, of which the boys were right proud.

Now, another thing happened also, the gentleman known as W. D. Shultz, who was transferred to Sheffield, Ala. (and your press secretary wrote wishing him well and plenty of luck on the Diesel that he was to service), bounced right back to Atlanta, Ga., just before his rent came due. Well, old boy, we are glad to have you back, and if you keep your shirttail in I'm sure everything will run smoothly.

Now, Brothers and Sisters who read the old I. B. E. W. JOURNAL, I guess you know by now that our chief executives are about to burst a suspender in trying to get the railroad boys some more money, of which we need. But no, you are wrong, not more money, but a vacation with pay, maybe in 1942, so says Mr. Harrison of the clerks. By then, of course, the world will be changed quite a bit, and of course another alibi will be offered, and as usual we will accept. The government by then will have an enormous tax placed on our heads, and where are we going to get the money to pay it, if we don't make it? We are working now for exactly one-half of the pay, and less, of what our Brothers on the outside are making. There is only one solution for all the shop crafts on the railroads, and that is the WPA, for some of these good fellows are actually making more than the shop men on the railroads, with food and clothing thrown in.

If a raise in wages or some other kind of movement isn't started pretty soon, you can be assured that there are going to be mass meetings held all over the country on the railroads by summer. Strike ballots or no strike ballots, that is the sentiment of the men now. They want money. Twenty-two years ago the electricians made 85 cents per hour. In 1941 electricians on the railroads are making 85 cents per hour, and in most places one day less per week. Our plight on the railroads is a serious proposition, considering the drag the I. O. receives from all



L. U. No. 654, of Chester, Pa., entertains at its anniversary banquet with many visitors and honor guests.

railroad locals throughout the United States and the advancement we have made in the last 20 to 25 years.

THE SENTINEL,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Local Union No. 654 held their second anniversary banquet on Saturday evening, March 15, 1941, at Columbus Center Association Hall, Chester, Pa.

This affair was by far the most outstanding social event in our short history. Well over 300 guests were present. International officers, local union officers, business agents and members from five states and the District of Columbia were in attendance in such large numbers that we of L. U. No. 654 were thrilled to ecstasy by this mass tribute. Local and state political officials joined us in making the affair the huge success it was. State and city labor leaders were present, bringing good wishes for our continued success.

Our anniversary banquets are truly great events in the lives of our officers and members. We consider them not as the customary festive affairs; primarily we look upon them as a testimonial to that lovable character who has done so much for us and the I. B. E. W. in general, one who will always have the highest rating of esteem and confidence of us who have been so well served by him, and whom we are proud to call "Grandfather of L. U. No. 654," our international vice president, Edward F. Kloter.

As principal speaker of the evening, Brother Kloter briefly told the gathering the history of our local, relating some of the problems faced and conquered during the trying first and second years of our existence. He again voiced his confidence that we would continue to grow and expand in the right direction. That confidence we consider a trust that will act as an incentive to us on through the years to come.

Brother Kloter spoke in great praise of L. U. No. 98, Philadelphia, for their pioneer work in making it possible for L. U. No. 654 to come into being, for without the sacrifices and efforts on the part of past and present officers and members of L. U. No. 98, their many neighboring offspring would yet be unborn.

The only sad note of Brother Kloter's address came when he touchingly spoke of Brother Jim Christiana. He said that he felt Jim was about the unhappiest man in Pennsylvania at the moment, because of being unable to attend our banquet, due to his work requiring him on a mission up-state.

Knowing Brother Christiana and what he has done for us, being the "stork" who delivered our local to Chester; his subsequent efforts in counseling and guiding us in the right direction and his genuine sincerity in all of his actions towards us, we cannot help agreeing with Brother Kloter regarding Jim's unhappiness on this festive occasion.

Honorable Clifford H. Peoples, mayor of Chester, Pa., graced our speakers' table. Mayor Peoples spoke of his interest in our welfare, assuring us of his support of organized labor and of his desire that harmony prevail between capital and labor in Chester.

Congressman A. S. Rush, of Pennsylvania, spoke of his relations with our local wishing us continued success and giving his promise of support on measures necessary to the progress of organized labor in our state.

James L. McDevitt, president, Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, complimented L. U. No. 654 on the progress made from a building trades standpoint in our section of Delaware County during the past two years. Mr. McDevitt praised L. U. No. 98 for their long and never-ending struggle in endeavoring to close all jobs for all crafts. He told of his pleasure in knowing that L. U. No. 98 and L. U. No. 654 were working in harmony for the best interests of both locals and the Philadelphia Building Trades Council.

We regret that Brother D. W. Tracy, As-

sistant Secretary of Labor; Brother Edward J. Brown, international president, and Louis Marcianite, president, New Jersey State Federation of Labor, were unable to attend, due to prior or pressing business elsewhere.

(Continued next month)

J. A. DOUGHERTY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 686, HAZLETON, PA.

Editor:

The I. B. E. W. Local No. 686, of this city, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, with a dinner-dance at Gennett's, Saturday night, attended by 75 electricians and their guests.

J. E. Jones, president, introduced Foster Sinex, who acted as toastmaster, and called on the officers and various members. William Robertson, the only charter member, gave a short talk, and entertainment was given by Landette's dance troupe.

The ladies were presented with carnations during the program, and following the dinner, Bobby Derr's orchestra played for the dancing. Guests were present from Wilkes-Barre, Berwick, Pottsville, and Shenandoah.

The committee in charge consisted of J. E. Jones, William Robertson, and Elwood Faux.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY, IND.

Editor:

On March 13, 1941, a group of our members enjoyed the opportunity of seeing a group of men together as union men should associate. We visited the meeting of the Electrical Maintenance Society which is composed of members of L. U. No. 134 of Chicago, Ill.

Unionism, as I believe in it, was represented by the general atmosphere prevailing at this meeting. Every man in attendance had a purpose. As the electrical industry is continually advancing the changes that occur are generally in front of us by the time we hear of them. Due to this situation a condition is created where every man is forced

to forage for his knowledge of these changes. Many times a Brother member may have the answer to the question of which you have issue, but as no common ground for an exchange of ideas or knowledge exists one or the other must go without. It was on this premise that the Electrical Maintenance Society was founded. At the present time they conduct their meetings as an open forum. Speakers with a good background are booked for their meetings. The result is that the meetings are dynamic and well to the point. The officers and the educational committee and members of this society are to be highly commended for the part they are taking in furthering the service which every good union offers to the public.

Once again I wish to call your attention to the fine work the Electrical Maintenance Society is doing and extend thanks to the officers and members for their offers of assistance. It seems at this time there is a possibility to develop an educational movement within the electrical trade. This will come about through an interchange of news of what has been taking place in other local unions, so first I extend an invitation to other locals to write to me or better still write it up for the ELECTRICAL WORKER and let all of our members know what you are doing.

DALE GRAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-713, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

It has been some time since Local No. B-713 has had an article in the JOURNAL. For that reason and also for the reason that the writer feels the urge (probably caused by spring weather), I will endeavor to send in something which might prove interesting to members of the Brotherhood and their friends.

The membership of Local No. B-713 is composed of men and women who work in shops. These shops manufacture power switchboards, lighting panels, elevator control boards, storage batteries, electric automobile clocks, conduit fittings, telephones and telephone equipment of all kinds, household products (washers, hair dryers, mixers, etc.), control boxes for music systems, coin-operated amusement machines, Coca-Cola dispensing machines and pop-corn machines, and we are proud to state that we have closed shop agreements for our members in all of the above-mentioned industries. We also have union shop conditions for the men winding armatures and repairing cars for the Chicago Surface Lines, the Chicago Rapid Transit and the West Towns Railway, but what I really want to write about is the great help we, as members of the Brotherhood, could be to each other if we would only interest ourselves in finding out if there is an electrical product on the market bearing the Brotherhood label if and when we go shopping for said product.

The mere fact that one talks about the label will help some, even if one is forced to buy a nonunion-made article in the end. We are of the firm opinion that the union label is the best organizer we have, and this is borne out by the fact that the hatter, shoemaker, baker, cigar maker, clothing maker, the printer and many other organizations lay such great stress on their union label.

Until recently the members of the Brotherhood had practically no opportunity to personally patronize the Brotherhood label as there were few, if any, electrical products which individuals buy that carried the Electrical Workers' label, but today this condition has changed, and there are quite a

number of union-made electrical products on the market.

Chicago is the center of the coin machine industry, and Local No. B-713 is using every effort to organize same. There are several thousand men and women working in this industry and up to the present time we have been fighting an uphill fight, as the manufacturers are apparently doing everything possible to prevent their employees from joining our organization. At present we have two strikes in the industry, namely, the Chicago Coin Machine Company and the Genco Manufacturing Company.

Would it be too much to ask you to patronize union made coin operated machines? If not, patronize machines bearing the trade name "BALLY" and music control boxes manufactured by the BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM. Both of these shops are closed shops with signed agreements and they deserve your support.

In closing, I wish to repeat that members of the Brotherhood should support the Brotherhood label when installing or purchasing electrical products.

JOHN F. SCHILT,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

Last month I missed out on my usual letter to our JOURNAL, not that any one would miss it, but I like to be a nuisance in the JOURNAL every month or I don't feel right. Last month I had family trouble at the last moment. You know I have a pet alligator. He is just a little young rascal about four feet long. I call him Bozo. When he gets sick he is a perfect pain in the neck and I have to play nurse to him. About letter writing time last month he went AWOL for one whole night and had a tummy ache for two days and took up all my time as a nurse. I don't know what caused that indigestion, for Bozo doesn't speak English, but I have a faint idea that he went down Miami way and made a raid on the Marks strawberry patch. Anyway, Ben, that is my alibi and I intend to stick to it.

The past two months saw us in a conference in Miami, and a state association meeting in Tampa. All the big shots were there, including the business managers from seven states. International President Brown was in the chair on the February 8 conference in Miami. Our own Dan Tracy was there from the Department of Labor, and Brother Bugnizet from the I. O. We also had Vice Presidents Barker, Kloter and Bennett, Organizer Lipford and several more whose names I do not recall from the seven states in attendance. Mr. Walter Burr from the U. S. Employment Service was there and put out some good sound advice, in fact I soaked up as much valuable information as this empty skull of mine will hold from the talks of Brothers Brown and Bugnizet, and Mr. Burr answered all questions submitted and knew just what it was all about, and at the same time kept his pipe going full speed ahead. Time was too short to allow all the business agents the floor. I cannot say I agree with some of the views as expressed by the chair, namely, initiation fees and assessments. The local unions must have revenue to operate on, the same as the I. O.

L. U. No. 349 played host to the delegates with a fine dinner. Brother Fred Hatcher was as busy as a million dollars on a defense project, and got up a fine feed. Fred said it wasn't so hot. Well, some time when he puts on one that he calls good I hope I get an invite, but I know I will be sick for a week.

We also went to Tampa for the state association meeting a week ago. It was a success from every point of view, due to the state federation and the Building Trades Conference meeting at the same time and hotel. We were crowded for time, but Brother Thompkinson, the president of the association, handled matters in such a way that the business was all transacted on time. There was only one change in the officers of the association. Brother Thompkinson and Brother Valentine were reelected by unanimous vote as president and secretary, that red-headed business manager from St. Petersburg was elected vice president. I don't know if Brother Sommerkamp will be an asset or a liability, but my guess is the latter. I must say that B. M. Sommerkamp, President Bean and Delegates Brown and Pat from Local No. 308 entertained the delegation from Fort Lauderdale, Brother Lettelier and myself, royally. They taught us a game called crap. I like the game, for it helps out on the expenses, but I still claim that stuff they carry in a bottle is some brand of horse or dog liniment.

Business Manager Porter of Local No. 108 played host to the delegates for his local in the form of a dinner that was sure fine, my only objection was that I was seated between Brother Bitner, the president of Local No. 349, and Brother Bean, the president of Local No. 308, one talking in each ear; that would be O. K. only they both have teeth and I haven't my uppers and lowers to date, and don't think I got my allowance of vitamins. I also looked over table manners and table etiquette and only found one violator. That again was that red-headed business manager from St. Petersburg. He tucked his napkin in his collar band and insisted on bouncing oyster crackers off my bald head from across the table. Any way, Brother Porter, it was a fine dinner and we will be back to see you some time again.

Seriously speaking, while the state association is not chartered by our I. O., if we can get more states to form associations and then form an international association it won't be long until we will have a little recognition.

Bachie of Atlantic City (wherever that is, for I never heard of it), our old friend Dan Geary landed here last week, deposited his card and ducked. I don't know where he went but have a suspicion that he went out in the Everglades to lead a wild life for a while.

Well, I am going to chop this nonsense for Bozo wants to go for a swim, and if I don't go I will lose a leg, so I am going.

JUST PLAIN, J. H. G.
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Hello folks: Here I am again after a lapse of about four months during which I have been suffering "labor pains" while having a new home built for my "Queenfish." With all the defense building projects in Norfolk and its immediate vicinity, skilled labor in the building trades is becoming quite a problem. Even with the unprecedented influx of "floaters," "boomers" or what-have-you, the really skilled mechanic can have his choice of several jobs.

Enough of that though as I really have something on my chest. Last October I said that L. U. No. 734 had set its goal at 500 members by Thanksgiving. We passed that mark and as of today can boast of 625 paid up members in good standing and 26 applicants awaiting our next meeting. That means that we have more than doubled our membership in less than 18 months. Even

were we an outside local working under closed shop conditions, I think that would constitute a record of which we might well be proud. Since we are a civil service local, and necessarily are open shop, this record becomes all the more remarkable.

This great increase was not made by sitting back and letting George do it, either. We all had a hand in it, and every member has a just right to feel proud of these results. Over 50 per cent of our new members have never been a member of the Brotherhood before. Doesn't that mean something to you? It does to me. It means that other Brothers in other fields of our work have sat back and let George do it, some time in the past. We don't claim to have been able to get these new Brothers into the fold through some super-salesmanship or anything of the kind. We just have continuously impressed upon all hands, old members as well as new ones, that a house divided against itself cannot stand. Either we must all belong or we must all get out. The last time I had a chance to figure our percentage, we had 93 per cent of possible membership enrolled, omitting some new employees hardly yet with their names on the register.

I cannot state too emphatically that it took a lot of work and a lot of men to do the work, but surely a good job well done is its own reward. And we are not through yet. If this defense program continues we can expect to reach the 1,000 mark in membership without too much trouble.

Well, more some other time. Till then, let's all work for a free, united America, where we can all do as we please rather than as we are told to do. But in the meantime let's keep our powder dry.

O. W. HERB,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 800, SACRAMENTO, CALIF. Editor:

At our last meeting we were honored by a visit from our international vice president, Brother J. J. Duffy, accompanied by General Chairman Denver Johnstone. Our meeting was preceded by an executive board meeting.

Under the good of the union Brother Duffy made a very impressive and instructive talk which was enjoyed by everyone present. We feel that the I. B. E. W. has the proper man at the helm of railroad work throughout the country.

At the conclusion of the meeting refreshments were served in the banquet hall by our good "getter-upper" committee, consisting of Brothers Marty Greaves and William Belshe.

The personnel of our department has increased considerably with the hiring of more journeymen. The air conditioning program is progressing rather slowly at present, due to the building of two new mail cars and the remodeling of four baggage cars. The mail and baggage cars are streamlined and equipped with Westinghouse automatic air brakes. These cars are for the '49er.

After all these years we have a lead workman now in the locomotive department. It is none other than Edwin K. Schnauss. Good luck, Eddie, hold 'em down, particularly Brother "Broom."

This is about all the news of any importance from L. U. No. 800, but you'll be hearing from us soon.

THOS. B. SMITH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO Editor:

The press secretary of Railroad Local Union No. 887 wishes to correct in his humble way, a few of the mistaken ideas expressed

by "The Sentinel" of Atlanta, Ga., and bring back to his memory a few of the facts which back up my statement that the electrical workers on the railroads, together with the other railroad workers comprising the 21 standard crafts, have built for themselves one of the most efficient and effective labor organizations in the world, with provisions for handling grievances to a conclusion, old-age protection, out-of-work compensation, and protection of wage rates from sudden reductions without due process of law.

In 1930 the U. S. A. was visited by one of the worst depressions we had ever experienced. Men in unorganized industries had their wages slashed to the point that they were unable to provide for their families. In some instances skilled mechanics were working for rates as low as 15 cents an hour. The bread lines stretched for blocks and war veterans marched to Washington to plead for pension payments to feed their starving loved ones. The situation continued to get worse and in November, 1931, the railroads met with the Railway Labor Executives Association and presented a demand for a 15 per cent cut in wages. Being men of sound judgment and knowing the futility of "calling a strike" when men were starving, the Railway Labor Executives Association agreed to a 10 per cent deduction in wages for a stated period, wage rates to be restored without negotiations at expiration of that period. These negotiations were being handled for the organized workers on the railroads while the unorganized workers were being slashed at the bosses' will without any discussion or hope of restoration. For the information of "The Sentinel" the 10 per cent deduction terminated on June 30, 1934, and wages were restored to the standard rate on the property. In 1937 the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations successfully handled wage negotiations which resulted in an increase in hourly rates of 5 cents per hour. Since that time an attempt to cut wages was successfully resisted by the united action of the 21 Standard Railroad Organizations and our wage rates still stand.

Early in 1940 a movement was instituted for a two-weeks' vacation with pay for the railroad workers of 14 of the 21 organizations. This was at the repeated requests of the workers, and resolutions presented at system federation conventions. As could be expected, much opposition was experienced from the railroads, some refusing to listen to the request, others suggesting reductions in wages, and others requesting the negotiations be handled on a system basis or regional basis. However, the matter is being progressed slowly but certainly in accord with the provisions of the law, and the loyal railroad workers with their feet on the ground are certain of the ability of their chiefs to get all that can be gotten for them.

It is regrettable that some of the misguided Brothers are forgetting that negotiations are under way on the vacations with pay which they requested and are loudly clamoring for increases in pay at once. Matters affecting wages and working conditions must be handled in conference and by negotiation and our chiefs are now handling a matter which when successfully concluded will grant those affected a pay check for a period of time when they are hunting, fishing or just relaxing at home. Let's be consistent and handle the matter we have in hand and then discuss the matter of a wage increase and progress the matter in the proper manner.

After the shopmen's strike of 1922 a large number of the railroads created what is known as the "company union" to represent or misrepresent the shopmen on that individual property. It was created and financed

by the railroad and, of course, was also controlled by its creator. Among these men were individuals who looked at the conditions enjoyed on the organized railroads and also the men in the organized industries and the building trades. Being progressive they proceeded to join one of these real organizations and to interest their fellow workers, with the result that their supervisors heard of their activity and promptly fired them. However, through the efforts of all of the workers of all of the standard crafts on the railroads, legislation was passed which made it possible for these men, enslaved by company unions, to organize themselves in the various craft organizations comprising the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor. Since the passage of this legislation in 1934, the shop craft employees on 160 railroads have affiliated themselves with the R. E. D., formed their system federations and negotiated agreements to cover their working conditions.

One of these crafts, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is the most progressive craft in the railroad industry. The work of the railroad electrical worker is increasing every day by the adoption of new electrical devices by the railroad industry. The electrical worker realizes the importance of his craft and prepares himself to handle the new devices, some of which are actually taking work away from the other crafts through the changing of processes of performing work. But the electrical worker is smart enough, and knows from past experience, that a united front of all railroad workers is necessary to protect our past gains and assure us of future progress in bettering our wages and working conditions. The transportation brotherhoods have their problems, the clerk has his problems, the machinists, boilermakers and carmen have their individual problems but they all have the big problem of bettering their wages and working conditions and bitter experience has taught them that only through united action can this be done. They have seen the picture of one organization being kidded with sweet talk until the others were trimmed and then they got it where their good judgment should have been.

The railroad electrical worker is also prone to dream of the good conditions enjoyed by the building trades members in some of the large communities, but does not consider the lengthy fight it required to get these conditions and the fact that there is no seniority rule in that industry and the scale varies in the different communities, while the railroad worker is getting a negotiated rate which cannot be cut without a lengthy procedure, enjoys seniority, pension, unemployment compensation, passes and will get a vacation with pay. In spite of the progressive changes taking place in the railroad industry and the constant activity of your officers to protect you, a certain number of misguided Brothers are hanging back in the traces and criticizing those who are trying to help them. When a member of the I. B. E. W. rings in the C. I. O., he just does not know what he is talking about. We, in Cleveland, know that the skilled craftsman in a shop dominated by that organization gets nothing while the unskilled majority get the conditions. We know this because we are in constant contact with these skilled workers who are disgusted. We also know by actual experience that we are able to secure better and more substantial conditions than a fly-by-night opportunist outfit.

Our general chairmen are doing a good job, and of course, hold conferences with the chairmen of the other shop crafts as they should. Matters affecting all crafts are the

concern of all general chairmen and when they are unable to get a just settlement on the property they take their case to the National Railroad Adjustment Board, created through the efforts of all the railroad organizations. Brothers, let's turn that knock into a boost and get behind our organization and bring ourselves out of this crisis stronger than ever.

EARL BARTLETT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-981, NEWARK, OHIO

Editor:

It has been a long time since I wrote to your JOURNAL. Will try to write a few lines. In your March JOURNAL, I have read a lot of good news. I see on page 128 you have a very important series of pictures on pole top resuscitation. I think a series of pictures on first aid in the JOURNAL would go a long way to help the union member to get more out of his time and may save a man's life. Pole top resuscitation has saved one man of the O. P. Co. and no doubt it has saved many more over the U. S. A.

I think International Representative W. H. Wilson did a very good job in Columbus, Ohio, with the city linemen, as I understand they got a very nice pay increase. Here's more success to him in his work in Ohio.

HOMER PETTY,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

It was with great interest that I read the contribution of Brother William Holt, of Local No. B-83, of Los Angeles, in the March issue of the JOURNAL in reference to parliamentary procedure.

I agree with Brother Holt when he says that there is a growing need for everyone to familiarize himself with the rules of parliamentary procedure. This is particularly necessary for members of a labor union and is an absolute must for delegates to conventions if they are to act intelligently when these bodies meet.

I believe that I have found the most concise and simplified book on the subject and would like to call this book to the attention of Brother Holt and any other Brothers who may be wading through some of the more cumbersome volumes in an effort to learn parliamentary procedure.

The title of the book is "Parliamentary Procedure at a Glance," edited by O. Garfield Jones, Ph.D., of the University of the City of Toledo. It is published by D. Appleton-Century Co., of New York, and sells for a nominal sum.

It is well adapted for the man who wants to assimilate a lot in a short time and is made up so that it may be used as a text-book for classes in this subject. It is almost entirely formula and may be used for speedy reference by the chair and the members even while a meeting is in progress.

Our meetings are drawing larger attendance lately as it is drawing near to the time for election of officers. I trust that the next few will be of general interest as well as local interest and I will give the salient points in the next article.

Brother A. R. Johnson, I. O. representative, attended our last meeting and gave us a resume of the business of the district meeting called by our international president. He said that he was well pleased with the evident capabilities of our new president and expected that we shall see much progress under his tenure of office.

He also explained the position of the unions in regard to what the press has termed "exorbitant" initiation fees and belied many of

the statements in the press in regard to strikes which have been laid at the door of the unions while chiseling contractors stood piously by with folded hands.

Saw some new signs in our shop recently which stated that the government was on record as favoring time and one-half for overtime. Still some of the news columnists think that the unions are wrong because they will not permit their members to work 12 to 14 hours a day for straight time, or a six or seven day week. Would you call these columnists unpatriotic when they buck the statutes of our nation?

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

I am writing for Local No. 1141, while working in Dallas Texas Local No. 59.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Brother Tate and the other members of Local No. 59 for the courtesy and hospitality shown Brother members of Local No. 1141 while working in their jurisdiction. We hope to return the favor in the near future.

I have always thought Oklahoma had weather all its own, but so far Texas is just like it, you don't know whether to wear an overcoat or a bathing suit.

While talking about Texas and Oklahoma, Brother Tate (of Dallas) was overheard making remarks as to how he loved Oklahoma. I'll not repeat it now, but I believe he does anyway.

Oklahoma City has been selected for a \$16,000,000 defense project, so it won't be doing so bad after all.

The fifth regional conference was held in Oklahoma City, March 22, as scheduled, but as I do not have much information of the proceedings I will wait till next month to give the details and results of same.

This conference was for defense, these projects are for defense, and we are all for defense, so let's all put our shoulder to the wheel and do our part and stop as much of the antagonism and un-American activities toward united labor, as possible—and stop dictatorships for all time.

HERB WILSON,
Press Secretary.

N. B. C. NETWORK VIEWED BY FCC

(Continued from page 178)

works, it is able to prevent competition from other networks and stations in many areas. The committee views this aspect of the problem as being one that the FCC should correct, by proper regulation, of the practices and policies of the networks.

Transcription services in the broadcasting industry received considerable attention in the committee's inquiry. This is only natural because a large part of broadcasting is done by electrical transcriptions. Practically every broadcast station uses transcriptions. They are used for advertising as well as for sustaining program service. The committee's report points out that 22 per cent of all programs broadcast in the United

States in 1938, were from electrical transcriptions. Stations not affiliated with the major networks make more extensive use of transcriptions than those stations that have access to the sustaining program material of the networks.

MONOPOLY IMPLIED

Among the national network organizations, the National Broadcasting Company is the only network in the transcription business. N. B. C. has an arrangement with the R. C. A. Manufacturing Company, its affiliate, which provides that N. B. C. does the producing and selling, while R. C. A. does the recording and manufacturing. The entire network facilities of N. B. C. are available for transcription service without the extensive extra investment and full time expense N. B. C.'s competitors have.

The predominance of the National Broadcasting Company in the transcription field is further bolstered by the fact that N. B. C. has more stations on its networks than any other network, which thereby gives the company an advantage over its competitors when a station is considering the use of transcriptions for sustaining programs. N. B. C. also has the economic advantage, by virtue of its contract with the stations, to cause its transcription library services to be favorably received, which is to say that a station could be changed from the more profitable connection with the Red Network to the status of an outlet for the Blue Network, which, as we have already stated, is the less profitable of the two N. B. C. national networks. Unquestionably electrical transcriptions form an important part of radio broadcasting and are the most effective substitute for live talent. With the important position of the National Broadcasting Company in the field of live talent, coupled with its domination of the transcription business, this company is given a great competitive advantage over its competitors in the transcription business.

The committee also gave much consideration to multiple ownership of radio broadcast stations, also the ownership of stations by networks, both national and regional. In this latter group the report shows that network programs occupy a dominant position in the entire radio broadcasting industry. The networks own or control an overwhelming majority of all powerful and profitable stations, and of the net operating income of all the stations, approximately one-half of the total is received by network organizations.

Freedom of communication is one of the precious possessions of a democracy and the American people, and where channels of radio communication can be controlled and directed, almost exclusively, by a few men, such a condition cannot be in the public interest, and endangers the welfare of a country where democratic processes prevail. The operation, by the National Broadcasting Company, of two distinct networks with separate service to two stations in each of many cities, is evidence of the complete domination exercised by this company through the network-outlet contract. The benefits accruing to the public generally from chain broadcasting cannot be questioned. Undoubtedly it affords the most practical arrangement for the dissemination of information on matters of national scope and interest in the quickest possible time. It appears that the elimination of the present abuses by chain broadcasting organizations by means of reasonable regulations, will insure to the public the benefits to which it is justly entitled.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$.85**

IN MEMORIAM

Cecil I. Bottenfield, L. U. No. 397

Initiated June 16, 1903, in L. U. No. 1

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we record the passing of our Brother Cecil I. Bottenfield, who died February 6, 1941; 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.

E. W. SCHNAKE,
P. T. GREEN,
W. P. QUINN,

Balboa, C. Z. Committee

Frank W. Smethurst, L. U. No. 697

Initiated April 12, 1916, in L. U. No. 9

Local Union No. 697 must record the loss of another member of long standing through the recent death of Brother Frank W. Smethurst.

Those of us who were closely associated with Brother Smethurst will miss him keenly, and his passing onward will be a loss to his local union.

The deep sympathy of real friendship is extended to his loved ones, for we share in their sorrow.

The charter of Local Union No. 697 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Frank W. Smethurst and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies also shall be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

W. H. McMURRAY,
PAUL ROSENAN,
MERRILL SWENEY,

Gary, Ind. Committee

DeWitt Burton, L. U. No. B-31

Initiated May 28, 1935

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, DeWitt Burton; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 90 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. N. LIND, JR.,

Duluth, Minn. Press Secretary

H. A. Schultz, L. U. No. B-125

Initiated July 14, 1922

Local Union No. B-125 must record the sudden taking from among us of a valued member, Brother H. A. Schultz. His sincere friendliness and good fellowship endeared him to all his associates, and we shall keenly feel his loss.

With the loved ones he left behind we share a mutual sorrow, and we assure them of that depth of sympathy which springs from true Brotherhood.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Schultz and shall spread a copy of this tribute upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his family, and to our Journal for publication.

Portland, Oreg. Committee

Robert Stanley, L. U. No. B-125

Initiated April 28, 1917, in L. U. No. 55

Brother Robert Stanley, for many years a loyal and active worker in Local Union No. B-125, has answered the final call, and we must close the record of his membership. He will be missed from among us, and the loss of his friendly contacts will be keenly felt.

We would extend to those whom he left behind that solace of sincere and heartfelt sympathy which comes from a sorrow mutually shared.

The charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this tribute to the memory of Brother Stanley shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his family and to our Journal for publication.

Portland, Oreg. Committee

William P. Slagle, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated April 16, 1920

Whereas Brother William P. Slagle was called to his eternal rest and reward on February 3, 1941; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Slagle Local Union No. B-9 has lost one of its true and loyal members.

Brother Slagle's death was not untimely, he being a victim of poison gas in the first World War. Like millions of others he served his country in that vain effort of making the world safe for democracy. It is no mean distinction to come back from the crash and shock of battle with a distinguished service medal, or suffering the extreme sacrifice of loss of health, resulting in his inevitable surrender after 23 years of silent suffering. Notwithstanding the extreme disadvantage in which he was placed owing to impaired health, Brother Slagle rendered full equivalent for all he received.

Our deep sympathy for the members of his family mingles with our sorrow at the loss of one whose death robs both his home and our Brotherhood of a worthy and inspiring member.

FRANK P. O'BRIEN,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

W. E. Bates, L. U. No. B-125

Initiated September 10, 1917

The passing onward of Brother W. E. Bates brings to Local Union No. B-125 a deep sense of sorrow and a loss that will not quickly be healed, for his intense loyalty to our organization and activity in its support has been far above that of an average member. Serving for a considerable period as financial secretary, and as business manager at times, he has helped to shape the policies of the local, and has left his impression upon its character and ideals. It is in grief that we realize his absence from us, and miss the friendship that was ours.

We extend to his loved ones our deepest sympathy in their sorrow for him whom we called Brother. We mourn with them.

Our charter shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Bates and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

Portland, Oreg. Committee

William Iserman, L. U. No. B-23

Initiated March 13, 1937, in L. U. No. 110

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we record the death, February 17, 1941, of our departed friend and Brother, William Iserman.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

OSCAR ANDERSON,
MILES NELSON,
FRANK SCHWARTZ,

St. Paul, Minn. Committee

Albert E. Johnson, L. U. No. B-39

Initiated June 17, 1924

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we are called upon to pay our last respect to a worthy Brother, Albert E. Johnson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to his wife and son who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That in lawful assembly we stand for one minute in silence as a mark of respect to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. FOCHT,
W. G. KELCH,
F. CAMPBELL,

Cleveland, Ohio. Committee

James Hodge, L. U. No. 122

Initiated May 12, 1913

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, James Hodge; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; 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. 122 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. L. DONALDSON,
C. A. SHELTON,
M. L. MCCARTHY,

Great Falls, Mont. Committee

Joseph LeVein, L. U. No. B-86

Initiated August 1, 1904

Arthur Kurtz, L. U. No. B-86

Initiated November 7, 1923

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we record the deaths during 1940 of our departed Brothers, Joseph LeVein and Arthur Kurtz.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

GEORGE SCHNURR,
HERBERT BULLIN,
JAMES LOMBARD,

Rochester, N. Y. Committee

Roy N. Miller, L. U. No. 430

Initiated June 18, 1918, in L. U. No. 117

Whereas it has pleased the infinite Creator to take from our midst Brother Roy N. Miller, on February 10, 1941, to his eternal home;

Whereas Local Union No. 430 mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy; 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 the bereaved family and a copy be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to be published in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

DONALD SANDY,

Racine, Wis. Recording Secretary

Wilson McGraw, L. U. No. 466

Reinitiated May 6, 1936

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Wilson McGraw; and

Whereas, in his passing Local Union No. 466 has lost a true and loyal member; and

Whereas his presence will be greatly missed from our ranks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory and express to his wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; 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 be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

J. R. MILLER,
C. F. MCGRANER,
E. S. WAGER,

Charleston, W. Va. Committee

Frank Short, L. U. No. 41

Initiated November 7, 1911, in L. U. No. 82

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our esteemed Brother, Frank Short; and

Whereas in his passing from this life, Local Union No. 41 has lost one of its most faithful members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand for one minute in silent meditation as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to the bereaved family of Brother Short; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Short, and a copy to the international secretary for publication in our official Journal.

Requiescat in pace
LEONARD C. KOEFF,
EDWARD B. BARRETT,
STANLEY F. WHITE,

Buffalo, N. Y. Committee

George E. Kimmerle, L. U. No. B-304
Reinitiated August 12, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we record the death, March 10, 1941, of our departed friend and Brother, George E. Kimmerle; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

ALVIN C. HARRISON,
Recording Secretary

Topeka, Kans.

Frank P. Nichols, Jr., L. U. B-1026
Initiated July 15, 1940

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother Frank Nichols, on March 9, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; 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 be sent to our official Journal for publication.

HARRY E. ARCHIBALD,
JOHN F. O'DOWD,
ALEXANDER FOGLEIA,

Malden, Mass. Committee

William Dougall, L. U. No. 561
Reinitiated March 21, 1927

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Dougall; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

G. HASSAM,
F. GRAHAM,
G. ELLIOTT,

Montreal, Que. Committee

George W. Ibbottson, L. U. No. B-125
Initiated September 4, 1917

Brother George W. Ibbottson has answered the final call, and Local Union No. B-125 must close the files on a long and influential membership. The hearty good fellowship of the bluff but kindly nature which characterized Brother Ibbottson endeared him to all of his associates, and his passing onward will leave a sense of loss that will not soon be healed.

In brotherhood the hand of sympathy is extended to the loved ones left behind. We would share their grief as, to a large degree, we share their loss.

We shall drape the charter of Local No. B-125 for 30 days in memory of Brother Ibbottson, and shall spread a copy of this tribute to him upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

W. P. CUNNINGHAM,
C. W. CHASE,
C. LOUDERBACK,

Portland, Oreg. Committee

Forrest H. Baughman, L. U. No. B-763
Initiated December 5, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-763, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Forrest H. Baughman; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother; a copy be spread upon the minutes of the union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

Let it be further resolved that Brother Baughman's name be engraved in the memorial cabinet.

C. H. SMITH,
M. A. HOFFMAN,
H. A. LUNCEFORD,

Omaha, Nebr. Committee

Henry Tansley, L. U. No. 245
Initiated October 10, 1910

Again the hand of fate has cast its shadow of death over our roll and has taken our good friend and Brother, Henry Tansley.

Brother Tansley merits the deepest respect and regret from the Brothers of Local No. 245 who remain to mourn his loss whom we all shall sadly miss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the local extend its sincere sympathy to Brother Tansley's bereaved family and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and one be sent our International Office for publication in our official Journal.

CHARLES NEEB,
Z. Z. MILLER,
L. SHERTINGER,

Toledo, Ohio. Committee

Carl H. Fraunfelter, L. U. No. 143
Reinitiated March 21, 1938

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite love and wisdom, has seen fit to remove our esteemed and worthy Brother, Carl H. Fraunfelter from our ranks; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 143 pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our departed Brother this local union drape the charter for a period of 30 days.

EXECUTIVE BOARD,
Local No. 143

Harrisburg, Pa.

Noyce E. Kaiser, L. U. No. B-965
Initiated November 15, 1940

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-965, record the passing of our Brother, Noyce E. Kaiser; 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 upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

H. A. HARPOLD,

Beaver Dam, Wis. Financial Secretary

Chester Sroka, L. U. No. B-965
Initiated November 15, 1937

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-965, record the passing of our Brother, Chester Sroka; 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 upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

H. A. HARPOLD,

Beaver Dam, Wis. Financial Secretary

W. E. Dent, L. U. No. 353
Initiated November 26, 1936

We, the members of Local Union No. 353, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother William E. Dent; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to his family and relatives 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 charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

CECIL M. SHAW,

Toronto, Ont. Financial Secretary

Paul Parent, L. U. No. 561
Reinitiated June 5, 1929

With sincere feeling of sorrow, we, the members of Local Union No. 561, record the passing of our late Brother, Paul Parent; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days to pay tribute to his memory, and that we extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

F. DUBOIS,
G. HASSAM,

Montreal, Que. Committee

Bruce I. Bindley, L. U. No. 195
Initiated February 14, 1938

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, Bruce I. Bindley, to his heavenly home; and

Whereas Local Union No. 195 mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this earth of our dearly beloved Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 195 express its deepest sympathy to Brother Bindley's family which is left to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

HERMAN J. SCHENDEL,
Recording Secretary

Milwaukee, Wis.

George Kerr, L. U. No. 1095
Initiated July 11, 1927

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 1095, mourn the passing of Brother George Kerr; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regret; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

L. BUCKLEY,
Vice President,
ROBERT P. CRETNEY,
Recording Secretary,

Toronto, Ont. Committee

Godfrey Bellavignia, L. U. No. 501
Initiated January 11, 1918

It is with a feeling of sadness that we, the members of L. U. No. 501, record the passing of our late Brother, Godfrey Bellavignia.

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 these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

Yonkers, N. Y. JOHN W. RATCLIFF

J. H. Aiken, L. U. No. 6
Initiated October 1, 1902

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, J. H. Aiken, 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,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

John Dorsey, L. U. No. B-465
Initiated May 3, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we record the passing of our late Brother, John Dorsey, on February 14; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

STANLEY CHRISTIANSON,
H. V. LERWILL,
W. E. LEROY,

San Diego, Calif. Committee

Richard Fisk, L. U. No. 6

Initiated December 9, 1902

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Richard Fisk, 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

San Francisco, Calif.

C. T. Taylor, L. U. No. B-292

Initiated April 30, 1906

It is with the sincerest regret and deepest feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 292, record the passing of our Brother, C. T. Taylor; 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 our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our late 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 in full on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

CLARENCE JOHNSON,
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

Charles Cronquist, L. U. No. 110

Initiated April 2, 1929

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. 110, record the death, March 11, 1940, of our friend and Brother, Charles Cronquist.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

LAWRENCE DUFFY,
GEORGE DEMPSEY,
JOHN HOY,
HARRY TALBOT,
Committee

St. Paul, Minn.

L. V. Morran, L. U. No. 1037

Initiated June 15, 1934

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 1037, have to record the passing of our late Brother, L. V. Morran, who passed away while a member of the Canadian Overseas Forces, somewhere in England, on March 14, 1941. Brother Morran enlisted in September, 1939, and was at that time president of our local. It can truly be said he was a good and loyal member always ready to do his bit to help the cause of labor.

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late Brother and that the charter be draped for 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent his family. A copy shall be spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy forwarded to our official Journal for publication.

A. A. MILES,
Recording Secretary

Winnipeg, Man.

Charles Hagquist, L. U. No. 817

Reinitiated April 6, 1926

Whereas Almighty God, in His omnipotence, has seen fit to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Charles Hagquist; and

Whereas in his passing to eternal reward L. U. No. 817 has lost one of its most faithful members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to the family of our late Brother in their recent bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That the meeting stand in silent meditation for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother Hagquist; a copy incorporated in the minutes

of this local union and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace

W. BOLGER,
H. MITCHELL,
B. LEACH,

New York, N. Y. Committee

William J. Fisk, L. U. No. 6

Initiated October 5, 1912

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William J. Fisk, 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

San Francisco, Calif.

N. M. Hope, L. U. No. 6

Reinitiated September 8, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, N. M. Hope, 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,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MARCH 1, TO MARCH 31, 1941

L. U.	Name	Amount
39	Elmer A. Johnson	\$1,000.00
I. O.	William J. Fisk	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles Winter	500.00
702	F. T. Lange, Jr.	1,000.00
I. O.	H. Tansley	1,000.00
846	Paul D. Rivers	300.00
98	George Quinn	1,000.00
98	James B. Andrews	1,000.00
38	J. F. Repp	866.69
I. O.	Charles Lowenthal	1,000.00
I. O.	Robert F. Metzler	1,000.00
304	George W. Rider	475.00
3	Maurice Blau	1,000.00
3	Henry M. Green	1,000.00
41	Frank A. Short	1,000.00
I. O.	Joseph J. Simon	1,000.00
3	James Sarrantonio	650.00
I. O.	Con O'Donnell	1,000.00
I. O.	Richard H. Shannon	1,000.00
134	Albert W. Marlow	1,000.00
I. O.	Robert Curry	1,000.00
1135	William F. Gilliam	1,000.00
134	Michael J. Cotter	1,000.00
3	E. K. Wendler	1,000.00
292	Charles T. Taylor	1,000.00
98	Edwin C. De Vall	1,000.00
528	Theodore Wittemann	1,000.00
949	George H. Martin	650.00
611	Robert G. Morris	1,000.00
I. O.	A. J. Netterfield	1,000.00
595	Frederick C. Parmelee	825.00
125	George W. Ibbotson	1,000.00
125	William E. Bates	1,000.00
3	Timothy J. Arnold	650.00
134	Alfred H. Tanney	1,000.00
125	H. A. Schultz	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
77	R. C. Shanklin	825.00
110	Charles Cronquist	1,000.00
457	H. F. Hanson	475.00
130	Paul Heinrich	1,000.00
6	Nelson Morton Hope	1,000.00
304	George Enoch Kimmerle	650.00
195	Bruce I. Bindley	650.00
1220	DeMotte H. Little	300.00
949	Melvin F. Deming	650.00
I. O.	Patrick J. Callahan	1,000.00
214	Edward J. Etzel	1,000.00
58	George Gilbert Strong	1,000.00
659	William P. Sheffield	150.00
I. O.	George Kerr	1,000.00
561	William Dougall	1,000.00
77	James F. Little	150.00
1037	Lawrence V. Morran	1,000.00
Total		\$45,766.69

SAN FRANCISCO MEET

(Continued from page 175)

American Federation of Labor, mentioned the conferences and called attention to the good spirit created thereby. Labor papers have carried stories indicating wide general interest in the subjects discussed.

President Brown has repeatedly pointed out that the problem of labor supply is largely one of re-routing crews so that there will be no costly waits or moving around searching for new jobs. During the last month, the U. S. Employment Service, in cooperation with the Office of Production Management has put on a campaign to get total registration of skilled labor in the United States. The U. S. Employment Service has been designated as the agency handling recruiting and distribution of man power by the Office of Production Management.

HISTORY MADE AT DAYTON AIRPORT

(Continued from page 176)

"Therefore, Mr. Secretary, we hereby advise you that we are patriotically responding to your appeal."

Mr. Breidenbach's statement was in response to a telegram from Assistant Secretary of War Robert Patterson:

"The controversy between you, as you know, has resulted in suspension of work at Wright Field. Further delay will seriously cripple the defense program.

"Appeal is made to both sides as patriotic Americans to subordinate your differences in this instance and to take steps to make possible the immediate resumption of work on this most important project."

Secretary Patterson sent the following letter of thanks to Mr. Breidenbach:

"I want to thank you personally and on behalf of the War Department for the decision which you and your trades union members have taken in going back to work on the Wright Field project.

"In these difficult days it is essential that we all unite for the common purpose of making our country strong. Your action in overlooking your differences at the Wright Field project is a major contribution on your part toward accomplishment of that purpose."

Cooperating 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:

AMERICAN ELEC. MOTOR AND REPAIR CO., 1442 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.	METALLIC ARTS CO., 80 State St., Cambridge, Mass.	HY-LITE CORP., 45 L St., Boston, Mass.
LITECONTROL CORP., 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.	PETTINGELL-ANDREWS CO., 378 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.	WOLFERS, HENRY L., 603 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.	HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.	STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.	NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.	STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.	NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.	THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.	SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.	WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.		WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.	EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.	ERICKSON, REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.	PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 41 E. 11th St., New York City.	FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.	PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.	FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.	PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.	GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.	PETERSON & CO., C. J., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.	GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.	POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.	HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.	PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.	LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.	ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.	STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.	LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.	SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC., "ESCO," Newark, N. J.	MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.	WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.	MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.	WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo.
	MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.	

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.	AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.	MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.	LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.	STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

OUTLET BOXES

BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.	JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.	STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.	NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.	UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
	PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.	

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.

CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE Co., Trenton, N. J.
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS, DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
 PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

ACME LAMP & FIXTURE WORKS, INC., 497 E. Houston St., New York City.
 AINSWORTH, GEORGE, 239 E. 44th St., New York City.
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
 B. & B. NEON DISPLAY CO., 372 Broome St., New York City.
 BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.
 BELMUTH MFG. CORP., 116 Troutman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 BRASSNER LTG. MFG. CO., INC., 138 Mulberry St., New York City.
 BRIGHTLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 1027 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 BUTT-SHORE LTG. FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 CAESAR MFG. CO., 480 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. & 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 CENTRE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
 CHATHAM METAL SPIN. & STAMP CO., 134 Mott St., New York City.
 CITY METAL SPIN. & STAMP CO., 257 W. 17th St., New York City.
 CLINTON METAL MFG. CO., 49 Elizabeth St., New York City.
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLUMBIA LTG. FIX. CO., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR CO., 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CORONA ART STUDIOS, 104-24 43rd St., Corona, L. I.
 CORONA CORP., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELTEE MFG. CO., 182 Grand St., New York City.
 ENDER MFG. CO., 260 West St., New York City.
 FINVER, IRVING, 204 E. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKFORD LTG. FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 FRINK CORP.—STERLING BRONZE, 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.

GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 GLOBE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, JACK, 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 GOTHAM LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 26 E. 13th St., New York City.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 GRUBER BROS., 72 Spring St., New York City.
 HALCOLITE CO., INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING CO., FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., LTD., 214 E. 34th St., New York City.
 HOLBRECK METALCRAFT, INC., 420 Kerrigan Ave., Union City, N. J.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 HUDSON LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 180 Grand St., New York City.
 HY-LITE CORP., 45 L St., Boston, Mass.
 INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 KENT METAL MFG. CO., 490 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 KLI EGL BROS., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KUPFERBERG LTG. FIX. CO., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 LEADER LAMP CO., 79 Crosby St., New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 LIGHT CONTROL CO., 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 11 E. 36th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING CO., 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 LITECONTROL CORP., 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MAJESTIC METAL SPIN. & STAMP CO., 61 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.
 MELOLITE CORP., 104-14 S. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 METALLIC ARTS CO., 80 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
 METROLITE MFG. CO., 655 E. Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 MOE-BRIDGES, and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.

MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 NATIONAL FLUORESCENT CORP., 169 Wooster St., New York City.
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 OLESEN, OTTO K., 1560 Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 PEERLESS ELEC. MDSE. CO., 138 Bowery, New York City.
 PEERLESS LAMP WORKS, 600 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.
 PETTINGELL-ANDREWS CO., 378 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.
 PICKWICK METALCRAFT CORP., 489 Broome St., New York City.
 PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 PURITAN LTG. FIX. CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 QUALITY BENT GLASS CORP., 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 R & R LTG. PROD., INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 RADIANT LTG. FIX. CO., 95 Morton St., New York City.
 RAMBUSCH DECORATING CO., 332 E. 48th St., New York City.
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.
 RICHTER METALCRAFT CORP., 129 Grand St., New York City.
 SCHAFFER CO., MAX, Stagg & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SIMES CO., INC., 22 W. 15th St., New York City.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SPEAR LTG. FIX. CO., 61 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.
 STAR LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 67 Spring St., New York City.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SUPERIOR FLUORESCENT LTG. CORP., 1148 Utica Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 VIM LITE, INC., 52 E. 19th St., New York City.
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WAGNER MFG. CO., CHARLES, 133 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermillion, Ohio.
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 32 E. 57th St., New York City.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.
 WOLFERS, HENRY L., 603 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

COIN-OPERATED MACHINES

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

LION MANUFACTURING CORP., "Bally", 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

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.

ELECTRICAL PORTABLE LAMPS, LAMP SHADES AND ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES DIVISION

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 W. 26th St., New York City.

ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 3 W. 29th St., New York City.

ABELS WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 W. 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 22 W. 19th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Avenue, New York City.

ATLAS APPLIANCE CORP., 366 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIOS, INC., 3 W. 19th St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOV. CO., 294 E. 137th St., New York City.

BECK, A., 27 W. 24th St., New York City.

BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 W. 26th St., New York City.

BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 W. 28th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CEL-O-LITE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 W. 26th St., New York City.

CICERO & CO., 48 W. 25th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 W. 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 E. 21st St., New York City.

CORONET METAL CRAFTSMAN, 35 E. 21st St., New York City.

DACOR CORP., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 W. 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 W. 32nd St., New York City.

DEAL ELEC. CO., INC., 338 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 116 E. 16th St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 W. 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIOS, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.

ELITE GLASS CO., INC., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.

EXCELSIOR ART STUDIOS, 20 W. 27th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GOLDBERG, INC., H., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 W. 27th St., New York City.

HANSON CO., INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.

HIRSCH & CO., INC., J. B., 18 W. 20th St., New York City.

HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HUNRATH, GERTRUDE, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., 44 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.

KEG-O-PRODUCTS CORP., 111 W. 19th St., New York City.

KESSLER, INC., WARREN L., 119 W. 24th St., New York City.

KWON LEE CO., INC., 253 5th Ave., New York City.

LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 51 W. 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 W. 18th St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., 591 Broadway, New York City.

LIGHTOLIER CO., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

LULIS CORP., 29 E. 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 W. 25th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 W. 54th St., New York City.

MEYER CO., WILLIAM C., 114 E. 16th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 W. 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

ORTNER CO., S., 36 W. 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARCHLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAUL & CO., INC., EDWARD P., 43 W. 13th St., New York City.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 E. 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 28 E. 21st St., New York City.

QUEEN LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 24th St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 W. 23rd St., New York City.

ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.

ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.

ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 W. 18th St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CO., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 W. 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROS., 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.

SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 E. 21st St., New York City.

SHELBURNE ELEC. CO., 46 W. 27th St., New York City.

SILVRAY LTG., INC., 47-02 31st Place, Long Island City, N. Y.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.

STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 W. 38th St., New York City.

STERN ELEC. NOV. MFG. CO., 22 W. 20th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 E. 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 45 W. 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOV. CO., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMPSHADE CO., INC., 18 E. 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 160 Buffalo Ave., Paterson, N. J.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 W. 25th St., New York City.

WABASH APPLIANCE CORP., BIRDS-EYE ELECTRIC CORP., WABASH PHOTOLAMP CORP., INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., INC. (SUBSIDIARIES), 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 115-58 174th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING AND SURFACE METAL RACEWAY

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

REFRIGERATION

CROSLEY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP., 476 Broadway, New York City.
 AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO., Delaware, Ohio.
 ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.
 BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID, 633 Broadway, New York City.
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
 COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

CROSLY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.
 DE WALD RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.
 ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.
 GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.
 GENEAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
 HAMILTON RADIO MFG. CO., 142 West 26th St., New York City.
 INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.
 RADIO WIRE & TELEVISION, INC., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City.
 REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.
 WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va. WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D., 826 Broadway, New York City.

FLASHLIGHTS, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y. GELARDIN, INC., 25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y. METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
 MONARCH FUSE CO., INC., Jamestown, N. Y. UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill. ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J. LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill. GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill. VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

FLOOR BOXES

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa. RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City. THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
 STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill. MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill. U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

AMERICAN ELEC. MOTOR AND REPAIR CO., 1442 W. Van Buren, St., Chicago, Ill. KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City. PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.
 ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City. NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City. SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.
 HERMANSSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City. PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

BAJOHR LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y. ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St. Chicago, Ill. MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J. SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich. NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa. SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo. NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City. TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn. PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio. TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
 HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J. PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa. UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind. PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City. WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

U. S. SEA OUTPOST

(Continued from page 183)

exceeding \$65 million a year in value. In fact rice constitutes Puerto Rico's largest item of import.

The reason that Puerto Rico must import its basic foodstuffs is that most of the usable land is devoted to sugar production. Tobacco and coffee cultivation account for much of the remaining soil utilization. These commercial crops are grown for export markets, markets which have been increasingly unstable in recent years. This unbalanced and socially unprofitable agricultural program persists because the people who are its victims do not own the land or control the policies dictating its use.

Another evil by-product of an agricultural program based upon money costs, with little or no consideration being given to human costs, is the six months' seasonal unemployment which faces more than half of Puerto Rico's 130,000 sugar workers each year. As American labor knows too well, this amounts to a three-headed calamity. There is the immediate hardship which the unemployed and their families must bear. Secondly, such unemployment and consequent loss of purchasing power retards employment in other lines. And finally, this body of unemployed is at best a constant and potent threat to any permanent improvement in the general level of wages and working conditions. The existence of the 53-hour week and \$13 wage in the electrical industry at the same time that hundreds of thousands remain unemployed on the island is an illustrative example. Nor are these and the related evils necessarily localized or confined to the island. Some American business men, alert to the cheap labor costs in Puerto Rico, sub-contract work in the territory when they find it profitable to do so, thereby exposing the higher labor standards in the United States to undermining, not to mention the damage to American business in general which would necessarily follow a reduction in wage scales.

Puerto Rico's efforts to expand her markets, on the one hand, and discover markets for new products, on the other, run smack into major political difficulties. The representatives of the sugar interests in the southern and western states are too powerful. Their congressional representation is effective. This is not to imply that there are no social considerations at stake. Sugar growers in continental U. S. might be at a competitive disadvantage precisely because of the labor standard differences already observed. But whatever the merits of these conflicting interests, the issues should be resolved with proper regard to social considerations and not merely on the basis of private profit and political expediency.

Similar obstacles arise when Puerto Rico seeks to develop American outlets for oranges, grapefruit and other sub-tropical products. The domestic American competition is sharp and well organized. Puerto Rico's capacity for producing an unusually excellent quality of coffee is considerable. But the expansion of the coffee market leads into complications incident to the U. S. effort to be a good neighbor, in this instance, to Brazil.

Even her sugar industry is subject to a quota control in which Cuba and the Philippines, as well as domestic competitors, weight the odds against Puerto Rico. And as

if to pyramid her sufferings, the benefits flowing from Puerto Rico's major economic effort are dispersed and diverted by virtue of the fact that the biggest companies, which handle almost all the island's produce, are controlled in the United States.

Finally, by an unhappy combination of man-made law and economics, the island is substantially deprived of the cheap water transportation with which nature endowed her. As an organized territory of the U. S. she is subject to the requirement that cargoes shipped between American ports must be carried in American vessels. The theory underlying that law is self-evidently justifiable. But its practical application to Puerto Rico has added heavily to its woes. For not only must its poor and underpaid population import its food supply, but it is obliged to pay what convincingly appear to be excessive transportation costs to those few companies operating vessels between the island and the continent. Not only are the rates of these companies suspiciously uniform, but the cost of shipping the same commodities from the United States to far more distant ports in South America and Europe is less than the cost of shipping them the shorter distance from the U. S. to Puerto Rico.

Bearing in mind the wisdom of the old maxim that "Satan will find mischief yet for idle hands to do," we cannot resist here endorsing the view expressed by Fortune magazine when, referring to U. S.-Puerto Rico shipping companies, it said that their "singular unanimity about the desirability of high charges might evoke the ironic interest of the Thurman Arnold who wrote the *Folklore of Capitalism*." If Arnold could be induced to constructive action in this sphere, and thereby also be distracted from the unreasonable pursuits which presently engage him, then it seems there would be struck a double blow for democracy.

Bad as the results of these circumstances have been for Puerto Rico, the prescrip-

tions of the nazi-fascist medicine men would be far more bitter. Their reputation for kills is impressive, but their record of cures is zero. Fortunately the people of Puerto Rico are aware of that menace.

Fortunately, too, the U. S. Puerto-Rico relations are better than they have ever been in the past. So, while it is no doubt regrettable that it should require the peril of another war to focus on Puerto Rico and its affairs a deserved attention and consideration which it has not received since the war by which it was acquired, nevertheless in looking to our defenses we should discover new ways of extending real democracy to these islanders who have long hungered for it.

BIRCH CANOE

(Continued from page 185)

I packed up me duffle bag an' wint to bed. It was still dark the nex' mornin' whin Jules tapped on me window, but I was all ready fer him an' slipped out widout wakin' annybody. Day was jus' breakin' whin we arrived at the boat house. Jules knocked on the door an' in a few minutes a half-dressed, sleepy-eyed attendant let us in an' slid back the big door openin' on to the floatin' landin'.

"I is varree sorry to wake you too soon, Louis," said Jules, "but we 'as varree 'portan' 'gagemen', w'at is not stan' for to wait. We is come back in week, if we is not mak' de upset w'en we is mak' de beeg shoot down de rapide. You is look affer dose duffle bags an' tell de boss I is settle wit' heem w'en we is come back."

He slipped Louis a coin, which must have been sizable, fer Louis' rather melancholy face broke out in a radiant smile as he said, "Wee! wee!"

We tuck Jules' canoe—a light birch bark—down from a rack an' lowered it into the water, an' while I held it he brought out a hefty pack, which he loaded towards the stern—"presen' for de familee," he said.

He tuck a paddle an' knelt down in the stern, an' said:

"How is you wit' de paddle, Terry?"

"Best man on the river, Jules. Many a time I paddled an Irish canoe in a storm."

"Well, you is please get in de bow, jus' like I is."

"How long is it goin' to take to get there, Jules?"

"Well! dis reever, she is 'igh an' it is up de hill all de way, mebbe it tak' two, t'ree days but w'en we is come back we is shoot dose rapide lak' lightning' w'at is grease wit' de sow belly."

"Av course it wudd'nt make anny difference if this birch bark egg shell hits a rock, Mr. LaFlamme!"

"Non! Non! By de tam we is come back I is instruc' you so well wit' de paddle dat mebbe notin' she is 'appen. If you is good swimmer an' we is 'appen to go over de board, we is swim de res' of de way, bah Gar!"

"Av course, that wud be aisy, bein' it's all down hill, Mr. LaFlamme, but be the time we get to where we're goin' I'll have ye so worn out that I'll have to do all the paddlin' meself."

Jules chuckled an' said, "Meester Casey! Afore we is get 'alf way I is 'ang your 'ide on de fence, bah tonder!"

"Say, Jules," said I, "I'm such a strong paddler that if I take a notion to start off fer Ireland ye'll have to come along wid me fer ye cuddn't back paddle hard enough

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to stop me." While Louis held the canoe I took a paddle an' got carefully into position fer fear me foot wud go through the thin shell. "Come on! Let's go!" I shouted, as I made a preliminary flourish wid me paddle.

"Arrestez! shouted Jules. "Dis canoe, she ave not de correc' ballance—too mooche of dose Ireesh beef, she 'as on de fron' deck—you is wait till I is mak' de proper trim." He moved the heavy pack towards him so that the stern sunk deeper in the water an' let the bow rise.

"All right now," he said, an' as Louis let go his hould av the canoe, an aisy stroke av our paddles sent us glidin' silently upstream. A couple av jacks on the shore caught sight av us an' bawled out an invitation fer us to come back an' have a drink.

"Non! Non!" shouted Jules. "We is in varee mooch, beeg, beeg 'urry—we is see you w'en we is come back."

As we skirted the dense-packed booms, through a light mist, that hung over the river, we cud see four er five jacks linin' up logs wid pike poles fer the runaways up into the mills. Soon the whistles wud blow an' the great saws take on their hoarse, deafenin' roar as their whirlin', keen-edged

teeth tore through the vitals av the long lines of brown-backed logs, which the smooth-runnin' carriers kept pushin' against them.

"TVA" JOINS PARADE OF DOCUMENTARY FILMS

(Continued from page 177)

Defense Commissioners prepare once again for the production of explosives. Test furnaces already are installed. Almost four hundred thousand horsepower generated at Wilson Dam are available for production at Muscle Shoals. Soon, the plant will turn out for our guns 300 tons of amonium nitrate daily. (TO POWER LINE.) More power for defense! Electrical energy taken from the rivers by great dams that block the ripping fury of floods, but open up the streams to navigation.

(OPEN TO INTERIOR.) Another vital material is manganese, a new method of recovering it is being employed—a method which produces a metal which is 99 per cent pure. Prime manganese to harden and toughen steel, American man-

ganese for our fighting planes. (OPEN TO PUTTING TOP ON CAN.)

(OPEN TO POWER SIGN.) More volts, more kilowatts, more power! New dams, required for defense, step up the output to new heights. Aluminum we must have, and to get it we must have a tremendous, constant source of energy from the rivers. Dams go up in record time. And from the mills aluminum streams. To make and roll one pound of aluminum requires 10 kilowatt hours and from seven to 10 tons of aluminum are used to build a single bomber! (OPEN TO GUY PUTTING PIG IN ROLLING MILL.)

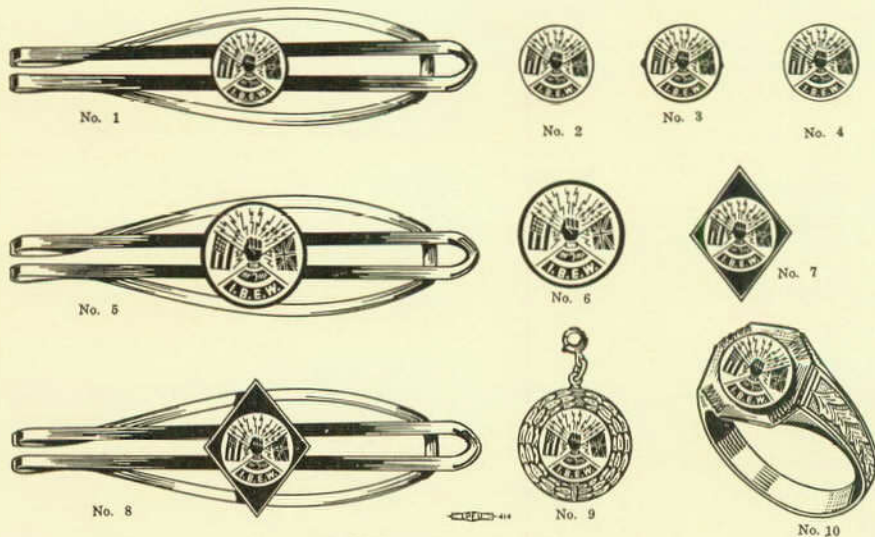
Aluminum's part in defense is tremendous. Reducing the ore, and rolling the metal for one fighting eagle burns up 180,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy. But the power is here in the Tennessee Valley and production is being stepped up monthly. (OPEN TO TRAVEL OVER COMPANY SIGNS.)

From this plant, aluminum flows to the aircraft builders of America! To Lockheed, Ryan, Glenn L. Martin; to Northrop, Vultee, Boeing; to North American, Douglas, Bell and Curtis-Wright, to Gruman, Vought-Sikorsky, to Republic and others. (OPEN TO MAN WELDING PLANE.)

Here, right in the valley, training planes are being built. America's thousands of new pilots are to learn to navigate the airways and to fly by instruments in training-ships like these. For every combat craft that seeks the blue for Uncle Sam, we need two training-ships to prepare our men for flight. (OPEN TO FURNACE.)

Electric crucibles gleam, melting and ming-

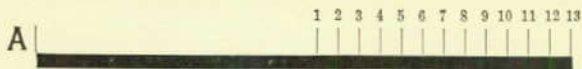
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Use narrow strip of paper or string and fit around finger. Place strip on this scale, one end at "A." The scale number reached by other end of strip indicates size. Then enter the size with order.



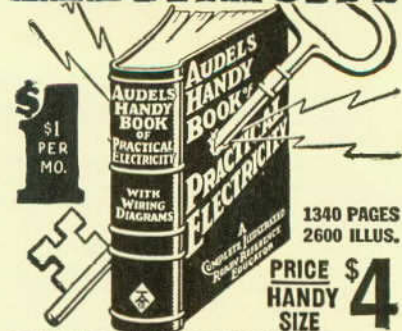
No. 1	Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp	\$.80
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No. 3	Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.60
No. 4	Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.60
No. 5	10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
No. 6	10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.00
No. 7	10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.50
No. 8	10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	2.25
No. 9	10 kt. Gold Vest Slide Charm	4.00
No. 10	10 kt. Gold Ring	9.00

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ling strategic ores dug from the soil of the Tennessee Valley. Machines for defense are molding, stamping, polishing. Intricate, electric-driven mechanisms produce thermostatic controls to keep the warcrafts' engines humming. Others stamp out shells, small shells and big ones, precision-made to feed the guns, that will guard our borders from attack. (OPEN TO POWERLINE.)

More, and still more power flashes over the lines as the rivers thunder through the dams! Power for defense! (OPEN TO BOILER-PLATE FACTORY.)

Here, river power builds these great boilers for our Navy—America's first line of defense. (OPEN TO STENCILING.)

The Valley's contribution to defense goes out. In sturdy crates, the uniforms and shoes; explosives, shells, aluminum, the manganese to toughen steel, the aircraft and the boilers for our ships, are packed and rushed to naval base and army post! Giant trucks get under way, heavy with a burden that will spell security for the nation and commence their rumbling journeys over a network of modern highways reaching to the nation's ends. Arms and equipment are rushed through the land by road, by waterway, by rail. (PAUSE TO TRAIN.)

Our peace, our national security are threatened from without. And so America prepares, America makes ready ships and guns, planes and men, determined to provide for the common defense, make our priceless heritage, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity! (OPEN TO END.)

SHIPS, MORE SHIPS

(Continued from page 180)

installed water-tight where there is steam or weather. All lighting current is 120 volts D. C. on Maritime Commission ships. For power it is 240 volts D. C.

For its power plant the ship has three 300 kw generators delivering 240 volts to the switchboard; also an emergency generator of 75 kw capacity, 240/120 volts. The commission has gone on record as preferring a two-wire main generator which will entirely separate the power system and the lighting system. The emergency generator is three-wire because the emergency switchboard, particularly on passenger ships, has one or two 240 volt pumps, the fire pump and submersible bilge pump, which have to be on a tie line to the main switchboard. Also specified are two 240/120 volt motor generators of not less than 50 kw capacity. The motors of these generators will be connected to the main switchboard and will be used to drive a 120-volt generator which will supply current to the entire lighting system of the ship and any auxiliaries which may be connected to the lighting circuit.

READY FOR EMERGENCY

A large switchboard is provided, usually "dead front"—steel front with insulating handles protruding but no live parts on the face, which means it is shock proof. This is divided into two parts, a 240-volt section for power and a 120-volt section for lighting. In addition there are two panels for the motor-generator sets. The emergency switchboard which is used in case of breakdown of the main switchboard, is similar to it but much smaller.

YARDS NOW EMPLOYED IN CONSTRUCTING SHIPS FOR U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION

Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock, Kearney, N. J.
Bethlehem Steel, Staten Island, N. Y.
Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock, Chester, Pa.
Pusey and Jones Corp., Wilmington, Del.
Bethlehem Steel, Sparrows Point, Md.
Bethlehem Steel, Key Highway Plant, Baltimore, Md.
Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock, Newport News, Va.
Tampa Shipbuilding Co., Inc., Tampa, Fla.
Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp., Pascagoula, Miss.
Pennsylvania Shipyards, Inc., Beaumont, Texas.
Consolidated Steel Corp., Long Beach, Calif.
Western Pipe and Steel Co., South San Francisco, Calif.
Bethlehem Steel, San Francisco, Calif.
Moore Drydock Co., Oakland, Calif.
Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corp., Tacoma, Wash.
Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland, Oreg.
California Shipbuilding Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.
Houston Shipbuilding Corporation, Houston, Texas.
Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Mobile, Ala.
North Carolina Shipbuilding Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., Baltimore, Md.
Louisiana Shipyards, Inc., New Orleans, La.

It also has an automatic transfer switch which transfers it to the emergency generator for current. The emergency generator (diesel) is designed to start automatically. Passenger ships (12 passengers or more) must also have an emergency battery which will take over automatically and instantly on a specified drop in voltage from the generators. This is meant for a temporary condition. As soon as the ship's personnel can start up the emergency generator the load is manually shifted to it. The battery will carry the load for only one and a half hours.

Switchboards are equipped with volt meters, ammeters, watt-hour meters, circuit breakers—which are air type above 200 ampere capacity but for 200 or below thermo-overload switches, or switches with cartridge fuses and fusetrans are used. The fusetrans have a safety factor and are less expensive than thermo switches.

Feeders run from the main switchboard to distribution points where there are panels with switches which control branches, and on these branches are the smaller auxiliaries.

Most pumps are electrically operated. These include pumps for the fire and sanitary system, fuel oil, bilge and ballast, centrifuge, circulating ice water and hot water, the fresh water pump of the evaporation system, forced draft blowers, air compressors and pumps for the refrigerating plant.

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Connected with the main switchboard there is an electric line for connection to the shore, to supply current to the ship when her own power plant is not operating, as would be the case when tied up at the dock.

Controllers for motors are combined in switchboard form to be placed alongside the main switchboard for centralized control. One man is kept regularly on duty and with this central grouping he can attend to everything.

WEIGHT LIFTING BY WIRE

Electricity is now used to raise and lower cargo, operate the anchor windlass, the steering gear, and the boat winches and capstans. The commission's passenger ships are also furnished with elevators to be used for passengers and light freight, electrically operated and equipped with annunciators, fans, etc.

The very important navigating lights are controlled from a special panel. Here are grouped controls for port and starboard light, one mast light, one range light, and one stern light, also two anchor lights, two towing lights and two other "not under command" lights are connected to the emergency circuit. Signal lights are hung as high as possible for visibility at a distance and at present are being installed at the top of the king post and controlled by a key. The ship is also equipped with searchlights, two 24-inch and two 12-inch, used for picking up bouys and for lighting up piers.

Of course the ship wouldn't be complete without its radio room, with transmitter, receiver, auto alarm, accessories such as batteries, motor generators and a radio clock. There is also a multicoupler system such as is used in hotels, to carry radio programs to plugs in each stateroom, the dining room, lounges, the hospital and mess rooms.

Modern invention has also provided electrical aids to navigation—radio direction finder, master gyro-compass, course recorder, gyro pilot system, fathometer system, sounding machine, wind direction and intensity indicator, and on the largest ships an electric log.

Many bells and whistles are operated electrically, among them the interior communications system, the general alarms, call bells, lubricating oil alarm, refrigerated spaces alarm, telephones, announcing systems, voice tubes, revolution indicator, rudder indicator, and electric pyrometer.

Among batteries carried by the ship as standard equipment are the emergency battery, engine-starting batteries, interior

communications batteries, telephone emergency battery. Other standard equipment includes portable electric instruments such as a voltmeter, ammeter with shunts, a megger (insulation tester). Plans and instruction books are supplied showing details of wiring runs, fronts and backs of switchboards, analyses of loads, interior communications circuits, wiring diagrams and symbol lists.

All equipment must pass both factory and shipboard tests to determine if of proper capacity to note performance and to make sure of condition.

1941 GREAT CONVENTION

(Continued from page 184)

that Local Union No. 1 was one of the locals that had a prominent part in the organization of the Brotherhood. They further stated that for some time they had been making plans to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Electrical Workers' organization, in St. Louis this year, with a large exhibition to enlighten the public on the present and future development of electrical installations and the many appliances, and the part the Electrical Workers' organization has played in the progress of the industry. They requested that if it would be at all

possible, for the international convention this year to be held in St. Louis, Mo., the city that saw the birth of the organization 50 years ago, the affair would in their opinion be more successful.

The committee also stated that they could speak for the local unions in and around St. Louis, because at a recent meeting of the State Association of Missouri the question was discussed, and it was the consensus of the delegates representing the various locals at the meeting, that an effort should be made to have the convention held this year in St. Louis. After the committee retired, the executive council considered the request, as well as the situation existing with Canada now at war and naturally having war restrictions, and the uncertainty as to what further restrictions may be placed during the year on account of the war emergency; also the possible inconvenience to delegates on account of the difference in exchange of currency between the two countries. After weighing all circumstances, the executive council felt that if the matter were submitted to the membership—this year being the fiftieth anniversary of the Brotherhood, and in view of the other existing conditions—the membership would vote to transfer the convention from Toronto, Canada, to St. Louis, Mo. The council therefore felt that it had sufficient authority for taking the action under Article II, Section 4 of the constitution, considering that the war conditions existing in Canada constituted a sufficient emergency, and not knowing what might develop in the war situation during the year that might make it impossible to hold

the convention in Canada, and it was moved and seconded, that in view of the above conditions the location for the holding of the convention for 1941 be changed from Toronto, Canada, to St. Louis, Mo. Motion unanimously adopted.

Then there was a discussion between the officers and council as to the date for the convention. It was felt that it would be impossible for the delegates and international officers who have to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor and its various departments, representing the I. B. E. W., to do so and properly prepare for the convention of the Brotherhood on the third Monday in September, and after going into this subject matter in full detail, it was moved and seconded, that in accordance with the authority given it under Article II, Section 5, of the constitution, the executive council change the date for holding the convention, from the third Monday in September, 1941, to the fourth Monday in October, 1941. Motion unanimously adopted.

The following pension applications were examined and all records checked:

- I. O. Cunningham, Robert R.
- L. U. No.
- B-3 Ray, Thomas B.
- B-3 Smith, James
- 125 Graves, W. O.
- 711 Clark, Sam E.
- B-1037 Ellams, Wm. M.

It was found that the applicants either did not have the required standing, or the required age when they made their appli-



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Book, Day.....	1.75	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	1.75
Carbon for Receipt Books.....	.05	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	3.50
Charters, Duplicate.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	1.75
Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	25.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	3.50
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts).....	1.75
Single copies.....	.10	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	3.50
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts).....	3.50
Emblem, Automobile.....	1.25	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts).....	1.75
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts).....	.75
Labels, Decalcomania (large), per 100.....	.20	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.25
Labels, Decalcomania (small), per 100.....	.15	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.25
Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50	Receipt Holders, each.....	.30
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Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.20	Seal, cut of.....	1.00
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.35	Seal.....	4.00
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index.....	6.50	Seal (pocket).....	7.50
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.40
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	2.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.30
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	3.75		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages.....	8.00		
(Extra Heavy Binding).....			
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Book, Minute.....	1.50	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100.....	7.50
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cation, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution; therefore it was moved and seconded, that their applications be denied, as they did not comply with the provisions of the constitution. Motion carried.

Brother Leslie R. Smith, of L. U. No. 50, presented evidence of the date of his birth, and it was moved and seconded, that his age record be corrected accordingly. Motion carried.

Brother Scott Merritt, of L. U. No. 9, presented evidence of the date of his birth, and it was moved and seconded, that his age record be corrected accordingly. Motion carried.

Brother Arthur Perkins, of L. U. No. 134, presented evidence of the date of his birth, and it was moved and seconded, that his age record be corrected accordingly. Motion carried.

Brother Roy H. LeFevre, of L. U. No. 245, requested that a correction be made in his age record, but the council found that the information submitted was not sufficient to justify the change, and it was moved and seconded, that the request be denied. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock, of the funds of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and found the audit correct. Moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be accepted and the audit filed. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock of the funds of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association, and found the audit correct. Moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be accepted, and that the executive council attend the meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the E. W. B. A., and make report to the Supreme Lodge of the association. Motion carried.

The officers went over with the council the existing situation and our endeavors to assist the government in its present defense program. They advised the council of a notice that was sent out to all local unions with a view of enlisting their cooperation with the government on all defense programs in their locality, and guiding their procedure, and advising of arrangements that have been made with the Employment Service of the federal government to cooperate with our organization, and of arrangements made for regional meetings, where representatives of the local unions in the various regions, and international officers in those regions, would hold general discussions with the Employment Service representatives and the representatives of other departments of the government, for the purpose of bringing about a coordination of all efforts, and better results in the execution of the defense program. Several members of the executive council stated they had attended the meetings in their localities, three of these meetings have been held and there will be three more, the last being a meeting on the Pacific Coast on April 5. It was brought out very clearly that the reason for the meetings was that as defense jobs would come up in the various localities, the organization desired to be in a position to furnish sufficient competent men to do our portion of the work on such jobs, and to service the members in such a way that they would not find it necessary to travel several hundred miles for the opportunity to work, when there might be a job within 50 miles of their own locality. Therefore the request was that all local unions keep the International advised of any defense programs going on in their jurisdiction, of the number of men required and the class

of men, so that we might be informed as to the class of work; and then, as the jobs near completion, that they give us notice of how many men are going to be laid off on account of the job progressing to completion, and about when the lay-offs will start; also, that local unions having defense jobs now under construction in their territory, or about to start, keep us advised of when men will be needed, and approximately how many. With this information we will be in a better position to advise a locality desiring men that there will be so many men available from a certain place on a certain date.

The defense program is a large and an urgent one, and it is the desire of the officers of the International, and we know it is the desire of the membership of the Brotherhood, to render the best possible service and cooperate in every way with the federal government in this emergency. It was moved and seconded, that the action of the International Office in arranging the above described meetings be commended and approved, and that all local unions be requested to assist and cooperate fully in the carrying out of the above program. Motion adopted.

It was moved and seconded, that the International Secretary stand instructed to communicate with all parties having matters before the executive council, and to advise them of the council's actions on their questions. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

CHARLES M. PAULSEN,
Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 189)

drawing will be made to determine who is the winner of the \$25 for which we have been selling shares, to make extra money to send a delegation of men and women to represent L. U. No. B-79 and its auxiliary to the testimonial dinner for Vice President E. F. Kloter in New York City on May 3.

In closing I want to remind you that, "We do not commonly find men of superior sense among those of the highest fortune."

MRS. KEITH MARTINEAU,
Press Secretary.

218 Earl Ave.,
Mattydale, N. Y.

IRISH LEADER MOVES UP

(Continued from page 181)

Collaboration between the Public Authorities, Workers' Organizations and Employers' Organizations; Methods of Family Living Studies; Silicosis, Report of the Second International Conference on Silicosis; and The Compensation of War Victims.

The office continues to provide technical assistance to governments of member countries desiring aid in dealing with social problems through the development of labor codes, social insurance systems and related subjects, and the formulation of administrative procedures and techniques.

Above all in this war crisis, the function of the International Labor Organization is to preserve and to extend the social frontiers of democracy. The future of mankind depends upon the type of civilization which emerges after this war; upon the type of world institutions which are created after it; upon the intensity of the allegiance which such institutions can command from the common man; upon economic and social practices, and upon the way in which they affect the social evolution which dominates our times.

The International Labor Organization has accepted the challenge implicit in the present world situation. The importance of Ameri-

can support for the International Labor Organization has never been more fundamental, and the opportunity for the New World to contribute to the creation of a new and genuinely social civilization has never been so great as it is today.

Cost of Living Figures Available

In response to the large increase in the number of requests from local unions for data on the cost of living, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has decided to carry in each issue of the Labor Information Bulletin an article and a chart devoted to the trend of cost of living in the United States. The first of such articles appears in the January 1941 issue of the Bulletin.

It has occurred to me that you might want to inform the secretaries of your affiliated local unions by letter or in your official publication of this additional feature in the Labor Information Bulletin. The Bulletin is distributed free of charge, and local unions may request that they be placed on the mailing list by writing directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. We shall, of course, be very glad to have them call upon us for such additional information as they may need on cost of living or any of the other fields covered by the Bureau.

Cordially yours,
A. F. HINRICHS,
Acting Commissioner of
Labor Statistics.

here it is!



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LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY 11, 1941, TO MARCH 10, 1941

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LABOR'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

(Continued from page 172)

itself, they have been compelled to live under primitive housing conditions—in tents, and trailer camps, and shacks, all hastily contrived. Similarly, those who have been able to rent quarters in private homes 'in town' are crowded together, with seven to 10 men sleeping in bedrooms built for two. Others have had to commute a hundred miles a day from temporary shelters in farmhouses.

"Despite all these handicaps, the Navy Department is confident that the Corpus Christi training station will be completed six weeks ahead of schedule, and that by the middle of summer, 1941, it will begin turning out junior officers at the rate of 300 a month."

The labor division of the National Defense Advisory Committee goes on record thus, in behalf of labor's achievement:

"In the great drive to make this country the 'arsenal of democracy,' the American workman is performing an especially crucial role. Behind the rumble of the Army's new tanks, the slide of the Navy's new battleships down the ways, the drone of the new, big bombers sweep-

ing across the sky, stand the skills, the energies, the patriotism of American labor, fusing many minds, many hands, many talents to insure the success of the national defense program."

In its bulletin, "Labor Speeds Defense," the U. S. Government publishes a record of strikes in the United States in 1927 and in 1940, displayed on page 173.

These tables also give statistical proof that man-days of idleness by strikes was less than 1 per cent in 1940.

I. B. E. W. ON ELECTRICAL COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 179)

It was voted that the International Municipal Signal Association be accorded a limited membership on the electrical committee, affording representation on article committees dealing with radio and signaling and the privilege of the floor of the main committee meetings, but without vote in main meetings.

It was voted that no present increase be made in the voting delegation on the electrical committee of the U. S. Confer-

ence of Mayors and of the National Electrical Contractors Association, as this would be inconsistent with the policy outlined above.

It was noted that the representation of the American Institute of Architects on the electrical committee be terminated, the A. I. A. having advised that they were agreeable to this action.

It was voted not to grant the request of the Pacific Coast Electrical Association for representation on the electrical committee on the ground that the manufacturers, utilities, dealers and electrical engineers in its membership have representation through other organizations now represented on the committee.

The committee on technical committee procedure also reported that further consideration was being given to the organization of the electrical committee with a view to possible submission of further recommendations at a subsequent meeting of the board.

William Walker, assistant business manager of L. U. B-98, Philadelphia, has been named as alternate to President Brown on this committee.



Responding to a call to work at Camp Devens on the anniversary of Paul Revere's famous ride, April 19, this contributor found himself taking the same route as the revolutionary hero followed on his historic gallop. It just naturally set the words jiggling around in his brain and this is what came forth:

A MINUTE MAN

Paul Revere was a driving peer
Gallop on a steed;
Through countryside he made his ride
To warn the natives—"Speed!"

He was signaled by light and all through the night
From the shadow of the belfry arch
Through farm and dell he ride like h—l,
To warn of the British on march.

They answered the call, and from every stone wall
The British were shot at on sight;
The Redcoats they beat it and homeward retreated,
At the Lexington-Concord fight.

But times have changed and within our range
It's another crying need;
National defense is commanding more sense
Asking for "Speed, more speed!"

So an Alec he sped as the alarm was spread
Through Middlesex village and farm;
Over Route Two at 60 he flew,
The hum of the motor had charm!

To reach Camp Devens at half past seven
At a buck and a half an hour,
The only recourse in a mechanical horse
Is to give her the gun and power.

By a signal light STOP! there stood a cop
Persuasion couldn't budge;
"You're not in the clear, my dear Paul Revere,
So pay the fine to the judge."

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
L. U. No. 103, Boston, Mass.

This is from one who knows about that plague which is written down in the electrical trade among the—

"OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS"

I've heard a lot in song and story
Of linemen who died in a blaze of glory.
Of sudden death in a blinding arc,
So you and I would be spared the dark.

Never a word have I heard or read
Of the boys who lie in a TB bed.
They, too, fell in the endless fight
To keep you and me in comfort and light.

The blinding arc brings a sudden death,
But the TB boys still fight for breath.
They lie in bed paying the price
Of endless victories over snow and ice.

If one has fallen from your crew,
He'd sure be glad to hear from you.
So why not call, or remember to write
And cheer him on his long, slow fight?

LINEMAN LENNIE,
Local No. B-702.



GINOMATIC JENNIE

Said Flynn to McGin, "You begin."
Said McGin to Flynn, "No, you begin!"
Said Flynn to McGin, "Oh, our poor Jen!"
Said Jen to McGin and Flynn, "It's the gin.*"
Said McGin to Flynn, "Oh the din* in our poor Jen!"
Said Flynn to McGin, "Let's take the din out of Jen."
"It's the gin," echoed Jen.
Said McGin to Flynn, "It's a fin* in our Jen that makes the din."
Said Flynn to McGin, "I'll bet a fin it's not a fin that makes the din in our poor Jen."
Said McGin to Flynn, "Let's make it a gin that it is a fin that makes the din in our poor Jen."
—More gin. And it was a fin that made the din in our poor Jen. S-s-s-hhh! They're sleeping. (All characters here are fictitious.)

- * Jen or Jennie: Common nickname for motor generator set.
- * Gin: Well, gin is gin.
- * Din: Noise.
- * Fin: Blade on fan for air circulation.

MASON,
L. U. No. 134, Chicago.

CHECKED TO A TEN-THOUSANDTH

Maybe this story needs a shave but it's still good. There's some like these on every job.

Pat, on the roof, calls down to his partner: "Will you cut me off a piece of board, Mike?"

"Sure," Mike answers, "How long do you want it?"

"Wait a minute till I measure it."

Pat's head disappears from sight a moment, then returns and he calls down: "It's the length of me rule, twicet me hammer handle, and about three inches."

FRED RUPERT, I. O.

A lineman says that will be hailed with joy by—the narrowbacks.

PALS

Inside an empty boxcar, one cold December day,
His pal close beside him, a dying lineman lay.
"Just one more glass of beer, boys!" This was his last refrain.
His partner stole his hooks and belt, and caught the east-bound train.

PETIE KELLY,
L. U. No. B-965, Fond Du Lac, Wis.



THE MAN WE DIDN'T KNOW

I used to pass a man at times quite often on the street,
And every time I saw this man this thought I would repeat,
"That fellow strikes me as a man who must be quite a cad,
I'll bet he don't have many friends—doubt if he ever had."

My dislike for this unknown man grew with a leap and bound.
I'd never even spoke to him; he'd never made a sound;
Yet in my heart I thought that he felt just the same as I.
I passed my judgment on this man without a reason why.

One morning when I reached my work I found they'd changed my place.
Instead of the old pal I knew I found another face.
And much to my chagrin I learned that I would have to share
My bench with this unknown man—for whom I did not care!

I made my mind up then and there to like him if I could,
And try to make him like me too, not dreaming that he would.
I missed my pal an awful lot with whom I used to work
And worried that this new man his half the work might shirk.

I've worked along with this man now for quite some time. You see
I found him not at all alike the man I thought he'd be.
He's quite the best friend that I have, with him I'd hate to part
And I have found out since that he liked me right from the start.

Let's let these lines a lesson be to those of us who try
To form opinions of someone before we reason why.
And if for someone we don't care, let's give a thought or so,
For then perhaps he'll prove to be The Man We Didn't Know.

RUSS RENNAKER,
Local No. 1220.

*Sisters, also, heed advice—
Read this over once or twice!*

THE FINGER TEST FOR ELECTRIC CURRENT

Eeny, meeny, miney, mo,
If she bites you, let her go!
But
If you find you can't let go,
Holler, Brother, holler "whoa,"
Or
Holler "gee," or holler "haw";
Yell whatever's in your craw—
Power horses brook no law!
So
Let this maxim be your guest:
Always use a lamp to test!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. B-124.

We The People Believe . . .

That a man is first of all a man. To be a free man is his first and greatest dignity. That a free man shall choose those who make rules for the community; he shall think as he pleases and talk and write as he thinks and fear no listener. That no man shall place a barrier between the free man and his God or his search for the truth.

That to be a citizen of a democracy is to be a free man and not a slave. To the state the citizen owes certain responsibilities and the state also owes him certain responsibilities. This way of living has taken many centuries to accomplish. If it is lost, it will take many centuries to regain.

That the liberty which a democracy guarantees is not merely a luxury to be enjoyed; nor a theory to be argued. Liberty is an instrument to use in creating a better life for all.

That until every other man in the world is free no man can be wholly free.

That democracy is always ahead of us, as inevitable as tomorrow. It is not only a living hope but a dream to be won by blood and sweat and tears and toil.

PREPARED BY COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY