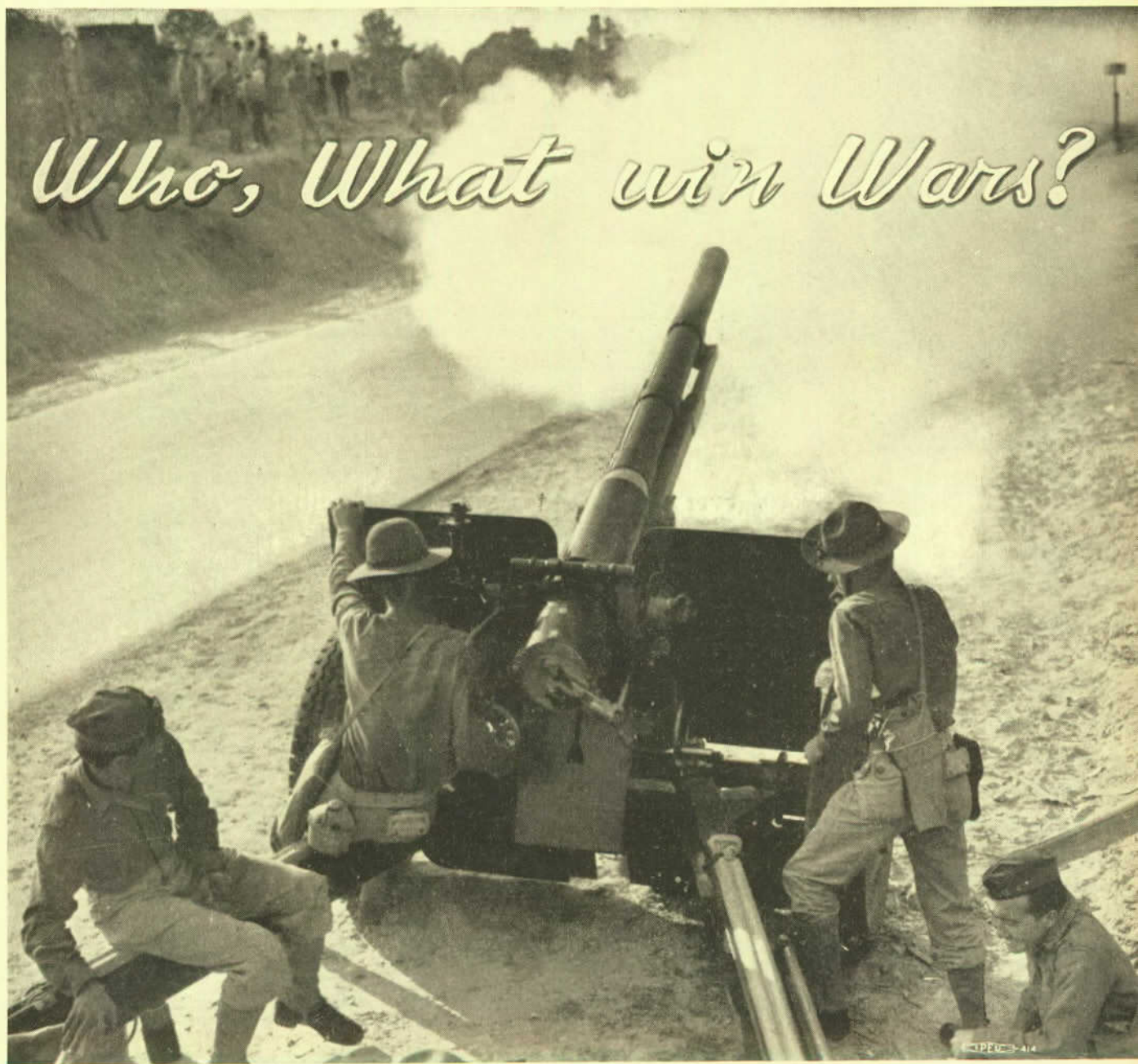


THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



Who, What win Wars?

VOL. XL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY, 1941

NO. 5

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

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Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—"Miracle Is Brought to Pass" - - - - -	226
Morale Is Like "It" You Have It Or Don't - - - - -	227
National Joint Committee on Apprenticeship Standards - - - - -	229
East St. Louis Prepares Lead Burners for Defense - - - - -	230
Simple Guide for Handling Labor Supply - - - - -	231
"We Are Not Afraid" Says Government Administrator - - - - -	232
Swiss Flag of Freedom Raised High - - - - -	233
Training of Workers for Production of Electricity - - - - -	234
How Communists Work on Railroads - - - - -	236
All Wisconsin Knows Christoffel as Communist - - - - -	237
Heroes of Peace Honored in Massachusetts - - - - -	238
Great Moments in American History - - - - -	239
New Wire Rules Promulgated by Bureau - - - - -	240
In Midst of Waltz Incendiary Bomb Falls - - - - -	241
Mrs. Murphy Sure Set a Good Table - - - - -	242
Memorial Suggested for Great Labor Poet - - - - -	243
Editorials - - - - -	244
Woman's Work - - - - -	246
Women's Auxiliary - - - - -	247
Correspondence - - - - -	248
In Memoriam - - - - -	264
Death Claims Paid - - - - -	265
Cooperating Manufacturers - - - - -	266
Price List of Supplies - - - - -	275
Local Union Official Receipts - - - - -	276

• 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

Helen Mitchell gives the JOURNAL another poem this month. She writes beautifully and simply. A wife of an electrical worker, a member of this organization, she captures social feeling that stirs in the labor movement. She has had poems published in a number of professional magazines.

Alertness of our members to the forces moving in the present defense situation is indicated by a letter from Brother Lewis W. Cully of Local Union No. 1024. Brother Cully understands the importance of technology in total defense. He has already been in contact with the National Inventors Council, Department of Commerce. He asks us to publish the letter that he has received from the National Inventors Council.

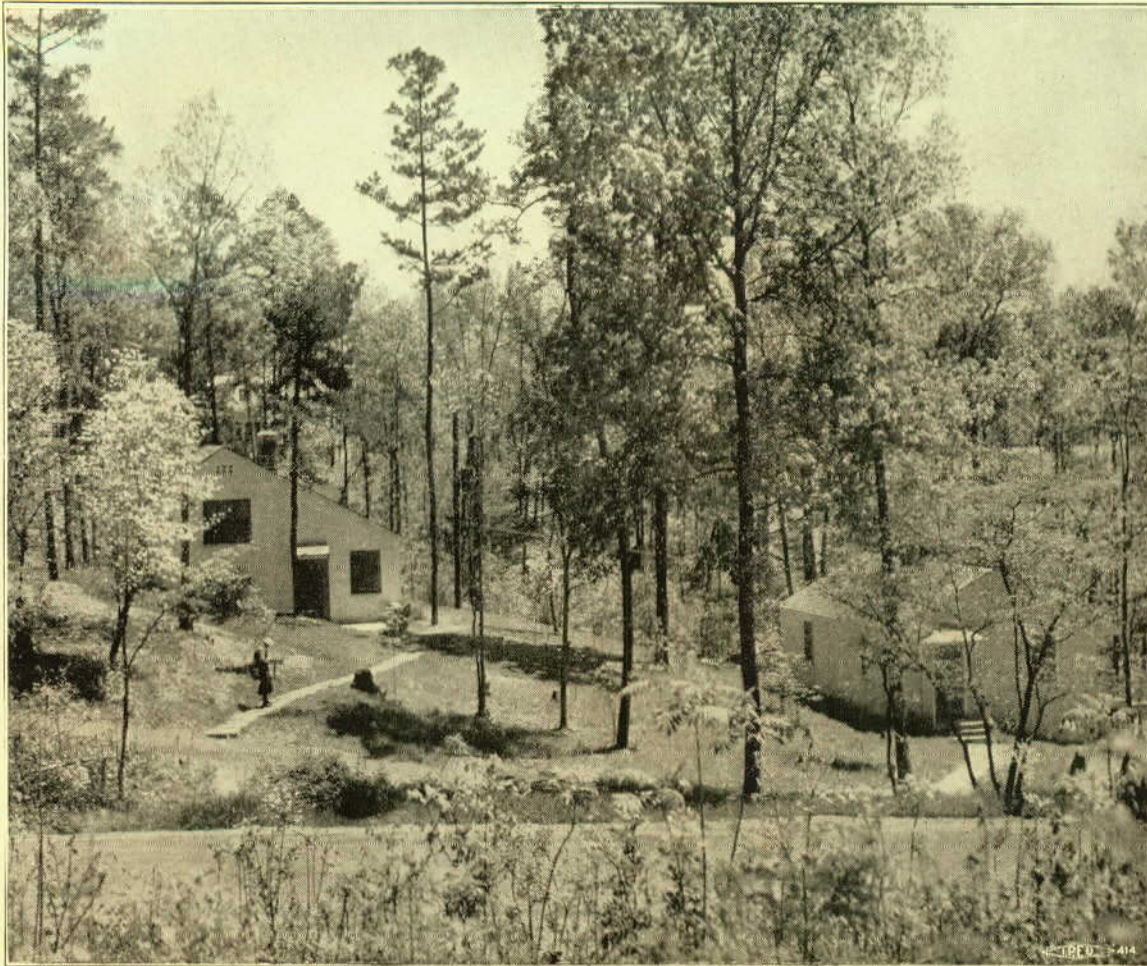
We publish the letter in full:

"Your suggestion for improving the national defense is hereby acknowledged and has been given the above number.

"We wish to thank you for this suggestion and the spirit of cooperation which has prompted you to make it. It will receive the full consideration of experts in this field, who will see that it is conveyed to the appropriate quarter.

"Enclosed herewith, please find Informational Bulletin No. 1, which will make clear to you the functions and policies of this council."

Brother Cully closes his communication to the JOURNAL with this important challenge: "So, Brothers, put that brain to work and mail your new ideas to the National Inventors Council."



MIRACLE IS BROUGHT TO PASS

By Helen Mitchell

Within the secret places of the earth
 A seedling stirs, a miracle is brought
 To pass. In slow, unfolding mystery is
 wrought

The quiet alchemy of flowers' birth.
 So loveliness, transmuted from the clod
 Is witnessing the living touch of God.

When darkness crowds the way another goes,
 When hands reach out to make his path less
 dim

And in this darkness seek to comfort him,
 A deed, more fair than any flower shows
 The touch of God that brings from deepest
 night

All loveliness to blossom in His light.



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NO. 5

MORALE *Is Like "It"* *You Have It Or Don't*

THE big news in America today is the vast good will of the citizens, their single-hearted loyalty and their will to cooperate in stopping totalitarian countries.

On the obverse side there is the question as to whether this good will has been or is being properly capitalized by the government. A trip away from Washington or New York finds the common citizen vaguely aware that a colossal effort of some kind is being prepared by the U. S. Government of which he knows little and of which he is no integral part. The next task of the government in its drive for total defense is to tap these grass-root reservoirs of public sentiment, and this probably means building organization from Washington down into the communities and farms of this great nation.

Morale is the primary requisite to winning wars. Just now the government is concerned with production and with financing production. Production, of course, is important but it is secondary to morale. Financing is important but it is secondary to production. Those leaders who believe that wars are won by the neglect of morale are walking in a fool's paradise.

WHAT MAKES MORALE?

Morale is an intangible quality. The editor who put above the article the whimsical caption that "morale is like 'it', you have it or you don't have it", was reaching for important truth. Finland had morale; Greece has morale; Jugoslavia has morale; England has morale. France certainly did not have morale. Italy does not have morale. The all-important contributory factor, therefore, to the upbuilding of morale appears to be a kind of irrational conviction on the part of great masses of citizens that their countries are worth fighting for.

As it has been repeatedly pointed out, nobody in France appeared to care very much about France. The feudal families, who control the Bank of France and made and unmade cabinets, certainly had underground channels to Hitler and the Hitler crowd in Germany, and were quite

Perhaps it depends on what a nation has done 30 years, or a century, prior to the great test. Our chance

willing to see France sacrificed if labor and the common people could be defeated, and themselves be put in power with the strength of German arms. On the other hand, even these would not have been strong enough to destroy France if the common people had been imbued with that passion for country which in the past has been France's glorious possession.

SURRENDER TO MOSCOW

The rise of the communist movement in France did not result in a split in the labor movement, but resulted in the capitulation of the older trade unions and their absorption into the communist group with its strong leanings toward Russia. Just as the feudal families had their underground channels to Berlin, so the French communists had their grapevine working constantly between Paris and Moscow. Often communist deputies left the floor of the chamber in the midst of debate to call Moscow to get instructions as to their vote. Hitler did not win by force of arms. He moved through the breach created by the split between the feudal families and the communists in France.

Examine Finland and you will find a tight, compact nation which, during the Russian revolution following the first Great War, fought a civil war to drive the communists out of Finland and preserve the integrity of their country. Finland was truly a democratic nation and it still is. It was founded on the principle of economic cooperation and the common man had a great stake in the production and the political life of the little nation. The Finns certainly had a great deal to fight for—not only the abstract idea of freedom but actually a good life in the economic sense.

In comparison, the Greeks, another

magnificent small country, appear to be animated by an ancient desire to preserve the integrity of their country and to prove they are descendants of a great civilization with great heroes and artists as their heritage. Greece certainly did not have the same standard of living as the Finns but they have proved beyond the peradventure of a doubt that they have this irrational love of country which is so essential to winning battles. The person who said that the Greek army is composed of a man, a gun and a mule flashed a great truth.

The Serbs, who are the strong animating force in Yugoslavia, are also traditionally great lovers of liberty and are great fighters. The first breach in the German lines made in the first Great War of 1918 was made by the Serbs. The Serb army which had retreated out of Yugoslavia had been re-arming in Greece and fought with the Allied army up from Salonika back into their own country.

ITALY—NATION DIVIDED

Italy presents the same contrast to Greece that France does to England. Italy is a badly divided country. That division first appeared three or four years ago as a result of Mussolini flirting with Hitler. The Germans have always been considered traditional enemies of the Italian people and temperamentally the people are antagonistic. Moreover, Mussolini reduced the standard of living and wage rates of the Italian workers and fed them propaganda instead of food, and it has been repeatedly pointed out that 70 per cent of the Italian people have been strongly in favor of the Allies. Notwithstanding this fact Mussolini has driven them into war and has now turned over the Italian nation to Germany, the traditional enemy.

The point is that Hitler has moved always through the breach created by antagonistic groups within a nation and this has been Hitler's secret weapon and has been more powerful than his tanks, his dive bombers and his cannon.

It is profitable, therefore, for Americans to sit down a little while and to take inventory as to the all-important qualification of morale in the present setup. This must be done frankly and objectively if it becomes of any value. What are the adverse factors against attaining morale in the United States today?

DESTRUCTIVE

1. The split labor movement.
2. The failure of the government to build defense organization down to the common people away from

the strongly centralized agencies in Washington.

3. The peace party.
4. The appeasers.
5. The unwillingness of groups both on the side of capital and labor to break traditional policies in striving to achieve gains within the present situation rather than to make sacrifices.

On the other side of the ledger column, however, is a different picture. Here are the favorable factors in the creation of morale:

CONSTRUCTIVE

1. The great good-will of the American people toward the American way of life. America's dreamy allegiance to liberty and freedom.
2. Our great productive capacity.
3. The refusal of the A. F. of L., representing the trade unions of the United States, to capitulate to the communist philosophy as promulgated by the C. I. O., as did the French trade unionists.
4. The great social gains made by labor and the common people during the last 10 years.
5. The ability of the American people to detect truth from falsehood and their habit of detecting ruses, their reading of propaganda aright and their contempt for the liar and the impostor.
6. The loyalty of the great number of adopted citizens who left Europe and other lands because they believe in liberty, tolerance and freedom.
7. The initiative of the common citizen in building organization and in defending himself.
8. The rejection already of the appeaser philosophy promulgated by Senator Wheeler and others and by self-elected groups who, whether or not they are financially and otherwise connected with Nazis, are still abetting them.
9. The ability of Americans to fight when they are provoked. The pioneer virtues of hardness are still present in our society.

Surely the balance is favorable to a strong, concerted effort for total defense in this summing up of unfavorable and favorable factors. In attempting, therefore, to measure an imponderable, such as morale, we are up against that immeasurable quality in human nature on a vast scale which makes men fight heroically for the homeland. A nation with morale might be described as follows:

A nation which is composed of citizens imbued with an irrational love of their country, who are willing to fight for it and to die for it, and have a conviction that it is worth defending; who have a well-trained citizens' army equipped with modern instruments of warfare.

II

There is a close relationship between the attainment of morale and the widening of social security benefits in any given country. We spoke about the good



EMBATTLED PILGRIM

Our forefathers went to their daily work with guns.

life that was prepared in Finland. England is another example of a nation where the common man has had a chance to better his lot. In England during the present year of war great gains have been made in social security. One whole department of the government devotes its services to taking care of a population which has suffered under bombing. Homes have been paid for when blasted. Certain labor groups have received larger social security benefits under the insurance system provided by the government.

Here in the United States there is the same trend in view. Paul V. McNutt, administrator of the Federal Security Agency, is now coordinator of all functions looking toward defense lying immediately outside of army and navy operations. Mr. McNutt has said publicly that he regards his function as important as that of any other in the government.

HEALTHY, STRONG DEMOCRACY

Because there may be a temptation in this period of passing from a complacent peacetime regime to one of active defense, to curtail social security benefits, it is well to notice what some of the leaders are now saying about these benefits and their contribution to morale.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"The social gains of recent years, including insurance and other benefit rights, must be preserved unimpaired. * * *

"There is nothing mysterious about the foundations of a healthy and strong democracy. The basic things expected by our people of their political and economic systems are simple. They are—

"Equality of opportunity for youth and for others.

"Jobs for those who can work.

"Security for those who need it.

"The ending of special privilege for the few.

"The preservation of civil liberties for all.

"The enjoyment of the fruits of scientific progress in a wider and constantly rising standard of living.

"These are the simple and basic things that must never be lost sight of in the turmoil and unbelievable complexity of our modern world. The inner and abiding strength of our economic and political systems is dependent upon the degree to which they fulfill these expectations."

Senator Robert Wagner:

"To those who say that the first task of the Congress will be to retreat from the liberal and humanitarian reforms of the past seven years, the answer must be: Democracy does not retreat; it marches forward! This is not an answer of sentiment; it is an answer dictated by the cold, hard facts of the present defense situation.

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN ACTION

"Until a year or two ago, the Roosevelt administration, without neglecting the prudent expansion of our armaments, devoted itself chiefly to creating the instruments of economic and social improvement. No satisfaction that I received when these instruments were in the making exceeded that of today, when I see them playing their central part in making America strong—when I see a housing program planned in 1937 now sheltering defense workers and thus speeding up defense industries; collective bargaining machinery established in 1935 now functioning to prevent the causes of strikes in vital industries; the employment service attached to the Social Security Board now guiding millions of unemployed workers to jobs in defense industries; public works projects now entering the belt-line of defense construction; and a revived industry, a rehabilitated labor, and a restored agriculture now rising to their respective tasks in molding the security of the whole nation."

Paul V. McNutt, administrator of the Federal Security Agency:

"No nation is safe which does not have a sound, prosperous people, well housed, well clothed, and well nourished. Poverty and disease, economic hardship and want, can sap the life of a people and make them easy prey to a foreign foe, unable to stand the stress and strain of the crucial test of war.

"A part of our preparedness, therefore, must be the extension of the liberal, humanitarian program with which we have been slowly but steadily building up this country in these past seven years."

* * *

"The creation of this new defense coordination post is a recognition of the fact that there are enemies 'within our gates' as dangerous to our security as any which may approach from without—ill health, disease, malnutrition, and the dire and distressing lack by many people of proper medical, hospital, and nursing facilities. Materials for defense are useless without adequate man power, and

(Continued on page 271)

National Joint Committee on APPRENTICESHIP Standards

THE National Joint Committee on Apprenticeship Standards set up by the National Electrical Contractors Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had its first meeting in Washington on April 28. Preliminary organization of the committee for work and the laying out of the scope and functions of the committee were the principal tasks accomplished at the initial meeting. The second meeting is scheduled in Chicago for June 9.

The members of the committee are:

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Ed. J. Brown, Washington, D. C.
G. M. Bugniazet, Washington, D. C.
M. H. Hedges, Washington, D. C.
William Walker, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. W. Maher, Chicago, Ill.
C. W. Spain, Detroit, Mich.

National Electrical Contractors Association

E. C. Carlson, Youngstown, Ohio
W. F. McCarter, Philadelphia, Pa.
Paul M. Geary, Washington, D. C.
Robert W. McChesney, Washington, D. C.
J. W. Collins, Chicago, Ill.
E. H. Herzberg, Milwaukee, Wis.

E. H. Herzberg was made chairman of the Joint Committee on Apprenticeship Standards; Ed J. Brown, vice chairman; and M. H. Hedges, secretary. At the initial meeting William F. Patterson,

April 28th meeting initiates important cooperative effort between contractors, government and union

chief of the Federal Apprenticeship Committee, Ansel Cleary and M. M. Hanson were present and spoke.

SET UP BY CONGRESS

The National Joint Committee on Apprenticeship Standards has been set up in conjunction with the Federal Apprenticeship Committee created by an Act of Congress. In addition, other important members of the industry and of the union were present, including Laurence W. Davis, secretary of the National Electrical Contractors Association, A. H. Wilson, Washington, D. C., and John Murphy, Chicago, Ill.

The aim of the National Joint Committee is to set up proper standards governing apprenticeship training for the industry. These standards when worked out and promulgated by the committee will in turn be published by the Federal Apprenticeship Committee.

NEED NATIONAL STANDARDS

In the addresses by Mr. Patterson, Mr. Brown and Mr. Herzberg it was pointed out that a great deal of impetus had been given to apprentice training by the revival of business under the defense pro-

gram. Though local joint committees of contractors and union had set up standards governing local activities for apprentices no national standards have been promulgated. It was believed that the time is ripe for such extension of apprenticeship standards on a national basis. The meeting was an enthusiastic one. Many persons, all identified with apprenticeship training in the United States, were present, took part in the discussion and helped lay out the program.

It was also pointed out that for the great electrical industry ramifying into many branches such as telephone and telegraph, public utility, railroad, marine electricians, radio broadcasting, electrical maintenance, the electrical construction industry offered a large recruiting station for apprenticeship. The control of apprenticeship activities has been in the hands of the union traditionally but local joint committees have been set up especially in the large cities such as New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

The electrical trade is a trade close to professional standing. It numbers in its ranks thousands of highly skilled men, many of them of engineering rank. Many local unions operate their own schools. Equipment is expensive and since equipment is so costly, many local unions go through the door of cooperation with school boards and contractors under the Smith-Hughes Act.

SKILL IS AN ASSET

President Brown said: "I give the committee my blessing. I believe it is a movement in the right direction. Our trade is a great trade and I do not believe that electrical workers appreciate the great vested interest they have in their skill."

The committee from the electrical workers is a well-balanced committee. It has in its ranks the top ranking executives of

(Continued on page 272)



NATIONAL JOINT COMMITTEE ON APPRENTICESHIP STANDARDS

From left to right, standing: Laurence W. Davis, M. M. Hanson, J. W. Collins, John Murphy, G. M. Bugniazet, H. W. Maher, W. F. McCarter, Ansel Cleary, W. W. Walker. From left to right, sitting: Paul M. Geary, Ed. J. Brown, E. C. Carlson, M. H. Hedges, E. H. Herzberg, R. W. McChesney, C. W. Spain, C. J. Frazer, W. F. Patterson, A. H. Wilson.

EAST ST. LOUIS *Prepares* Lead Burners for DEFENSE

By JAMES ALTIC, L. U. No. B-309

"IN addition to the electricians and welders I have specified," said George E. Gallie, electrical engineer for the United Engineers and Constructors, Inc., which firm is engaged in remodeling the American Zinc plant, in East St. Louis, Ill., "I shall need six lead-burners. Can you furnish them?"

Business Manager Touchette didn't bat an eye. "Certainly," he said.

Outside, the representative of L. U. No. B-309 did some jaw-rubbing and head-scratching. Lead burners! A trade whose heyday had passed with stained-glass windows!

"Okay," agreed the local executive board, "clear out the back office, buy and install lead-burning equipment, and we'll organize a class in lead-burning among the members." And so it was done. As it turned out, only two were needed, but the local had six competent lead-burners ready when the time came to assemble the anode plates for the precipitating cells.

(Though this incident happened some years ago, it points to enterprise.)

MAHOGANY AND LEAD

Lead-burning, however, is only one of the many unusual features incident to the equipment of this electrolytic-process

Sets up classes and trains own technical men. Real achievement

zinc plant—the first of its kind in the country. The floors, for instance, well there is enough two-inch planking of South Sea Island mahogany floors in the huge stripping room to create a new vogue in furniture, if it were made into tables and beds and dressers. And lead! Lead shades for the lights in the catacombs under the cell group, lead sheath for the fittings, lead linings, lead troughs, lead pipe—enough lead to have made a pewter dinner service for each family in the original 13 colonies.

But it's the copper that gets you. Somehow, a little device that enables an aviator to drop a bomb into a pickle barrel from 15,000 feet isn't so impressive to the lay onlooker as a massive array of one of the rarer metals. Even the electrician, who is accustomed to working with copper conductors from the size of horse-hairs on up, rubs his eyes when he sees 192 tons of the gleaming, golden-red element in a single installation. And that's the tonnage it takes to carry a current of 10,000 amperes at 600 volts from the

twin generators to the 180 cells where it does its stuff. While we are at it, the motor that turns the generators is no toy, as motors go: 360 rpm, 13,200 volts, 285 amps, 8,400 hp.

The problem of expansion and contraction of the positive and negative generator leads was solved by using 21 two-million centimeter cables in each one. The ends were silver-fused into terminals—or lugs, if you please—each one being two inches by 16 inches by 48 inches. Two groups of eight one-half-inch by eight and one-fourth inch bus-bars join the overhead leads to the distributing bus-bars on the sides of the cells. And those distributing bus-bars are something to talk about! They are two inches by 16½ inches by eight feet and weigh 610 to 800 pounds each—150 tons of them, all told. On account of their great weight, these bars had acquired various unwelcome kinks and curves during shipment; so the first step was to straighten them which was done by means of hydraulic jacks operating on a specially constructed table. Then came the drilling. It took two drill presses nine weeks, going seven days a week, to drill the eight thousand 13/16 holes required.

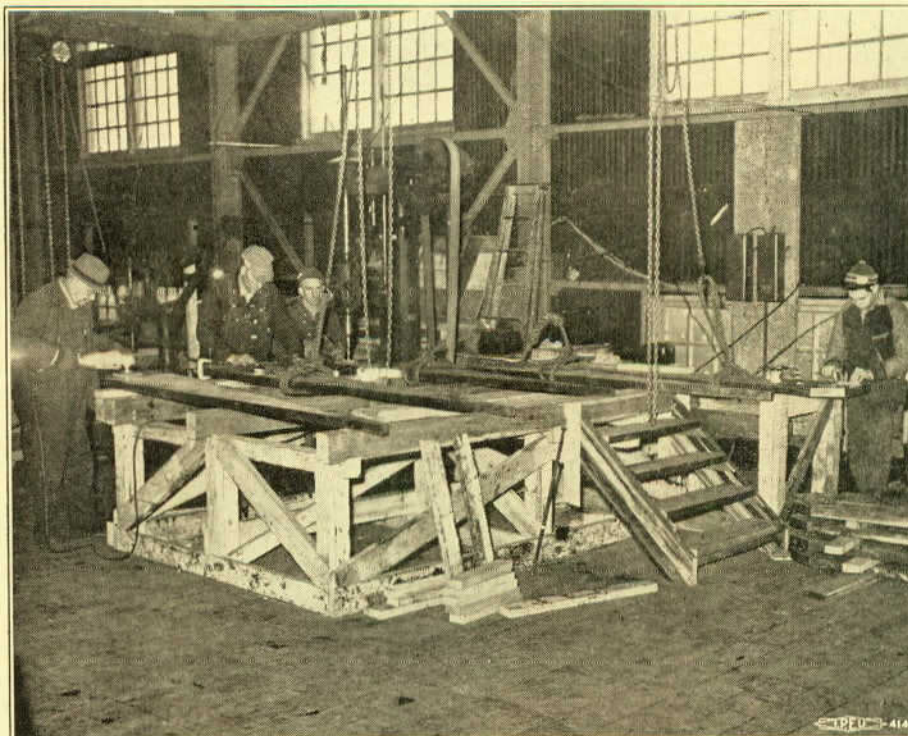
COPPER AND ALUMINUM

Then there was the small chore of bending, fitting and drilling 15 tons of miscellaneous copper for the ties between the "cascades" of cells. Bending one-half inch by eight and one-fourth inch flat copper bar involves a fancy bit of precision work, because you don't shift the bend very far after it is once made. The modern method of silvering connections to reduce joint losses was used throughout, 60 pounds of silver compound being required for the job.

Aluminum, too, plays an important role in an electrolytic zinc plant. Contrary to the general belief, aluminum is the most common metal ingredient of the earth's surface. The difficulty of its segregation, however, is making the scarcity of finished aluminum a headache to Mr. Knudsen and the rest of the boys in the front row. Although it is the lightest of all the metals, the 5,300 plates used totaled 70 tons in weight. This would have meant little to the electrician in the way of work, had it not been necessary to weld each plate to an aluminum supporting bar. Usually, such jobs are done in the factory, but in this instance, the engineer felt that time could be saved by welding them on the job. Preheating tables were set up and three crews of six men each, working night and day, completed the task in four weeks. It is the first time such a job has ever been attempted in the field, and the results were so satisfactory to the company that the same method will be followed in future plants.

ON THE JOB EFFICIENCY

Brother Gallie, the engineer in charge of electrical work, who is a member of L. U. No. 654, of Chester, Pa., believes in doing as much of the work of fabrication in the field as is consistent with economical practice, in order to facilitate the



LOCAL UNION'S OWN SHOP FOR TRAINING LEAD-BURNERS

(Continued on page 272)

ESTABLISHED procedures for training apprentices are fully protected in a report made by workers, employers and governments meeting under the aegis of the International Labor Office, and sponsored by the Labor Office. Carter Goodrich, chairman of the governing body of the International Labor Organization, presided at a series of meetings held in Montreal. They were attended by representatives of the governments of Canada and the United States and of employers and workers of both countries.

Among those present were Dr. Bryce Stewart, Deputy Minister of Labor, Canada; Dr. Isador Lubin, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics and executive assistant to the associate director of the Office of Production Management, United States; Robert J. Watt, American Federation of Labor; Tom Moore, president of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; Henry J. Harriman and Clarence G. McDavitt, representing United States employers; and Messrs. Goldie, Macdonnel, and G. V. V. Nichols representing Canadian employers. Present also were Alfred Rive, of the Department of External Affairs of Canada, and two officials of the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply, H. C. Goldenberg and F. St. L. Daly. Edward J. Phelan, acting director of the International Labor Office, and the technical experts of the I. L. O. also attended the meeting.

TO MAN GUNS AND MILLS

The group exchanged views on the basis of a draft report which has been prepared by the International Labor Office and which will shortly be published by the I. L. O. under the title *Labor Supply and National Defense*. This report deals with the allocation of man power between the armed forces and industry, control of employment, vocational adjustment of the labor supply, mobilization and distribution of labor reserves, and problems of information and organization. It gives a descriptive account of the experiences of various countries and especially of Great Britain in dealing with these problems.

The conclusions embodied in the report which have been framed in the light of the discussions at this meeting are summarized below.

Summary of Conclusions in forthcoming I. L. O. report on Labor Supply and National Defense.

1. It is advisable that measures for utilizing the services of the available unemployed, including men discharged from the armed forces, should, wherever possible, be given priority over other measures to meet increased labor requirements.

2. It is advisable that the expansion of defense production should be so planned that the curtailment of non-essential production or the conversion of the plant capacity and labor force of non-essential industry to war needs is effected in such a manner that unemployment is avoided or reduced to a minimum.

Simple GUIDE for Handling LABOR SUPPLY

I. L. O. prepares
report on "Labor Supply and
National Defense" based on
wide experience in democratic
countries

UTILIZE SMALL FACTORIES

3. It is advisable that defense orders should be distributed, directly or through subcontracting, among all undertakings capable of taking an effective part in the national defense program, in order that transfers of workers from one employment, area or occupation to another may be limited as much as possible and that factory units may be kept intact wherever possible.

4. In order to facilitate the transfer of labor from nonessential to war industries where such transfer is found necessary, measures should, wherever practicable, be devised to prepare the reinstatement of workers in their previous employment or to provide them with alternative employment on the termination of their service in war industry.

5. Adequate facilities for quick and intensive training and for upgrading should be provided to meet increasing and

urgent needs of essential industries for competent workers and supervisors as quickly as possible.

6. It is advisable, so that future problems of readjustment may be as narrowly confined as possible, that the long-range objectives of technical training and apprenticeship should be kept constantly in mind even when expanding labor supply during the emergency period, and with this end in view:

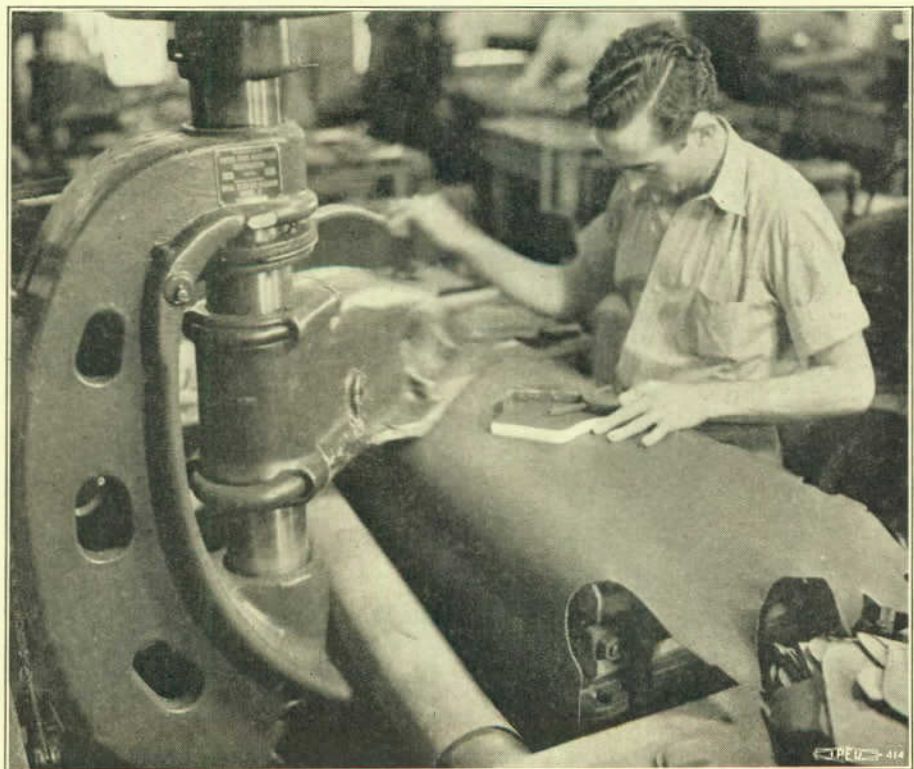
(a) apprenticeship and other methods of giving thorough and well-rounded training to young people should be maintained so far as possible and should be reestablished as early as possible in cases where they have had to be curtailed for urgent reasons of defense; and

(b) workers who have been rapidly prepared for specialized employment in essential industry should be given all possible opportunity to extend their technical training in such a way as to ensure greater future occupational adaptability.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

7. The importance of conserving manpower by avoiding human wastage which

(Continued on page 270)



SKILL IS NOT EXCLUDED FROM MACHINE TRADES

Courtesy "TVA"



MONUMENT TO COURAGE

Cenotaph at San Antonio commemorating heroes of Alamo.

Not as a party document, but as a forthright utterance of the government, in this hour of crisis on labor issues, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL publishes this address. Mr. McNutt, former governor of Indiana, is now administrator of the Federal Security Agency. He is also coordinator of all civil agencies affecting morale, a position described as important as that of the Secretary of War, or Secretary of the Navy. Though Mr. McNutt has been regarded as anti-labor, the fact that he defends the rights of labor in this period of reaction indicates he is not speaking for McNutt but for the administration.*

IN the short year that has elapsed since we last paid tribute to the founder of the Democratic Party, momentous and fateful things have happened.

It is as if the sands of time had run out and the hourglass were turned upside down. A full page in history has been turned.

Four years ago, the President of the United States, with that insight into events which has made him one of the

* An address at the Jefferson Birthday Dinner, National Democratic Club, Hotel Commodore, New York City, April 19, 1941, 7 p. m.

"WE ARE NOT AFRAID" Says Government Administrator

Paul V. McNutt acts as mouthpiece for administration on labor issues. Building of morale

great leaders of all time, told the American people that this generation had a rendezvous with destiny.

The time is now at hand.

The mightiest combination of forces in all history is now mobilized with the avowed purpose of wiping out every shred of decency and humanity which the race of man has acquired over centuries of struggle.

The slate is to be wiped clean.

The world re-made.

There are still a few who purport to see in all this some great, irresistible force of the future—the future, we are told, bearing down on us like a wave. A new and virile organization of society replacing a decadent one. And because it is said to be "new," because it is "change," it is intimated that it must be good.

BARGAIN WITH "IRRESISTIBLE?"

At least, it is inevitable and so we had better make a "deal" with it.

Imagine making a "deal" with an irresistible wave.

The truth is, the whole argument is both false and vicious.

Totalitarianism is not the future.

It is a collection of the very dregs of the past—the cruel, ignorant, savage past, from which men had prayed they were forever free.

Neither is it a wave.

It is the surging flood of intolerance, bigotry, and fear.

And finally, it is not new.

It is older than man himself. It is the brutality and ruthlessness of the jungle.

And if the unshakable determination of the free peoples of the world can prevent it, it is not inevitable or inescapable.

But let no one be deceived.

The struggle will be a struggle to the death.

There can be no "deals."

Totalitarianism and democracy cannot live side by side.

The one must be destroyed or the other will perish.

Once again, it is a house divided against itself. The world cannot survive, half free, half slave.

As the nation rallies its forces and mobilizes its strength to keep democracy's flame burning in Europe and the East, may we not pause in our tribute to Jefferson to strengthen freedom's cause on the home front.

It has been said that this is a struggle between two conflicting ideologies.

The war, therefore, must be carried on with ideas as well as with battleships and guns.

Let us not only save democracy, let us improve it. Indeed, I have the feeling that you cannot preserve it anywhere unless you expand it.

Let us, then, have more of it.

This is a war to defend the bus drivers of Brooklyn, the sharecroppers of Louisiana, and the auto workers of Detroit. May we not guarantee the authenticity of the cause by improving their condition? It will give point to the issue. And it will increase and perfect the unity of free men everywhere in their struggle against oppression.

NEVER GIVE UP SOCIAL GAINS

It would, I should think, be illogical and in bad taste for us to strive so hard to save democracy abroad while letting it slip at home.

On the other hand, we must liberate the full spiritual and physical forces of democracy.

We have made a mighty effort to achieve a society based on the principles of equality and justice. In a death struggle with the forces of evil, we are unlikely to advance our cause by compromising with inequality and injustice.

Therefore, we must never agree to give up any of our hard-earned social gains, as we are sometimes asked to do, on the theory that it is necessary to defense.

Dictators will not feel bad if we cut the budget of the Social Security Board. And the Nazis would certainly not be frightened if we were to reduce the monthly payments to old men and women and to dependent children.

It is just the reverse.

By extending social security and increasing our relief of humanity, we put iron into our democracy and prove all over again to both democrats and totalitarians what we stand for. We show we mean it.

And the same thing goes for what is sometimes referred to as our labor problem.

Astounding suggestions are being made in Congress and elsewhere. Strikes must be outlawed. Strikers punished. It is a choice, we are told, between defense and the closed shop.

After 150 years of effort to insure labor against the worst abuse of the capitalistic system, we are now told we must give those efforts up because we can't have them and defense too.

I don't believe it. The argument starts from the wrong assumption.

(Continued on page 272)

SWISS FLAG of Freedom Raised HIGH

Letter from secretary
of Swiss Metal and Watch-
makers' Federation to Journal
explains Swiss stand

lutely independent country, governed by its own principles. In the same way are the rights of labour and of the trade union movement secured. Just recently important progress could be achieved along social political lines.

WILL MAINTAIN FREEDOM

"It is the will of all Swiss citizens, whether of German, French, Italian or Rätö-Roman language, that also in future nothing shall be changed with regard to our political self-government. For that reason the Swiss people has taken on their charge heavy burdens, and this already since 1935, for armament and National Defense. The Swiss army has been mobilized in September 1939 as well as in May and June 1940 in their strength of more than half a million well trained and well equipped soldiers. For a population of only four millions that means tremendous endeavours. Also today important bodies of troupes are permanently under the weapons, in order to defend our country against every attack possible.

"The facts which we have mentioned clearly prove that one cannot consider Switzerland as a Nazi prisoner. We, therefore, should be very grateful to you, if you would be kind enough to inform your readers on occasion of the real sit-

uation of our country. We do want that the workers in America and especially our Comrades of the Metal and Electrical Industry in U. S. A. get the right information about the situation in our country. In connection herewith we want to add that what we wrote on Switzerland does also refer to Sweden.

ALSO RACIAL TOLERANCE

"With regard to the case of Professor Hamburger, one cannot say, that he had to leave the University of Geneva due to German influence and German pressure. The facts are the following: Professor Hamburger's lectures did not concern Swiss law. He had a special order to hold lectures on German law for German students, who used to come in quite a big number in earlier times to Geneva for one or two semestry, in order to learn the French language. As the students, coming since 1933 from Germany more and more were Nazis and as Professor Hamburger was a jew, more and more differences between him and his pupils came about, so that Professor Hamburger, in the interest of his science preferred to look for another field of activity. Professor Hamburger would still be in Geneva if his lectures had been for Swiss students, and not especially for German Guest-students. In order to explain that, we refer to the fact that still to-day quite a number of German professors of jewish origin hold their lectures in Switzerland and nobody does make them any difficulties.

(Continued on page 270)



LEAGUE OF NATIONS BUILDING,
Geneva, Switzerland.

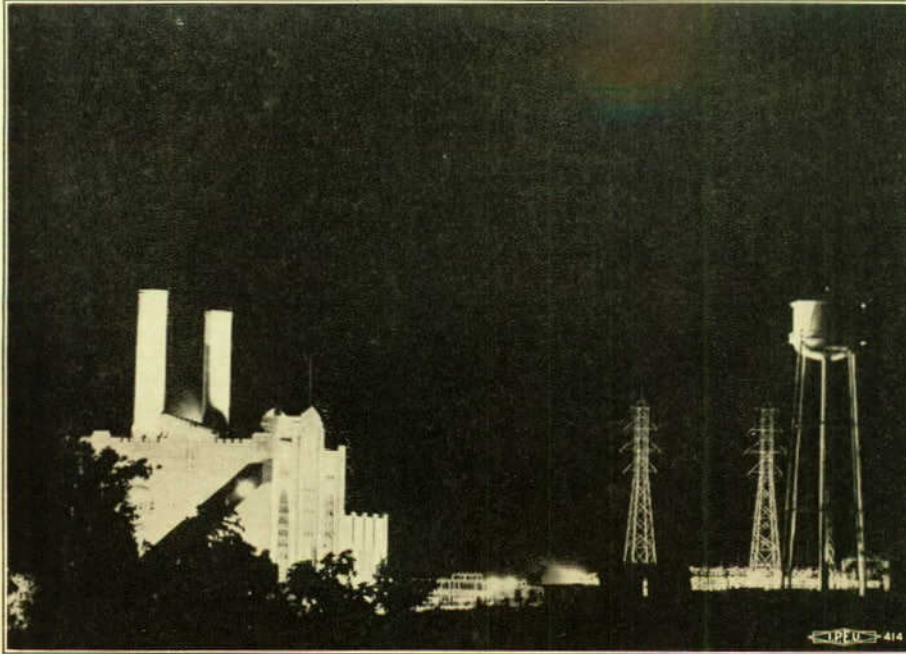
The Electrical Workers Journal has received the following letter from Brother K. Ilg, secretary, Swiss Metal and Watchmakers' Union, Berne:

"WE, of the Swiss Metal and Watchmakers' Federation always with greatest interest read your periodical, viz. the 'JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS,' and so receive good knowledge of the professional and trade union life of our American comrades. In Number 11 of your JOURNAL of November, 1940, we have unfortunately found two remarks with which we cannot approve. In the article 'America's Path Charted by Year's Events' we read on page 571 the following: 'Switzerland is virtually a Nazi prisoner, as is Sweden.' And on page 572, in the Article 'America's Greatest Asset is Skill' it has been written that Dr. Hamburger, a young professor of labor law, 'was separated from his job at the University of Geneva, by German influence and pressure.'

"Dear comrade, you will certainly understand that it has hurt us to learn that within the American trade union movement the opinion prevails that Switzerland is practically spoken in the hands of the German Nazis and has given up its old tradition of liberty and independence. Nothing is wronger than that. By no doubt Switzerland has come into a very difficult economical position since the breake-down of France, due to the Blocade and the counter Blocade. Our relations with the world market and the countries over-sea on which our industries and our commerce are depending are hampered and partly interrupted. But all difficulties and all restrictions have not weakened the determination of the Swiss people to keep up by all means their liberty and independence and to defend it. Switzerland has remained what it has been before the war, viz. an abso-



OLD CASTLE OF CHILLON, SWITZERLAND



GREAT PRIVATE UTILITY PLANT

Training of WORKERS for Production of ELECTRICITY

TODAY the commonly accepted high standards of American life are primarily dependent for their continuance upon the individual skill and attainment of each of the persons who make up our vast body of skilled mechanical workers.

In these days of the national defense emergency, we have heard much about the training of young persons to become highly skilled craftsmen. The speeding up of industrial production has brought about increased public interest in the whole process of acquiring mechanical technique.

In the midst of the growing national interest in the subject, it is well to remember that for centuries trade union organizations have played a leading role in the selection and training of young men to replace older skilled workers who gradually drop from the active labor force.

The very terminology of "journeyman" and "apprentice" commonly used in trade unions today, derives from early craft guilds. These associations of persons of the same trade for the purpose of promoting and protecting their mutual interests, were known in England as long ago as the twelfth century, though it was not until the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries that they saw the peak of their power.

STUDY PLUS PRACTICE

In those early days apprenticeship was a matter of many years training.

Apprenticeship system materializes for linemen in utility field. Skill basis of industrial advancement

Youths were indentured to study and live under the close supervision of highly skilled craftsmen, usually for a minimum period of seven years. Today the development of a well-rounded, highly-skilled mechanic is still a matter of years of actual on-the-job study and experience. The acquisition of skill cannot be an overnight affair. No one is more aware of this than those who are engaged in the work from day to day.

Recognizing the great importance of the electric power industry for the success of our defense efforts, we turn our attention today to the problem of training new workers in the field of the production of electricity.

To meet the new demands for power for defense production the public utility industry has announced an all-time record expansion program for years 1941 and 1942. In the next two years 6,700,000 new kilowatt-hours of generating capacity will be installed. Power lines will be humming across the country with increased loads, turning the wheels of industry in quickened tempo.

As with the "masters" in the old craft guilds even now the employer in the electric utility industry occasionally plays a significant role, through coopera-

tion with the organized "journeymen" among his employees, in teaching the novice the tricks of his trade.

UNION APPRENTICESHIPS

In view of the combined importance of this industry and of apprentice training programs at the present time, the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT of the I. B. E. W. has undertaken a study of union apprenticeship programs, as indicated in the agreements of our local unions with their public utility employers.

In our survey of I. B. E. W. electric utility agreements we found that there is a great deal of variation among the numerous training plans now in effect in this field. As to the extent of coverage at any given company, many of the systems apply only to transmitting and distributing departments. Others, less elementary, include linemen, cable splicers, wiremen and maintenance electricians.

The extensive apprenticeship system of the Northern States Power Company, as shown by its agreement with L. U. No. B-23 of St. Paul, Minn., covers the above classes of work and in addition includes service men, firemen, turbine operators, load dispatchers, machinists, meter readers, gas makers and gas meter repairsmen.

LENGTH OF TRAINING PERIOD

The length of the period required for formal apprentice training for public utility employees before they are eligible to become journeymen mechanics, varies all the way up to five years. Usually the time is specified at either three or four year periods. About an equal number of the plans appear to have three and four year durations.

Our apprenticeship system on the properties of the Northern States Power Company requires a five-year training period for maintenance electricians and four years for other skilled electrical workers.

L. U. No. B-309 of East St. Louis and L. U. No. B-702 of West Frankfort, Ill., whose members have a joint agreement with the Illinois-Iowa Power Company, require a four-year training period for linemen and substation electricians and a two-year period for metermen.

The lengths of apprenticeship specified in agreements are frequently only minimum periods of training before attainment of the journeyman rank. Since the number of apprentices at any one time is usually limited by provisions governing the ratio of apprentices to journeymen, promotions to the grade of journeyman may be made only as fast, usually, as vacancies occur in journeymen's work. Ability being sufficient, seniority prevails.

Frequently it is necessary for a boy to serve for six months or a year as a groundman or a helper before he is eligible to become even an apprentice. In L. U. No. 398 of Charleston, S. C., for example, the apprenticeship itself lasts only three years but must be preceded by at least one year of groundman's service. L. U. No. 846 of Chattanooga, Tenn., requires a man to serve for one year as groundman and then four years as an apprentice before he may

become a journeyman. Occasionally the groundman is also required to serve a preliminary three to six months as a laborer with the company.

Utah Power Company (L. U. No. B-357 of Salt Lake City) has one of our best apprenticeship systems. There a man serves a six months' trial period as laborer after which he must be advanced to the rank of groundman, transferred to other work or dismissed. To be eligible to become an apprentice, he must also serve at least six months as helper, vehicle operator, groundman or tree trimmer. His formal apprenticeship term is then three years.

SELECTION OF APPRENTICES

When apprenticeship vacancies occur at the Utah Power Company the apprentice committee of the local union recommends to the company men whom it considers qualified to become apprentices. Those accepted for training must possess "certain qualifications that in the judgment of the company will result in a good journeyman." A similar phrase appears in the agreement of L. U. No. B-465 with the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company.

Some agreements, for example those of the South Carolina Power Company and the Georgia Power Company, specify that newly hired helpers "should be qualified and have a desire for advancement to higher classifications," and when promoted they "should be qualified to do the work of a journeyman."

APPRENTICE RATIO

There appears to be little standardization as to the permitted ratio of apprentices to journeymen electrical workers in our utility agreements. Contracts with major utility companies on the Pacific Coast allow one apprentice to every gang of from three to six journeymen. Many of our locals restrict the number of apprentices in the ratio of one to three. The Utah Power & Light agreement provides the ratio of one apprentice for crews having up to six journeymen, and beyond six, a ratio of one to three. The program at the LaClede Power Company of St. Louis permits one apprentice for each five journeymen for linemen, substation wiremen and metermen. But for cable splicing it grants one apprentice and one helper for the first journeyman splicer, and thereafter one helper for each additional journeyman and one apprentice for each five additional journeymen.

L. U. No. B-31 of Duluth, Minnesota, in its contract with the Minnesota Power and Light Company, permits only one apprentice for each four journeymen in any department (based on the number of journeymen in the company's employ) but allows one apprentice for each journeyman when out on a job. The agreement of the Illinois-Iowa Power Company establishes a ratio of one to five for linemen, and of one to three for metermen and substation electricians.

In no case, as far as we know, do our union agreements allow a ratio of more than one apprentice per journeyman at

any time. Practically all agreements provide exceptions to the established apprentice ratios to permit the training of at least one apprentice in each district. Further exceptions are frequently added to apply to cases of emergency trouble work.

WORK DONE BY APPRENTICES

The best training programs provide that, except in cases of extreme emergency, an apprentice shall always work under the direct supervision of a journeyman. At least one journeyman must accompany every crew on the job. The work which may be performed by apprentices is usually not directly defined. Instead definite rules are established as to work which must be done only by journeymen.

In the case of the Illinois-Iowa Power Company, which operates throughout southern Illinois, specific rules are set forth governing the work of apprentices as follows:

"First Six Months—Apprentices with no previous experience shall perform groundman's work and may use tools on the ground under supervision of journeyman and/or foreman.

"Next Six Months—Apprentices may work on lines that are not energized.

"Next Six Months—Apprentices may perform work in company with a journeyman on energized secondary circuits of not more than 400 volts.

"Next Twenty-Four Months—Apprentices may perform work assisting a journeyman on all classes of work."

The agreement of L. U. No. 398 of Charleston, S. C., with the South Carolina Power Company defines apprentice qualifications for a three-year period in the following terms:

"Third Year Apprentice—Man having at least three years' experience, capable of handling wires of any voltage in conjunction with journeyman, lineman, except such work as can be safely handled by one third year apprentice. (Refusing trans., etc., as specified by general line foreman.)

"Second Year Apprentice—Man having at least two years' experience capable of handling wires up to 500 volts or higher voltage in conjunction with journeyman at the discretion of the foreman.

"First Year Apprentice—Man having at least one year experience as a helper, capable of climbing poles and handling wires up to 500 volts."

Under many of our training plans apprentices may work only on dead lines during the first year. Most agreements provide that apprentices may not work on live wires above a minimum voltage, such as 600 volts, until at least the third year of their training, at which time they may begin to assist journeymen on energized lines of higher voltage.

At the LaClede Power Company apprentices may do only secondary work for their first two years, thereafter they may assist journeymen on primary work. Many of our local unions specify that all framing and erecting of poles and towers on the job must be done by journeymen

(Continued on page 270)



LINEMAN AT WORK

How COMMUNISTS Work on RAILROADS

Here is a story taken from the files of railroad detectives. It is an authentic story vouched for by the Electrical Workers Journal.

THERE lies before the writer a statement of facts signed by John Pond (not real name) and witnessed by two detectives for a large western railroad system. John Pond was a member of an established union. This statement of fact is a record of the subversive activities of John Pond and his associates, who carried on disruptive propaganda on this great railroad system. The statement of fact says:

"This meeting was made up of radicals from various unions whose intention was to promote revolutionary activity in the unions by undermining confidence in the leadership. Their immediate objective was to replace the present leaders by stooges whom they could control, as none of them, with the possible exception of Brown

Start disruptive publication under editorship of old-line unionist, but he writes not a line

(not real name), had the prestige to win these offices for themselves."

VETERAN REDS SHAPE POLICY

John Pond goes on to relate that the heads of various revolutionary organizations included men "long associated with both the Communist Party and the Trotskyites." At this meeting it was decided to issue a paper called "The Rebel" (not real name). The Rebel was to be issued from the offices of one of the communist organizations. John Pond acted as editor of the first number of The Rebel. It was gotten out in the office of one of the communist organizations. Among the men associated with him, according to his statement, was a member of the United

Automobile Workers, CIO. All this happened in 1939. John Pond goes on to say:

"I was out of activity until early in 1940, when I and several other unionists in conjunction with the Socialist Union Party decided to form an organization to bore from within the trade unions. The ultimate aim was to so undermine the confidence in the existing unions that they could be replaced by revolutionary industrial unions which would serve as a revolutionary instrument for the overthrow of the present social order."

Surely this is a clear statement in regard to the relationship of communist activity with a political objective in the industrial union so loudly touted by the CIO. These conspirators, according to John Pond's statement, worked with a definite plan. They intended, first, to start small attacks on the Communist Party in order, he said, "to screen the fact that we were radicals."

ENCOURAGE MALCONTENTS

John Pond goes on to say:

"This was to be followed up by attacks on the leadership on any pretext and attacks on government bodies such as Wages and Hours Administration, N.L.R.B. and Railway Labor Board

"Control of this group, the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, was to be vested in an executive board made up of members of as many unions as possible. This board was to advise disgruntled members of the unions how to fight the leadership, to issue so-called 'rank and file' papers, etc. We had the full cooperation of the Socialist Union Party in this, used their printing press, etc.

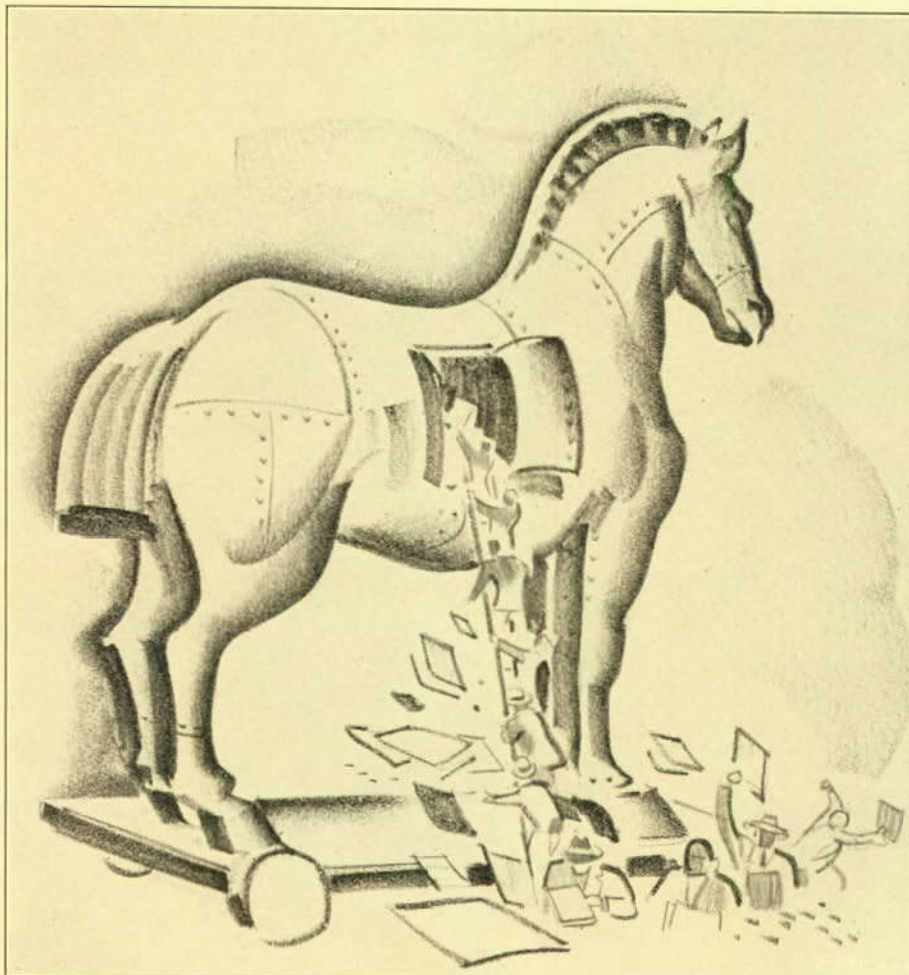
"Brown and his brother came into this group and agreed to let the executive board supervise and publish The Rebel. I wish to stress that at all times Brown allowed The Rebel to be edited by radical groups, the Socialist Workers Party, the Independent Labor League and then the Conference for Progressive Labor Action. The March, 1940, issue was gotten out by the Conference for Progressive Labor Action."

It is significant that as soon as these subversive men were rounded up and questioned by detectives acting to protect railroad property, the publication of The Rebel ceased. Brown then, according to John Pond's statement, went over to the I. W. W.

These facts are significant because they support the general opinion of bona fide labor leaders that there is a strongly organized subversive group on the fringe of all unions trying to undermine the leadership, disrupt the union and to take it over.

To the general public communism is a vague concept. John Citizen views his world in pretty much the same aspects today as he did 10 years ago. He walks the same streets, eats the same food, beholds the same buildings, and he understands communism merely as a phrase

(Continued on page 273)



TROJAN HORSE

All Wisconsin KNOWS

Christoffel as COMMUNIST

WHAT thought the communists cherish in their bosoms as they sabotage democracy is pretty accurately reported by Julius Braunthal, writing in the British publication, *The Plebs*. At the time of France's capitulation Braunthal, desperately depressed, met a communist "intellectual." This man was very cheerful. His attitude was to welcome the victory of fascism, because—

"I tell you quite definitely that fascism will not, because it cannot, last even for years, far less generations. Its social, national and economic antagonisms will blow it up. Its victory will merely herald the dawn of the social revolution all over the world. Therefore, I am not afraid of fascism. On the contrary, I consider that fascism has to perform a historical function. Fascism will transform liberal capitalist economy into state-capitalism, and in so doing it paves the road to socialism."

(That Russian communism is socialism is, of course, another of the illusions which these gentry believe, or pretend to believe.)

WOULD DESTROY UNIONS

"Fascism, moreover," he continued, "would destroy the reactionary trade unions and the Labour Party. In doing so it would clear the road to political power for the working class, and that is also to the good. Then, having done all that, it will be overthrown by the rising of the working classes and oppressed nations all over the world. Then we will have proletarian dictatorship and socialism everywhere."

(In the name of eventual proletarian revolution, therefore, he would welcome death, oppression, unbearable woe of body and spirit to be visited on workers of Britain.)

Braunthal, however, cannot even accept the dialectic view that the intolerable suffering of its victims will lead to the prompt overthrow of fascism. He cites the reason which Friedrich Engels "expounded nearly half-a-century ago,"—that is the technical development of modern weapons, now so greatly increased, against which an unarmed population could not possibly prevail. And he goes on to say,

"But modern tyranny has developed, 30 years after Engels' death, a technique and a machinery of oppression yet more redoubtable than the military weapons—the machinery of the totalitarian dictatorship.

"How does that machinery work? First, it atomises the whole fabric of society, foremost the working class. The workers are prevented from organizing themselves as a political and social force. Secondly, fascism, in abolishing free speech, the

Complacent attitude toward Hitlerism enables party members to follow policy of defense sabotage

free press, the free mind, the right to assemble and to deliberate, prevents from the beginning the shaping of the mind and the possibility of taking any decisions by the working community. Thirdly, fascism threatens all those who disobey the commands of the rulers, or who even appear to disagree with their views, not only with imprisonment, but with the most cruel tortures and death. Finally, fascism has, in order to defend its system of thralldom against organized resistance, forged the machinery of police into a most subtle instrument of spying. Spies are in every street, in every workshop, in every dwelling house, even in many a family. Like a monstrous spider, with millions of legs, fascism embraces every individual and sucks his mind and strength and paralyzes him."

The foregoing has been cited to show the quality of the delusions planted in the minds of Stalin's puppets, and their rejection by an independent thinker willing to face facts.

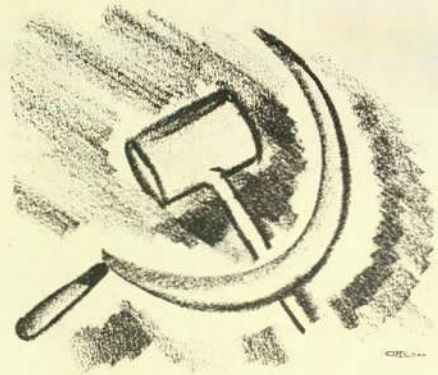
LEADERS OF SABOTAGE

It seems evident that the same delusion is a part of the party creed for the tovarischi on this side of the Atlantic. It would not be important if this theory were confined to babblings over the cocktails. It is important because of the presence of Communist Party members in high ranking positions in C. I. O. unions, in strategic positions to sabotage national defense and aid to Britain. It is no longer possible to say, as many probably do say, with a good-humored shrug,

"These people have no influence and what they believe doesn't matter."

An investigating committee of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin recently issued a public statement declaring that witnesses and documentary evidence had proved to their satisfaction that Harold Christoffel, president of the C. I. O. union in the Allis Chalmers plant; Joseph Schneider, chairman of the union's elections committee; also Christoffel's wife, were members of the Communist Party.

Christoffel attracted nation-wide attention when he whip-sawed his local into a strike, holding up production on vitally important defense orders for 75 days in spite of frantic efforts by government mediators. Allis Chalmers had orders for \$26,000,000 worth of materiel, chiefly for



naval equipment. How much this 75 day delay held up other production cannot be estimated, but one thing is sure, it was time the government could ill afford to lose. One authority charges one-third of all production of defense materiel was slowed.

It was not until after the strike had been settled that the damning red tag was pinned on Christoffel, his wife, and Joseph Schneider. Mrs. Christoffel, who is employed by the U. S. Forestry Service in Milwaukee under the name of Ann Sabljak, was identified as a member of the Communist Party who had held various party offices and was active in editing and writing for one of its publications. To shield her identity she used the name of Ann Stewart as her "party name."

COMMUNIST TIE-UP SHOWN

Chief witness was Kenneth Goff, of Delavan, Wis., a former Communist Party member, who had known Mrs. Christoffel in communist activities under the name of Ann Stewart, and was able to show through comparison of handwriting, photographs and other documentary proof, that she and Ann Sabljak were the same person. Also placed in evidence was the marriage certificate of Ann Sabljak and Harold Christoffel.

This public report, which was signed by six members of a seven-man committee, and has been published in newspapers of Wisconsin, further states:

"Goff also testified that Harold Christoffel was present at a meeting which was held in 1936 at 113 E. Wells St., in the city of Milwaukee, in the office of Gene Dennis, at that time district organizer of the Communist Party, whose office was in the front part of the building which faces the river, the inner office in which only official party members came without permission from the district organizer. At that meeting in attendance was a full quorum of the state board of the Communist Party and representatives of different trade and labor organizations of Milwaukee plus representatives of industrial unions.

"At that meeting was Emil Costello (former state assemblyman), Frank Jones, Harold Christoffel, Art Ludvigsen, Gunnar Michelson, Aaron Tolliver, Nathan Garfield, Fred Keller, Elmer Luchterhand (alias Lochner—party name).

(Continued on page 275)

HEROES OF PEACE

Honored in Massachusetts

THE heroes of peace—those who laid down their lives in the course of their daily work—should be honored like the heroes of war. This is the firm belief of the membership of L. U. No. 326 of Lawrence, Mass. In honor of deceased members who gave up their lives in "service" the local has conducted a series of annual pilgrimages. These occasions are attended by hundreds of relatives and friends of the departed members as well as by members of Local No. 326, and Locals Nos. B-1006 of Lawrence, B-1015 of Lowell, B-989 of Haverhill, which participate in the services.

This year on Saturday, March 15, the seventh annual pilgrimage was held at the Sacred Heart church of Lowell, Mass., where a solemn high requiem mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Edward J. Fox, O. M. I., assisted by Rev. U. P. McCabe, O. M. I., as deacon, and Rev. Francis X. Glavin, O. M. I., as sub deacon. The time and the place for these annual memorials are selected by the members of the family, in conjunction with the committee of the local union selected from the city in which the last Brother killed on the job resided.

PAST PRESIDENT HEADS LIST

Raymond Kinch, past president of Local No. 326, who was a lineman employed by the Lowell Electric Light Corporation, met death in the course of his duty in January, 1939. He was the last to die in the line of action. The church in Lowell was selected by his family and the local's committee.

The general committee in charge of the pilgrimage had as chairman Henry Greaves, president of L. U. No. 326, and included Business Manager John F. O'Neill, James Heelon, John Doyle, Eugene Dubois, Othello Drisko, William Britton, Robert Scully, Frank Finnegan, George O'Connor, Donat Bordeleau, Joseph McCarthy and Henry Spring. The important task of furnishing transportation was entrusted to a committee under the chairmanship of Walter Dubois, including Leo Evans, Fred Judson, John Hayes, Thomas Gammon, John J. Morrissey and Fred Adams.

Simple men and women drew comfort from each other, kneeling together in prayer for beloved relatives and friends. They joined in memory of all fellow workers known in daily contacts, and also of certain officers of the I. B. E. W. made dear to them by long association. After the solemn high requiem mass a special service was held and a roll call of departed members. This included:

THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE COURSE OF DUTY

Raymond Kinch Joseph Finnegan
Archie McLoon James Avidson

Local Union 326 makes annual pilgrimage to graves of boys who died in line of duty

Amedee Marcotte	George W. Lincoln
Thomas O'Connor	Patrick Callahan
William Lucy	Jeremiah Donehue
George Gordon	James Coffin
Clement Davis	Austin Raidy
Chester Cavanaugh	Harry Burke

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF BROTHERHOOD

Charles D. Keaveney, international vice president, I. B. E. W.	
Charles Reed, assistant to international president, I. B. E. W.	
Henry P. Evans	David Gilchrist
Ralph Lally	George Adams
John Drapeau	Joseph Gayette
John Fouhey	Ira Hill
Agnes Coan	Alfred Griffiths

FELLOW WORKERS REMEMBERED

The honor roll also included the following names of deceased employees of the power companies in Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill: John A. Hunnewell, Charles Judd, Blanche McShane, James Casey, Clement St. George, Edward Deforges, Joseph Lavalee, James Welch, Peter Niland, Daniel Keefe, Harold Lyness, George Semple, Frank Christo, William Baxter, Frank Hogan, Thomas Boyle, Patrick Roarke, Jeremiah O'Neill, Michael Roark, Arthur Matthews, Ralph Lally, William Zimmer, Martin McCarthy, John F. Quinn, Henry Connelly, Harold Hennessey, Arthur Livesey, William Donehue, Frank Burke, Louise Callahan, Herman Davis, Frank Adsit, Alec Anderson, Edward Finnegan, Maurice Powers, John Hall, Harry Finley, Michael Christo.

Anson Rix, John McGrath, John Dillon, Michael Kelleher, James McNamara, Thomas A. Collins, Mary O'Brien, Cor-

nelios Cleary, George Cluff, James Ahearn, Albert Lehninger, Mary Graham, Ruth M. Foster, Margaret Marrin, Owen McQuade, Charles J. R. Humphreys, Daniel O'Leary, Eugene Riordan, Fred Bragdon, James McIntosh, Frederick Congh, John Sheehy, Andrew Donehue, James Mansfield, Thomas McHale, Eugene Sullivan, Patrick Murphy, John Loftus, Jeremiah Connors, Sam Riley, Alber Deggs, Joseph Sharkey, Charles Sargent, James McCarthy, John Drapeau, John Holt, Walter Adams, Daniel Stevens, Edmond Branch, Leroy Colby, James Nerney and Julia Sullivan.

The deep feeling evolved by these services for fellow workers is thus expressed by a local union poet:

EMPTY LOCKERS

By "Pop," the Bard of Idaho,
L. U. No. 326

*Their lockers are empty and bare
Missing the jumble of coats and tools that
were there,
But though they be empty I shall always
know
That our Brothers are watching as we
come and go.
Their spurs in some closet hang,
The points once bright now covered with
rust,
The old leather belts are covered with
dust;
The pliers in the keepers are fast
Just as they left them when they used
them last.*

*Today I feel their presence and I cannot
be sad,
For the weight of an arm on my shoulder
In the way they had
Causes my mind in memories
Like a camera film unrolling to race
Through scenes of drama
When they were in this place.
Each space is filled with a smiling face
Recalling work well done in a dangerous
place,
Of rain and snow and sleet,
Of days together in the summer heat.
Yes, their happy, carefree "Bud, let's
go!"
Was a challenge which I am to know
Till that last day.*

*When He who sits on high
Called down to them, "Bud, let's go,"
And left us standing on the shore,
Not alone, I seem to feel, come good or ill,
God with them is also with us still.*



Reading from Left to Right, William J. Hartigan, Henry Greaves, president, L. U. No. 326, Francis Finnegan, John F. O'Neill, James Heelon, George O'Connor, Frederick Burke.

Great Moments in American History

I HEAR AMERICA SINGING

By WALT WHITMAN

[After the Civil War there came depression of men's pocketbooks and men's hearts. There arose an itinerant carpenter by the name of Walt Whitman who visualized for the first time the greatness of democracy. The possibilities of the common man were Whitman's theme. Whitman's influence spread around the world. He opened doors to his weary countrymen, and still does.]

I hear America singing, the varied carols I
hear;

Those of mechanics—each one singing his,
as it should be, blithe and strong;

The carpenter singing his, as he measures
his plank or beam,

The mason singing his, as he makes ready
for work, or leaves off work;

The boatman singing what belongs to him
in his boat—the deck-hand singing on
the steamboat deck;

The shoemaker singing as he sits on his
bench—the hatter singing as he stands;

The wood-cutter's song—the ploughboy's
on his way in the morning, or at the noon
intermission, or at sundown;

The delicious singing of the mother—or of
the young wife at work—or of the girl
sewing or washing—Each singing what
belongs to her, and to none else;

The day what belongs to the day—At
night, the party of young fellows, robust,
friendly,

Singing, with open mouths, their strong
melodious songs.

NEW WIRE RULES

Promulgated by Bureau

Editor's Note: All members particularly interested in this subject may write direct to the Bureau of Standards for additional copies for consideration and signed acceptance.

FOLLOWING a conference held at the U. S. Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., April 23, the Division of Simplified Practice, U. S. Bureau of Standards, has made the following important recommendations:

PROPOSED SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE RECOMMENDATION FOR COPPER CONDUCTORS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

At the request of the codes and standards committee of the National Electrical Contractors Association, a general conference was held on April 23, 1941, to consider a proposed simplified practice recommendation covering copper conductors for building purposes.

That conference, composed of representatives of manufacturers, distributors, and users of copper conductors, drafted the simplified list of stock sizes shown below, which the Department of Commerce, through the Division of Simplified Practice of the National Bureau of Standards, now submits for the consideration of all concerned.

STOCKSIZES¹

American wire gage	Circular mills
14	.....
12	.....
10	.....
8	.....
6	.....
4	.....
2	.....
1	.....
0	.....
00	.....
000	.....
0000	.....
.....	250,000
.....	300,000
.....	350,000
.....	400,000
.....	500,000

¹ Sizes larger than 500,000 up to and including 2,000,000 circular mills not to be carried in stock, but available on order. This recommendation is not to be construed to mean that every producer and distributor is to stock all the sizes listed.

This simplified practice recommendation, if approved, is recommended to become effective for new production on June 1, 1941.

SIMPLIFICATION SPEEDS DEFENSE

The conference was opened by the chief of the Division of Simplified Practice, who

Following conference of industry representatives, Bureau of Standards acts. May affect National Electrical Code

gave a brief outline of the way the National Bureau of Standards collaborates with business in applying the principles of simplification to industry practice, emphasizing the present importance of the activity as a means of contributing to our national defense effort. He urged that all industries should adopt simplification, especially as a means of achieving intelligent use of our nation's raw materials and thus conserving them.

Simplified practice, Mr. Ely explained, means the elimination of excessive variety of manufactured products or methods. A simplified practice recommendation is a record of stock-items that are retained after superfluous variety has been eliminated by the concerted action of manufacturers, distributors, users (including governmental agencies), and others interested.

Simplification may be applied quickly, as an emergency measure, to insure the smooth operation of priorities, rationing, and such other regulations as responsible officers of our government may deem necessary to our preparations for defense. Furthermore, when the present emergency is over, the resulting simplified practice recommendations will tend to prevent a recurrence of the unnecessary multiplication of variety which occurred in the last post-war period.

RATIONING ANTICIPATED

Increasing efficiency in every activity of business and industry, including those of conservation and of waste elimination, is in normal times a highly desirable evidence of sound industrial management. In our present emergency it is imperative. In the view of the Office of Production Management, the elimination of waste and the conservation of materials are as urgent now as they were in 1917 and 1918, when the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board stimulated manufacturers, distributors, and users of all kinds of goods to concentrate their attention on attacking waste in all of its forms.

Simplification served a very useful purpose in that earlier national emergency; it has been successfully applied by industry, the public, and governmental agencies, during the intervening period, as is witnessed by the existence of over 175 effective peace time simplified practice recommendations, and it is being put

to work again now, in our present emergency.

Today priorities are being invoked to relieve and forestall bottlenecks, which would otherwise seriously jeopardize the whole defense program. This does not necessarily mean that nondefense industries must be deprived entirely of the raw materials they need, but it, obviously, *does* mean that those industries will have to go on rations.

The rationed materials will have to be used wisely, in accordance with an efficient plan. It cannot be claimed either wise or efficient to fabricate any part of our scarce materials into varieties of products that are seldom demanded and which, therefore, complicate the processes of manufacturing, swell inventories, and, worst of all, reduce the effective supply of materials. It is the purpose of simplification to prevent this.

If manufacturers, distributors, and consumers will work together, voluntarily, on this job of simplification, the sense of deprivation can be lessened, even in the face of rationing, and the national defense program will be facilitated.

The proposal before this conference, which was called at the request of the National Electrical Contractors Association, through its codes and standards committee, is to consider the simplification of copper conductors, the array of which now on the market, according to the committee, is needlessly extended.

Letters which had been received from firms and organizations, unable to be represented, were read for the information of the conference. These unanimously approved the undertaking.

TO CONSERVE COPPER

The proponent group was then given an opportunity to present its recommendation. The presentation was made by George Andrae, chairman of the association's codes and standards committee, who reviewed the developments which led them to suggest the project. Reading from the letter in which he had brought the matter to the attention of the division, he quoted:

"It is our suggestion that cables over 500,000 circular mills not be carried as stock sizes for the trade, but be available on special order only. This should release appreciable copper tonnage for other purposes, whereas it is now tied up in slow moving inventory items. The place of very large cables thus removed from current stocks would be better filled, from an electrical standpoint, by smaller cables connected in multiple."

Research, he continued, has developed the fact that the larger sizes of wire do not carry as much amperage as was formerly thought. The manufacture of large cables ties up a great deal of the manufacturers' inventories in slow-moving stock, and simplification is desirable not only because it will eliminate slow-moving stock, but also because the use of small-cables-in-multiple in place of large single cables will improve service to consumers.

When the conferees were invited to discuss the proposal, George C. Heikes,

(Continued on page 274)



Courtesy U. S. Army Air Corps

BOMBERS ABOUT TO LAY EGGS OF DEATH

In *Midst of* WALTZ Incendiary BOMB Falls

Any news from England IS news. Here is a letter—private letter—from a Canadian boy in service now stationed in southern England. He gives realistic glimpses of both the life of the soldier, and of the civilian. This letter was written to a member of the staff of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL.

CANADIAN LEGION

War Services

January 18, 1941.

Dear _____:

It has been years since I have seen you but I still remember the grand times we used to have in the three towns at home. A lot different they were than the way things are here. I don't know if I can describe it very well but here goes.

Here where we are stationed it is usually quiet, in fact you wouldn't know it from a quiet farm. Occasionally a flight of planes will fly over so high it is hard to locate them. A flight may be anywhere from one lone plane of ours to two or 300 enemy planes. We have had several dog fights in the sky above us and we always watch with great interest, chiefly to see if any planes get shot down or whether anyone bales out.

When a plane starts coming down or someone bales out, there is a lot of excitement around here, locating where they might land, so we can get to them in a hurry. One afternoon, though, one came fairly close to hitting two of us riding in a truck. One plane crashed not

Canadian soldier reports on daily life in England. Magnificent courage of civilian

any more than 40 feet from us. We didn't even know there was a fight on. There wasn't much left of it, either, being a flamer. I can still smell the stench of burning flesh.

LISTENING IN THE DARK

The nights are the worst part during an air raid. We can only sit and listen to the raiders coming over, the crash and roar of anti-aircraft guns, the screaming of the falling bombs and the explosion on landing. All we do is wonder how close the next will be. So far we have been exceptionally lucky. While we were away they (deleted by censors) about (deleted by censors) feet in front of (deleted by censors) Since our return here it has been unusually quiet. I wonder if it may not be the quiet before the storm. I hope it is.

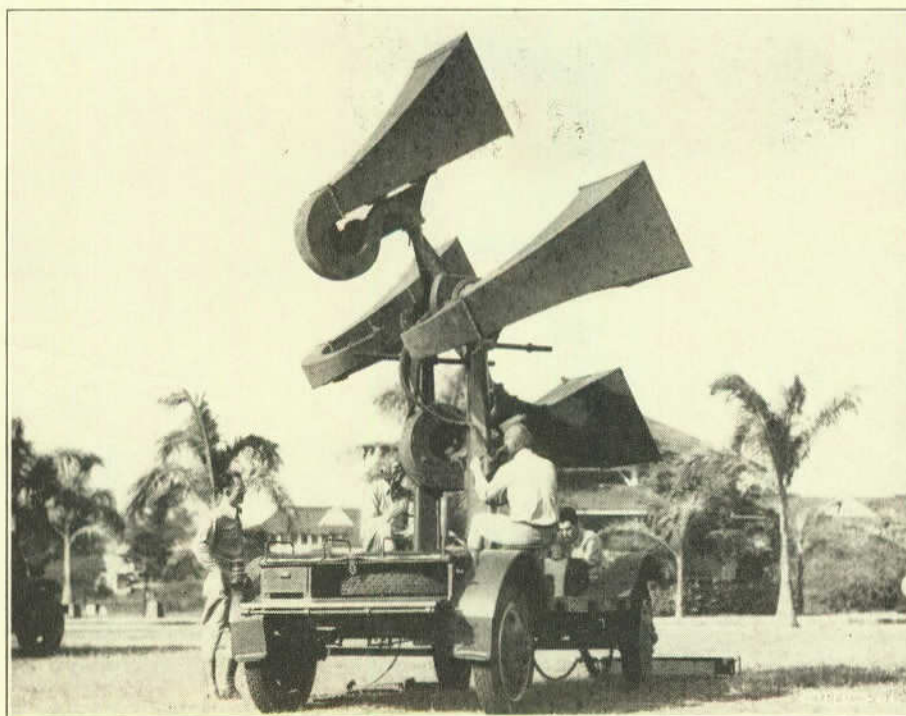
One evening, I was at a dance in Brighton and right in the middle of a grand waltz an incendiary bomb burst on the floor. Talk about a dance floor being cleared in a hurry, boy, that one surely was. The bomb didn't do any damage and no one was hurt. A good thing it wasn't a high explosive or there would have been a mess.

Last Saturday I went to London for the day and night. The people there surely have a wonderful spirit and courage. It is marvellous how they manage to stick it through the months of raids they have had.

DETOUR—LONDON STYLE

Walking along the streets there is a lot of the evidence of the bombings. In places a whole block may be demolished, then the damage caused by smaller bombs is easily seen wherever you go. The streets are kept clear and that part amazes me, how they keep the traffic

(Continued on page 271)



Courtesy U. S. Army Air Corps

EARS OF THE ARMY

MRS. MURPHY *Sure*

Set a GOOD TABLE

By SHAPPIE

WE MADE good headway fer the air was keen an' nippy an' we felt the urge to warm up be settin' a quick pace wid our paddles. All I had to do was kape paddlin', fer Jules, an experienced canoe man, not only paddled but did the steerin' as well. Follerin' a few suggestions from him on paddle technique, I soon satisfied him av me ability to carry on. Whin we come near the foot av the falls, where Joe Leclair saved Jules' life, we paddled into the shore to portage aroun' thim. As we landed Jules took off his cap—made the sign av the cross, an' said:

"Dat is for Joe Leclair—some feller say hees bad man—I don't know not'in' 'bout dat—hees brave man—hees not stop for scare w'en hees save mah life."

"Yes," said I. "A man's life is his dearest possession an' Joe risked his on a 100 to one chance. Wan second's hesitation wud have spelled finis fer ye both. Since I found out the rale man he is I am proud to count him as wan av me best friends.

Memorable trip around the rapids culminated in pioneer hospitality

Well! I left this mornin' widout anny breakfast an' I suggest we sample this package the landlady sent along wid me."

"By Gar! I is won'er w'at dat beeg bale, w'at you is carry, is. I t'ink mebbe it is you blankets, w'at you is breeng by mistak'. Dat lan'lady, she mus' be in love wit' you."

"How cud she help it? Did ye have annythin' to ate yerself, this mornin'?"

"I is eat beeg breakfus' dees mornin', Meester Casey, but I is never yet eat so mooche so I is not able to eat som' more. Dat lan'lady, she is mak' sure you is come back to see her, bah tonder!"

ROUGH PORTAGE

Afther we had disposed av the lunch, down to the last morsel, we took a drink

av the cold river water an' got ready fer the portage. I shouldered the pack an' took the paddles, while Jules turned the canoe upside down, stuck his head into it an', wid the sides restin' on his shoulders, led the way. Accordin' to airy history, Quebec experienced several severe airthquakes an', judgin' be the state av trails we portaged over, all the way up to Jules' home, they must have been in the center av the upheaval, fer time an' again, we climbed over big slabs av up-ended rock, slithered down the ither sides an' wallowed over logs an' through thorns an' briars. No wonder the jacks preferred to ride logs down the river to follerin' the trails! Finally we arrived at a little bayou, well above the falls, an' bedads! I was sure glad to slip me arms out av the pack an' set it down. Jules lifted the canoe clear av his shoulders an' launched it again an' thin mopped his face clear av the sweat that was runnin' down it. He turned to me an' said:

"Now you is see w'y I 'as de light canoe."

"Yes," I said. "I can see how, if the canoe had been anny heavier, I'd a-had to take it afore we got very far an' pack it meself an' thin go back an' pack ye an' the rest av the stuff along. Do ye see thim two boulders there? Well, bedads! I packed thim all the way so as to kape me from runnin' over the top av ye on the trail."

"Bah gosh, Terry. You is de mos' stronges' man w'at ever is."

He wint over, picked up wan av the rocks an' brought it over to the canoe—put it down—wint an' picked up the ither wan an' staggered back wid it.

"What the divil are ye up to now?" says I.

"We is tak' dem 'long to de nex' portage to pertec' me. Mebbe we is not fin' anny rock dere an' we is bes' carry dees so you is not mak' de over run wit' me, huh?"

"Check," said I.

We started out again, makin' slow progress where we had to buck the swift mid-stream. The logged-over banks av the river were a dreary sight where wance the tall trees had stood in stately grandeur—the naked stumps seemed like bleedin', undressed wounds. Passin' the ould camp the feelin' av desolation was aven stronger. Only a few weeks afore the buildin's sheltered a hive av boistrous jacks an', at night, the big bunkhouse rung wid laughter an' song, but now silence brooded over the place.

AN IRISH HOMESTEAD

Shure, they hadn't got much av this world's wealth,

*But to thim 'twas a bountiful store,
Fer it brought thim health an' swate content—*

Faith! cud annywan wish fer more?

We portaged aroun' the dams an' about a mile further we come to a small float where we landed. We made our way up a path to a good-sized log cabin thim stood in the center av a clearin'. A collie dog



MRS. MURPHY SET A GOOD TABLE

(Continued on page 270)

MEMORIAL *Suggested for* Great LABOR POET

AMONG the younger recruits in the ranks of organized labor there may be some who have not yet become familiar with the works of Edwin Markham, probably the greatest labor poet that America has yet produced. As for the older labor veterans, even those who have committed some of Markham's masterpieces to memory, there is a deep and constant enjoyment to be derived from the repeated readings of this singer of the common man.

Coupled with the true artist's simple but powerful expression, Markham possessed the rarer quality of understanding. It has been said that understanding is sympathy in its fine correct sense. It is something far more than mere knowledge, which concerns the intellect alone. Genuine understanding involves a coordination of the mind with the heart and soul. Whereas knowledge may be used as an efficient tool to promote one's self-interest, understanding lifts a man above himself. It ennobles him. It prompts him to act for the welfare of others. It is from such unselfish service that greatness springs. It was to such service that Markham dedicated his talents.

THE BATTLE-CRY

The finest of Markham's works is his poem entitled "The Man with the Hoe." H. L. Mencken has rated the poem as the greatest ever written in America. Charles Edward Russell, himself a Pulitzer prize winner, has evaluated it as the greatest poem of the age. Its underlying social and moral considerations have won for it the designation, "the battle-cry of the next thousand years."

But these and similar appraisals of the poem's superlative qualities are not necessary to a realization of its simple grandeur. They are mentioned only to instil in the average trade unionist, who is inclined to approach almost any work in poetry with self-deprecating humility, a confidence in his own ability to judge its merits. This poem speaks for itself, quite independently of the praises of the literary world.

"The Man with the Hoe" was written under the stimulus aroused by Markham's contemplation of the world-famous painting bearing the same title, by the French artist Jean Francois Millet. Neither the painting nor the poem was intended to reflect upon the farmer or the agricultural laborer, as some critics have mistakenly assumed. Instead, the sullen and stunted peasant symbolizes the unjustly poverty-stricken toilers of all the world. That brutalized form illustrates the horrible consequence of long-continued anti-social conduct by the

Edwin Markham, beloved by trade unionists, honored by formation of Edwin Markham Memorial Association

greedy privileged of every country, in every age.

"Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world."

Thus briefly did Markham pack the poem's opening lines with awful content. Who that reads can fail to behold the stupid tragedy of such a creature's hopeless struggle? Then, by a series of unanswered questions, the poet implies the cause of that worker's wretched condition more clearly than by any accusation.

THE SACRIFICE TO MAMMON

The immense gravity of the crime, which so degraded a member of human kind that he retained less dignity than that with which nature endows even the common beasts of burden, is then shown by reference to the common origin of the victim and his despoilers, and to the common destiny which should be theirs.

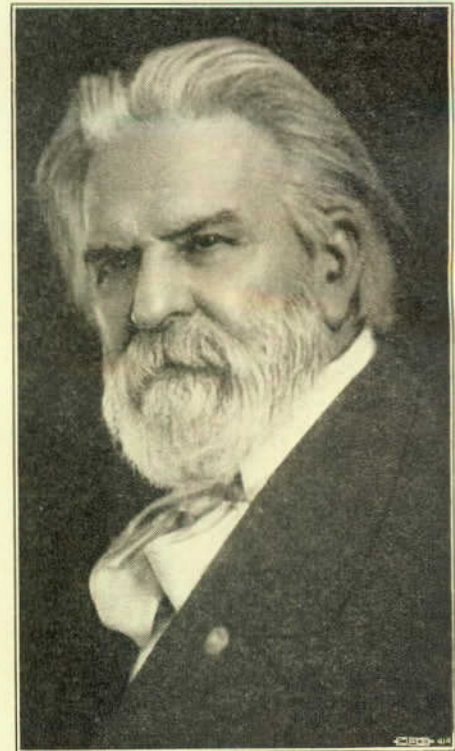
"Is this the thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land;
To trace the stars and search the heavens for
power;
To feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the dream He dreamed Who shaped
the suns
And marked their ways upon the ancient
deep?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More tongued with censure of the world's
blind greed—
More filled with signs and portents for the
soul—
More fraught with menace to the universe."

And so this expressive product of a sensitive soul seeks to arouse in society a consciousness of its oppressive wrongs, ending with this portentous question:

"How will it be . . .
When this dumb Terror shall reply to God,
After the silence of the centuries?"

HIS GOOD DEEDS SURVIVE

It is no wonder that "The Man with the Hoe" should have swept across the nation to be printed in thousands of periodicals within a year of its original publication in 1899. This eloquent plea for justice was hailed by all who strove for the same end, and even probed beneath the callousness of many of those indifferent to justice. As with music and other fine arts, the fruits of this work were not confined to the country of its origin. The poem was reprinted beyond



EDWIN MARKHAM,
Poet of Democracy

the seas and was translated into many other tongues, for its theme was as universal as is human suffering.

Many a piece thereafter written by Edwin Markham made him additionally beloved to labor, whose cause he devotedly championed.

Last year Markham died. But, as is the nature of all constructive accomplishments, his works live on. As a tribute to the poet, and as a means of realizing more effectively the noble aspirations to which he devoted himself, there has been organized the Edwin Markham Memorial Association under the leadership of his intimate friend and neighbor, Dr. Vernon B. Hampton. The association has announced the publication of Markham's "Collected Poems," numbering over one thousand, to be released on April 23 in commemoration of the poet's birthday.

The Edwin Markham Memorial Association now seeks to raise money for the acquisition of Markham's home on Staten Island, New York, and there establish and maintain a labor and literary shrine. The association and its purposes have been endorsed by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., Senator George W. Norris, and by many other public-spirited individuals and organizations. Because of Markham's earnest promotion of the cause of justice for workers, the association rightfully hopes for financial support from organized labor. Individual or group contributions may be sent to the association at 92 Waters Avenue, Staten Island, New York.

(Continued on page 271)

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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No. 5

Wrong-Way Lindbergh Before Charles A. Lindbergh flew to Paris as the first aviator to span the Atlantic, he was an ordinary American boy with no real attainments. As a result of his adventure he was lionized by Americans and became a national hero. Since then he has been allowed to pose as a scientist in two fields of attainment. His opinions are worth little more than those of any other American citizen. He has never been right in regard to social questions though he had a heritage from his illustrious father, Lindbergh, Sr., a leader in the Northwest, who fought for labor and the farmer. Lindbergh, Jr., broke with his father's tradition and has never once ever spoken for the common people. On political questions he appears to be a tory.

It is this fortunate boy who has given more comfort to totalitarian dictators than any other single American. When the British and the Greeks were putting up a heroic resistance against superior odds, Lindbergh, Jr., declared that the Allies could not win the war. Whether he knew it or not, he was saying exactly what Hitler and Goebbels were saying in Berlin and he was saying it at a time when the morale of the Allies was low and the morale of his own country was low. It was as if with studied coldness he did the work of the enemy at that particular hour.

We think it is time for Charles A. Lindbergh to be regarded as what he is—not an authority and not a scientist, but a fortunate son of a sainted father. As far as we are concerned, we would be glad to have him re-christened Wrong-Way Lindbergh.

Joint Councils Seeing the handwriting on the wall, some sections of the CIO are now advocating the setting up of joint union-management councils. Some of the CIO leaders realize the only basis for industrial democracy is joint union-management committees, and that the only road to industrial peace is by the way of joint union-management councils. This has been demonstrated in the American Federation of Labor for more than a generation. If

the enthusiastic intellectuals who are now trying to bolster the CIO in this direction will study the so-called B. & O. plan, the TVA set-up, the Canadian National Railway plan, the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry and many other shop plans they will see that the American Federation of Labor has adopted and brought to fruition a joint union-management council plan. But they should be warned that a union-management council is not an arena in which to fight the class struggle. Before joint councils can be a success, there must be a change of attitude on the part of the union and management in regard to belligerency.

Answering an Argument A terrible conflagration is gnawing away at the vitals of an American city. Instead of bringing out the fire apparatus to put the fire out, citizens enter into a debate as to whether they should perfect the fire apparatus or re-build the fire house before tackling the flames. This is a parable suited to the present hour in respect to total defense. We have heard representatives of the peace party and the communists and Tories all presenting the same argument: why worry about troubles abroad, why not stay at home and make democracy a success at home?

Unemployment This is May. The United States is well on its defense program. Still there is evident no real shortage of workers in this country despite predictions of economists and industrialists that there would be such shortages by June. The latest report on labor supply from the U. S. Employment Service indicates that there were more workers available in March than there were in February. Some 357,000 workers with primary skills were registered at public employment offices in March. This is an increase of 5,700 workers over the list in February. The great centers of unemployment were New York, California, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

This JOURNAL has pointed out that the ability to carry on a defense program along with business as usual has been made possible by the machine. The machine has made such inroads on employment prior to the defense program that it created a great surplus of unemployed. This is beginning to be absorbed.

Defense Cooperation Evidence continues to pour in of the intelligence and patriotism of the electrical workers. A story from East St. Louis carried in this issue recounts the enterprise of farsighted Local Union No. B-309 in preparing lead workers for a zinc plant in that city.

Another example of this intelligent cooperation comes from Local Union No. 508, Savannah, Ga. The

following notice has been posted on all defense jobs by W. L. Ferrell, business manager of that local union:

"The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has pledged the services of its members and has agreed with the officials of the United States Government that there will be every effort made possible to do our part during this emergency defense preparation.

"In return the United States Government has assured organized labor that wages and conditions will be recognized and supported. Therefore, when it is necessary to settle a grievance between the members and contractors, we have a plan established to carry the grievance to Washington for settlement if it cannot be settled locally.

"Therefore, be it understood—THAT ANY ELECTRICAL WORKER CAUSING DISSENSION OR STOPPAGE OF WORK, OR HAVING ANY PART THEREIN, WILL BE SUBJECT TO BE DISMISSED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE CONTRACTOR OR BE REMOVED BY THE LOCAL UNION.

"Please abide by this until instructed otherwise."

Skill It took a drive for total defense to reveal the underlying fallacies in the contention that skill is not a great asset in modern industry. Pick up any daily paper and read the story of the nation's need for skilled workers. Apparently there are plenty of unskilled workers ready to man all the jobs necessary to carry on the defense effort. But skilled workers—that is another matter. Tanks, artillery, airplanes and the scores of gadgets that make these engines of war work are all the product of skilled workers. Moreover, skilled workers must service these machines. Fortunately it is that there have been union organizations in this country that foresaw the value of skill to industry and to the nation even while CIO leaders and some industrialists are trying to contend that mass production outmoded skill. Skill is the very life-blood of industry.

Important, therefore, is it that everything be done to advance the work of the Federal Apprenticeship Committee and the apprenticeship program. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has done this by joining with a committee from the National Electrical Contractors Association to promulgate national standards on apprenticeship.

This Little World William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made a network broadcast in the United States. Two weeks later he received a letter from a listener on the west coast of Australia, a man in an isolated region, a sheep herder far from the populated centers. This

sheep herder congratulated Mr. Green on his plea for aid to Britain and told Mr. Green that his voice came into his cabin as clearly as if he were sitting at the table with him. President Green has used this instance as effective argument against isolationism.

The fact is this is a small world. Those who think that the United States can depend on two oceans and undefended shores for protection are moving in a fool's paradise. As a matter of fact, London is nearer New York today than Charlottesville was to Washington, D. C., when Thomas Jefferson was president. Jefferson used to get in his one-horse gig and drive for three days to get to the capitol. Many flyers have taken airplanes to England in one-twelfth of this time. Before the war stopped sea traffic, ocean telephones linked ships 2,000 miles at sea to the mainland. The world is small. It is the dictators who have the imagination to recognize this fact. It is the unimaginative American who thinks he can rest in his continent secure from invasion both of ideas and arms.

The first illusion that Americans should lose is the illusion of a great world with isolated continents. Never again will American citizens move in such a world. The present world is small. The future world will be smaller and Americans should adjust their eyesight and their aim to this all-important fact.

Dr. Lloyd Dr. Morton G. Lloyd, for many years head of the electrical section of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, died suddenly in Washington, April 26. Dr. Lloyd was a unique personality and made a unique contribution to government service and to the techniques of the electrical industry. He was a simple person, utterly without guile, and strove manfully always to bring scientific training to bear upon the problems of the industry. He had charge of direction of the National Electrical Safety Code and in addition he was a moving spirit in the formulation of the National Electrical Code. He had been president of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors. All men trusted and loved him.

He had unusual equipment for his job. He had studied science in college and he had won a B. S. degree. He continued his academic career and he became a doctor of philosophy and then he took a degree in electrical engineering and studied in Europe. His intellectual attainments, however, did not shut him off from men. He was a genial, sagacious person, willing to assume simple tasks in order to forward the welfare of the entire electrical industry. His position will be difficult to fill.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers especially owes a great debt to Dr. Lloyd. He contributed to this JOURNAL. He was always willing to advise the union on technical matters and he had enough social sense to know that the union was a social institution, capable of making a contribution to the industry and to the state.



Woman's Work



THREE MINUTES TILL MIDNIGHT

By A WORKER'S WIFE

"GERMAN ARMY ROLLS INTO ATHENS."

That's bad. The Greeks sure put up a fight with everything they had. Wonder why the British didn't bring in more men and more equipment? Well, I'd better not worry about it. I'd better worry about what to have for dinner. Gosh, haven't groceries gone up! I'd better go to the store and then I can stop at the neighborhood movie. They have a good show this week, a comedy. It doesn't do to get gloomy.

What bothers me most is that I feel this country is not moving fast enough. Are we really going to work as hard as we could to strengthen Britain, to strengthen our own country's defenses? Do we kid ourselves we can rise in might after the bombs begin to fall? There isn't much time, maybe—are we using it effectively?

First we have to provide modern weapons of war in huge quantities, enough for ourselves and for the hard-pressed British. (Nobody—not even the appeasers—denies that the British constitute our first line of defense.) To provide these planes, tanks, guns and all that goes with them involves a tremendous industrial dislocation and rearrangement. Is this going as fast as it could, or do we have some leaders, both in labor and management, who are wantonly jockeying for advantage? You know the answer.

Next comes the training of an army of young men in the use of modern weapons. But we have to have the weapons first. That is why the industrial effort is the vital one now. Modern warfare is the man and the machine. The man alone is worse than useless. He gets in the way. He must be armed and trained for some particular strategic spot in the battle line. He must have the plane, the gun, the tank now so that he can learn to operate it.

But we women, who go to market, and prepare food, and run the homes and get the children ready for school; and we other women who go to our daily work—we read the newspapers and the magazines and see the newsreels, and we think, and we wonder what can we do? Our country, easy-going, careless, so beautiful with spring, we feel a love for it that chokes our inarticulate throats. Is she the next to be attacked?

Now you know that we, us ordinary citizens, men and women, are going to pay for this tremendous defense program. We'll pay in heavier taxes; also we'll

pay in the cost of necessities of life which will develop scarcities in some items. The young men will pay in the interruption of their lives for military training, whether they are actually called upon to fight or not.

On the whole we are accepting it cheerfully. I have heard isolationists say the people show no enthusiasm. Why should they? This isn't a baseball game. It's a grim, expensive business at the best. For millions of individuals, however, circumstances have brightened immeasurably. Work, steady work has been provided. They can earn and buy. Their individual security is much increased although their work is to produce instruments of destruction. Wouldn't it be wonderful if this nation could go on into peace-time at such a tempo, making and distributing goods for the comfort and health of its citizens and at the same time providing the security of jobs?

We have our eyes open now. I think the ordinary citizen has a clearer idea of the influences of economic and social forces on his daily life. He will not be satisfied with a government which lets these forces run wild. Whether in war or peace, or this peculiarly trying time which is neither one nor the other, we want our government to be orderly, just, and to be run for the interests of the majority.

That brings us back again to defense production. Is it fair for vital industries to be tied up by strikes or lock-outs while labor and management dicker? I'm sure that the overwhelming majority of the membership of this particular international union would answer with a resounding NO!

LATER

It is the policy of the I. B. E. W., both internationally and in its locals, to keep working while such matters are settled amicably over the conference table. This policy has been proved effective over a period of years. And is this a sign of union weakness? Ask workers in other trades! The wages and conditions commanded by organized electrical workers are regarded with healthy respect, even envy. But we see leaders in C. I. O. unions in vital industries using tactics which are dishonest and coercive toward their membership, deliberately obstructionist toward management and government. Are these men doing labor a service? The unthinking public does not distinguish, it blames all unions for the sins of some. What does the rank and file member think? Doesn't he resent the way he was

whipsawed? Hasn't he the courage to revolt against a policy that is hurting him, that is hurting all labor, and that is deliberately obstructing the will of the people of the United States as expressed by their elected representatives? That is costing the lives of Englishmen and their women and children through delay in getting essential weapons.

It's easy for Tories to say that the remedy lies in the shackling of all labor. This is an end they dearly desire, not a means. Lump the good and the bad in one basket, give no credit for the loyal and intelligent voluntary effort, but crack the whip over all alike.

The I. B. E. W. can look the world in the eye with a clear conscience. From the smallest local right up to the International Office it is supporting the defense effort enthusiastically and intelligently. No other union has done such a job of moving men from place to place where they were needed, anticipating this very situation and setting up machinery to handle it as smoothly as possible.

No other union is so well situated for the training of young workers in needed skills as the I. B. E. W., where continuous craft education even of highly-trained journeymen is regarded as a necessity because of the continuous advance of technology, and where educational facilities and the habits of learning are widely distributed among locals. Right now this union is in a process of expansion. Locals are enrolling qualified men, in an orderly way, and apprenticeships are being much increased. We are preparing to cooperate, to train workers and to have them ready to send where they are needed. This is all voluntary. I don't believe it could be done so efficiently and in such good spirit otherwise.

So why not tell the world that there are the good as well as the bad? Public opinion can be a great force. It should be an enlightened force, not a blind beast. If public opinion is marshalled and turned in the right direction it can help to clean up some of the bad spots. Read your JOURNAL and get the facts. This union is cooperating with the government to the best of its ability. This is no time for delay or obstructionism, we vehemently affirm. Speak out, so the world will know where we stand and what we believe.

And also each one of us in our daily job, no matter what we are doing, can hit the ball a little harder and express our convictions that way. If we are going to lick Hitler we have to do it here and now.

Women's Auxiliary

NO. 1 JOINS LIST

Latest addition to the list of women's auxiliaries is the auxiliary to L. U. No. B-1, of St. Louis, organized last month with an initial membership of 41, which is expected to increase rapidly. The local is getting ready for its Golden Jubilee celebration and for the meeting of the international convention. In both instances the women's auxiliary will be called on for important services in the entertainment program.

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

Editor:

The business meeting of the women's auxiliary to L. U. No. B-18 on March 27 was well attended. In the first part of the session Sister Flynn introduced Brother and Sister Mills who were present to deliver to the ladies samples of union-made cosmetics. They also carry a line of shaving lotions for the gentlemen. Their company has its own charter and all its products are union-made. Brother and Sister Mills will call again to learn how their products were received and to tell us how we may obtain them.

The routine business of the meeting followed. An especially interesting report was given by Sister Adrian regarding the Ramona Gardens nursery home, an FHA project already referred to in another writing.

Sister Lester, of the sunshine committee, reported the delivery of cigarettes from Local No. B-18 to Brother Helms, and flowers to Brothers May and Lamirs and Sister Oleano, all of whom have been ill.

A letter from Sister Audie Helms was read expressing thanks for favors received by her husband and also a letter from Sister Ruby Wood, expressing her appreciation for sympathy extended and flowers received during the recent last illness of her mother.

The ladies of the auxiliary, having information that the old and famous bird called "stork" was expected to swoop down and leave a bundle at the home of one of its members, on the afternoon of April 9 tucked gifts under their arms and made their way to Van Nuys to give their sister member, Iola Waxman, a surprise. Sister Halpin, being "in" on the arrangement, had invited Sister Waxman to her home to spend the afternoon where she was presented with the various gifts. Bridge and 500 followed, and later, ice cream and cake. Then, with sincere expressions of thanks from Sister Waxman and many wishes of good luck to her, the ladies returned to Los Angeles.

Brother Sisson, president of Local No. B-18, and Sister Sisson, spent April 5 and 6 in San Francisco attending the conference held by the western division of international representatives regarding national defense, and also the State Association of Electrical Workers. A banquet at the Hotel Empire was enjoyed Saturday evening.

We are pleased to know that Sister Ida O. Davis has been elected president of the second division association of Le Jeune Chapter, her husband being a member of the World War veterans' organization by that name.

MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN.

3629 Atlantic St.



Celebrating Founder's Day

One spring day in 1928 a little group gathered to organize an auxiliary for L. U. No. 716 of Houston, Texas. In 1941 as many of the founders who could attend were honored guests at a banquet to cut a huge cake in honor of the occasion. This group includes Mrs. George Luckie, the first chairman of the auxiliary, Mrs. L. W. DuClos, present chair-

man, also Mesdames Smith, Burnet, Hood, Wolfram, Fisk, Kuhn, George, Clyde Foley, Clyde Foley, Jr., Eberling, Lauricella, W. E. Alden, Sherman, Verdamingo, Bramer, Ruter, Williams, Griffin, Gross, Kennard, Wray, White, Blount, Jacob, Holm and Rucksdaschel.

Mrs. D. W. Tracy was one of the founders of this auxiliary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

At our last regular meeting, Wednesday evening, March 12, the following officers were elected and installed: Mrs. Henry B. Cook, president; Mrs. Richard Schaeffer, vice president; Mrs. Louis Conrad, recording secretary; Mrs. Ray Beckett, financial secretary; Mrs. William McGovern, treasurer; Mrs. Howard E. Mandeville, press secretary.

A special meeting was held on March 28, at 8:30, at which time a very interesting talk was given by Vincent J. Murphy, secretary of the American Federation of Labor of state of New Jersey. His subject was "Woman's place in labor." Those attending enjoyed Mr. Murphy's talk very much.

On April 2 Miss Yvonne, interior decorator of Hockenjo Co., will talk to us on "Ideas for the Home." We are starting on our fourth year as an auxiliary to Local No. 52. We have made much progress in everything but membership. We do wish the "eligibles" would come and visit with us. We are sure you would leave with a favorable impression.

We have returned to our former meeting place—Moose Hall, Raymond Boulevard at Broad Street, Newark.

Please come out and enjoy a meeting with us.

MARGARUTE W. MANDEVILLE,
Press Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. B-512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

I must confess to being a little late this time, as my last letter to your esteemed JOURNAL was written in January past.

(Continued on page 271)

Recipe of the Month . . .

By SALLY LUNN

Cream Pie with Ginger Snap Crust

The easiest trick in pie making yet discovered, especially for those who haven't learned the knack of making flaky crust.

For crust, line an eight-inch pie plate with ginger snaps, simply laying them in, cutting enough in halves to stand up around the inside of plate. (Other small cookies, such as lemon or vanilla wafers could be substituted.) Fill with cream filling.

Filling

2 cups milk	½ tsp. vanilla
2½ tbs. cornstarch	½ cup whipping cream
½ cup sugar	1 cup grated fresh
¼ tsp. salt	cocoanut or other
1 egg	topping

Scald milk. Mix cornstarch, sugar and salt thoroughly. Add gradually to hot milk, stirring until thickened. Continue to cook 10 minutes longer, stirring occasionally. Pour slowly over egg, blending well and return to double boiler and cook two minutes longer. Cool. Add vanilla. Pour into ginger snap crust. Spread whipped cream on top and sprinkle with grated cocoanut. For those who are not particularly fond of cocoanut, grated sweet chocolate is very attractive, both to the eye and the taste. Try this recipe once and I'll guarantee it will go into the active section of your recipe file. You'll think of other variations in topping to make it look and taste "different."



Correspondence

IPU 414



TVA Debate

International Representative Gordon Freeman forwards these letters to the JOURNAL:

February 24, 1941.

Mr. William Fulton
Norris, Tenn.

Dear Bill:

I am sending you \$3.00 for December dues. I had expected to pay in full with the overtime on the relief shift but when my turn came the relief shift was cut out. Now I'm waiting for the raise the substation operators have asked for. If that doesn't go through I'm afraid that I won't be able to afford further payment of union dues. In fact don't see how it will be an advantage to belong to the I. B. E. W. Everything that is ever done is always for the powerhouse men, substation operators are just a lot of scum and don't need more money. Also being way up here in the sticks I often wonder if I'm with the TVA or not. We hear so little about things.

Best wishes to all.

(s) RUDY,
(R. A. Krasovec.)

February 27, 1941.

Mr. R. A. Krasovec
217 University St.
Martin, Tenn.

Dear Rudy:

We are as disappointed in your letter as you are in conditions. None of us are in what might be called an enviable position. We believe, though, that it is a healthy sign that so many are dissatisfied—this may lead them to pay a little better attention to union affairs, and to help out in its activities.

As for the powerhouse operators getting something every time, or their being the object of the union's prime concern, nothing could be further from the facts. This year, for instance, the switchboard operators got just exactly what they asked for—nothing. As a group which should have been actively engaged with the various committees working on the wage conference brief, they, like so many other groups and individuals, simply failed to exert themselves enough to even make their wants known, much less contribute any work, time or help on the affairs of the union. There were several calls made last year for suggestions or material for the brief, and almost all of them failed to get a response. Some of our people just do not understand how terribly involved union business is, especially when this business is with TVA. Very few of our people have ever tried to help out with our work, or tried to keep up with events, or studied union rules, the constitution, or otherwise tried to take an active interest.

The present dissatisfaction is the direct result of this.

A great many men complain that the local unions are "run" by a favored few. I am at a loss to explain this by any other term than laziness. The fact is that these so-called "favored few" are the only ones who do the work connected with our affairs. That is why I said this present state may be a healthy sign; it is certainly time for the membership in general to wake up and

begin to be genuine members instead of tag-alongs.

There actually is no place for a complaint against the union, for the faults lie primarily on the men who didn't help. Contrary to a misinformed belief, the Sixth Annual Wage Conference was not a failure. As a matter of fact it isn't even concluded yet, there being an investigating committee at work now on substation problems.

There are too many of our people who know nothing about the organization, who feel that they have been "made" to join for no good reason, and who pay dues because they don't know how to get out of it. These men should begin now to see that organized labor is the only effective means to bargain with management, and is the only hope for the working man to hold on to what progress we have made. Surely every one will realize that were it not for collective bargaining working conditions would almost immediately revert to the unholy circumstances of 20 years ago. Nobody who works for a living wants that! And organized labor has always been under the impression that men were joining the ranks to help *make* conditions—not to wallow in them. The business of paying dues is a necessity; it takes a great deal of money for a labor union to operate for the simple reason that it is always competing with industrial leaders who do not have a "financial problem." It should be understood by all that these dues are the lifeblood of the organization, and not a stagnant pool of tribute!

What we need is cooperation, not complaints. When any member wishes to offer his complaints with suggestions in the manner of constructive criticism, then they are accepted with pleasure. Every member is obligated to the organization for whatever he can do to help. In this light he should make his abilities and his willingness known. *If we could get a half-dozen volunteers every time there is need for a committee, our committees would function better and faster than if they are named by some officer who has to pick them out of a group of men with their heads "ducked."*

Can you see the principal endeavor of this letter? We want all of you to become MEMBERS of this union not merely names on the roster. If you will try this for a while you will see that there won't be any complaints next year because everyone will already understand what the union is doing, what it is trying to do and what the obstacles are.

We wish to work *with* everyone and to make friends; this can be done only in direct proportion to the amount of cooperation we get. It is not the desire of this organization to "force" anyone; we only want you to see that all of us can benefit by mutual activity. Attending local union meetings is a real problem for some, we know, but that one thing is probably the most important item of your membership. Why? Because you have a voice in the union and that is the only way you can use it; the union needs your ideas and that is the only way it can get them; "spirit" in its members is a necessity for the success of the organization and that is the best way to diffuse spirit.

For your own sake study over these

thoughts and see if they don't strike a sympathetic chord in you somewhere; and read the constitution and by-laws.

Fraternally yours,

(s) W. L. FULTON.

3711 Oweda Terrace
Chattanooga, Tenn.
April 16, 1941

Mr. William L. Fulton
Norris, Tenn.

Dear Bill:

I wish to apply for withdrawal from the I. B. E. W. under organization by-law stated in Article XXVII, Section 1. My reason for making this application is that I am now employed in an engineering capacity and I. B. E. W. benefits will be of no advantage to me. Please tell me what dues I am in arrears so that I may pay them. I wish to make this withdrawal effective as of April 1.

In regard to your reply to my note of discontent I must say that if all members of the I. B. E. W. had that same spirit you mentioned it would be a perfect organization. If I had continued as a member I would have sent in your letter for publication in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. It would have been an inspiration to all members, at least to a good many I had worked with during the past two years. Keep up the good work, you may accomplish something in time. My best wishes to you all.

Yours truly,

(s) RUDY,
Rudolph A. Krasovec.

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

Editor:

The organization program is still on in St. Louis. The electrical workers have signed up many firms to new contracts, including the largest brewery and one of the largest office and warehouse buildings to closed shop agreements and general wage increases for the members. All the fixture firms doing the wiring of electrical fixtures have signed new agreements and granted wage increases to all their employees.

The defense projects in and around St. Louis are going ahead without any trouble.

Last month Local No. B-1's women's auxiliary was organized when 41 ladies had a luncheon at the Branscome Hotel. The husbands of all the ladies present at this initial meeting have been members of Local No. B-1 for 20 years or more.

Business Manager James A. Morrell and Mrs. Mary Ryder, who founded the women's auxiliary movement in St. Louis over a decade ago, were the speakers.

The wives, mothers, widows, daughters and sisters of members of Electrical Workers Local No. B-1 are eligible to membership in the auxiliary. One of the purposes of the newly formed auxiliary is to assist in the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Local No. B-1 next November, to entertain visiting delegates of the international union which will hold its convention at that time.

The auxiliary movement has been very valuable to organized labor. It gives the women relatives of union members a practical insight into workings of labor movements. They help in strikes, learn how to

patronize union firms and buy union products. We wish them much success.

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

P. S. Local No. B-1 grieves over the loss of Frank O'Connell, one of the old timers, who died several weeks ago.

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

(Continued from last month)

The Triangle Company is reported as negotiating for a new factory in the vicinity of New Brunswick, N. J., the Leviton Company has taken over a former brewery in Warwick, R. I. Both these moves are being made for the purpose of getting away from organization. We are certain that the Brothers in any locality that these firms try to enter will see to it that they will have to organize just the same.

The Triangle Conduit and Cable Company makes wire, cable and conduit. The Bishop Wire and Cable Company, the Leviton Manufacturing Company and the Marks Products Company turn out toggle switches; receptacles; all kinds of sockets and lampholders; clamp-on bed lamps; fuse cutouts; etc. Watch for these names when you buy material and think of what they stand for.

Another thing that needs the serious attention of all men who have their own and their country's welfare at heart, is the many attempts being made to sabotage the Wage and Hour Law, the Wagner Act, and other labor legislation protecting all who work for their living from exploitation by greedy employers.

Chief of these bills at this time is "H. R. 2850" better known as the Vinson Bill. Its purpose, quoting from the bill, is "To further expedite the national defense program in respect of naval construction and procurement by providing for the investigation and mediation of labor disputes in connection therewith, and for other purposes."

There it is, and be sure not to overlook that last phrase "and for other purposes." That is just another legal phrase that seemingly innocent, is packed with dynamite. In reality this bill, if passed, means the end of the closed shop and the right to strike no matter what justification there might be for it, in any plant or factory producing materials for the navy. If this bill should pass for the navy it would not be long before similar legislation applying to all other departments would be presented. Ways can be found, and the President is working on it now, to prevent unnecessary strikes without destroying everything that labor has built in the last 50 years.

When you read this make it your business to check up and see what has happened to this bill. If it has not been acted upon, please for your own sake, write to your Senator and Representative in Congress to oppose it. Ask your Representative to send you a copy of this bill that you may thoroughly understand it. Even a brief summary would take too much space here. Suffice to say, that if it passes—good-bye six and eight-hour days, and everything else that labor has gained at great sacrifice.

We need the six-hour day now, but we will need it worse when the defense program begins to taper off. When that time comes, unless we have maintained and improved our social legislation, we will have another depression and probably a worse one, because machines are every day reducing man hours required to produce a given item as a result of the demand for speed and more speed. This is proven by the fact that in spite of the tremendous defense orders there are still millions out of work. When these orders are

READ

Advances in the industry by L. U. No. 99.

Conference in San Francisco by L. U. No. B-659.

Fifth column by L. U. No. 363.

Profit-sharing by L. U. No. B-1167.

The aged members by L. U. No. B-124.

Credit Union by L. U. No. 912.

Aiding in defense by L. U. No. 553.

Jan Valtin again by L. U. No. 592.

Labor, defense and our enemies by L. U. No. B-703.

Progressive measures in Tennessee by L. U. No. B-474.

Tips on defense by L. U. No. 617.

Our humorist observes by L. U. No. 377.

Defense notes by L. U. No. B-302.

The railroad act by L. U. No. 887.

Looking toward the future by L. U. No. B-429.

Spring brings flowers, work, and a resounding batch of swell local union letters.

filled millions more will be out of work unless you make provision beforehand. As yet no more practical solution for unemployment has been found than the shorter workweek. Therefore, in this moment of increased employment let us not lose sight of the fact that we must continue to build today that which we would use tomorrow. We salute Brothers Meade, of Local Union No. 86, and Prindle, of Local Union No. 363, who have not forgotten and are still in there punching for the six-hour day, 30-hour week. May they never grow weary.

JERE P. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Spring is here and the countryside is radiant with the redbud tree and the dogwood in full bloom. They are the real signs of spring in this part of Indiana.

Work about the same locally, but some defense work later in prospect, and we still hear about the exorbitant fees that are charged by our locals. That is a lot of "hokey"—we had to block off our office to keep the nonunion men from tearing it down, they were so anxious to become "the local union men" and help in the defense of their country. Because they had been working on R. E. A. jobs and for nonunion contractors for 40 cents per hour we doubted their loyalty to the union and also wondered if it were not a case of high wages that made them so anxious to get on the defense work. I can truthfully say we have taken in quite a few new members at our regular initiation fee that has been in force for many years and we also have on file a hundred or more that came to us without any solicitation on our part whatsoever. We intend to cull them out and get the best material among them. The newspapers and their writers still keep harping on this subject but I think our locals will be able to take care of these situations as they arise.

I see in the April WORKER where another old friend of mine has gone on his pension.

Sam Kitchen of Jacksonville, Fla. I can remember the time some 40 years ago that when you landed in "Jax" you could be sure of finding two union men. They were Sam Kitchen and Joe McDonnell. In those days the charter in "Jax" was L. U. No. 100.

Made a contact a couple of weeks ago with a line gang on the C. & E. I. R. R. rebuilding the telephone and telegraph pole line of that company, and what did I find? They were members of signalman's union. They have no more business belonging to that organization than I have to the bricklayers. It seems to me there should be some way of getting those men into our organization where they belong. During 1917 and 1918 I was employed in the telegraph and telephone department of this same railroad, stationed at Danville, Ill., and all men in those departments, as well as the shopmen and the station men, and signal men at the various terminals were all members of Local No. 74, I. B. E. W.

I know of one engineer at the Evansville roundhouse, Levi Paxton, who got a check for over \$2,000 back pay, because Local No. 74 went to the front for him. As far as the signal men are concerned, they have men in their gangs who should be in other organizations. They have machinists, blacksmiths, electricians, etc. I am old fashioned and believe that wherever there is electrical work to be done, it should be done by members of the I. B. E. W.

E. E. HOSKINSON,
Press Secretary.

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

You have oftentimes heard it said "Long and faithful service should be rewarded," and so it is in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

During the March meeting of the International Executive Council some of these loyal and true Brothers were added to the pension roll. Local No. B-17 was represented by Brother Henry (Hank) Eib, of 2181 Fischer Avenue, Detroit.

Brother Eib was born in Saginaw, Mich., October 22, 1875, and at the age of 18 started to work for the Bartlett Illuminating Company of that city. The Boush Electric took over the Bartlett Company. In 1899 Hank gave "Mother Bell" a whirl. The year 1900 was the beginning of his roving days. Big things were in the making. The Ann Arbor and Jackson Interurban R. R. was being built. Hank rolled up the tools, bought a new pair of overalls and a pair of gloves and went working for the railroad.

From the time the rail job was completed until July, 1901, Henry jumped from Michigan to St. Louis to New Orleans and finally landed in Detroit, Mich.

In July, 1901, Henry started with the Edison Illuminating Co. (now The Detroit Edison Co.), as a journeyman lineman. Oh yes! it was a nine-hour day, six days a week for \$15.90 and two ways.

On August 5, 1901, Henry was initiated in Local No. 17, Detroit.

The year 1903 Hank was promoted to foreman of a service or drop wagon and continued in that capacity for more than 25 years. The pay in 1903 for a foreman doing that type of work was \$27.50 for a 48-hour week, according to Brother Eib.

Auto trucks were being seen on the streets of Detroit in the early 1900's. The Edison bought its first truck in 1904 and Brother Eib became the first foreman to have a truck. It was a two cylinder Oldsmobile. The picture of the truck and crew is being sent under separate cover.

[Editor's note: This picture is being held for future use.]

October 24, 1906, was a momentous occasion for Brother Hank. Miss Mattie Findly became his wife and they raised a

family of five boys and two girls. Four boys and both girls are still living. Hank and Mrs. Eib have four grandchildren.

After working 32 years for the Edison Company, and being 57 years old, the company pensioned him off.

April 1, 1941, Henry received his first pension check from the I. B. E. W. The organization salutes you, Brother Henry Eib, for your steadfastness and perseverance. Forty years of continued good standing is a real achievement.

Local No. B-17 is happy to announce the formation of the stores department unit. This unit is composed of all Class B members.

After many weeks of hard work by Business Manager Hedgecock and a goodly number of the stores department, the unit was large enough to hold their own meetings.

Thursday, April 10, a special meeting was held. President C. E. Hall opened the meeting and after a lengthy explanation of the step about to be taken, opened the nominations for chairman, vice chairman and recorder.

Brother Louis Demute was elected chairman; Brother Dominic Stanton was elected vice chairman; Brother Harold Mundt was elected recorder.

The entire membership of Local No. B-17 takes this opportunity of congratulating these new officers. Stores department unit meetings are held the second and fourth Mondays of each month, in the Electrical Workers Temple, 6120 Trumbull Avenue, Detroit. Time, 8:30 p. m.

J. McCARTHY,
Press Secretary.

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

As the newly-appointed press secretary for Local No. B-18, I wish to first pay my respects to my predecessor, Brother Jess Horne. Jess, whose work is at the harbor, has found it increasingly difficult to keep up with events around the local and has finally reluctantly resigned.

Local No. B-18, as some of you know, is composed very largely of employees of the Department of Water and Power of the city of Los Angeles. Negotiations have been in progress recently for wage adjustments for many of our units with considerable success. Although the new rates do not come up to expectations in all cases, we at least feel encouraged that our officers and committees have finally found an effective method of dealing with municipal subdivisions.

Defense work in California is slowing down, or at least that part of it that required the services of our members who work for contractors. We are an outside local and for a while had every member working. Now, however, there is beginning to be a rest period between jobs for many of our members.

We have established an \$11 wage scale here for linemen and have every expectation of setting it at \$12 on June 1.

Work in the shipyards will probably take up a good deal of slack after it gets going, but some little time will elapse before there is any large amount of this work.

This is about all the news from Local No. B-18 at present. See you next month.

GEORGE SIMMONDS,
Press Secretary.

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

After a long period of time devoted to efforts by the I. B. E. W. to convince the National Fire Protection Association that simple justice dictates that the Brotherhood have representation on the committee of the

association, success has finally crowned these efforts. Now the Brotherhood is to be represented on the board or committee that practically dictates to the entire electrical industry what is good or what is bad, what materials should or should not be used, in fact, sets the pace in the business.

This association has the function also of recommending changes in the National Code. From this one can readily see the great importance representation on the committee of the National Fire Protection Association has for all of us. The truth of the matter is that we should always have had this right. We can see great possibilities in store for all electrical workers. Once more a step in the direction of progress. Brother Ed Brown ought to feel honored once again as our new official representative on this electrical committee.

We note with great interest the rising possibilities and opportunities for electrical workers in the marine field. While true marine work is a little out of line for those in the building construction end the very nature of our work with its varied branches makes it possible with little effort for one to adapt himself to the new field. This field is just as interesting as any branch of our industry and also calls for great skill. When opportunity presents itself one should not hesitate to avail himself of working opportunities in this field.

We read with great interest the article by Local No. 131, of Kalamazoo, and wish to say we heartily concur in the sentiments expressed. In fact, it almost echoes our letter on the subject in the April issue.

Brother Edward Dukeshire, of Local No. 245, Toledo, is back in the harness and deserves the glad hand as his efforts have been missed from these pages. The Duke says he's been away on a three months' paid vacation. How does that boy rate that? Maybe he's that good and L. U. No. 245 knows a good thing when it sees one. At any rate, welcome home, Duke, you and your contributions to the back page.

Brother "Doc" Dougherty, of L. U. No. 654, Chester, gives quite a glowing account of the banquet that local just held. From the accounts Doc has something to crow about, what with those local, city and state officials cluttering up the place, why not? Felicitations, Doc!

With all the papers, magazines and columnists and even radio commentators expressing their views on the situation involving labor organizations, in so far as their rights in demanding permit fees or initiation fees is concerned, one would think that labor is composed of highway robbers, bandits and cutthroats.

Just because some incompetents, who have been slumbering all these years and passing up the golden opportunity of joining some bona fide labor organization have voiced their objections to paying a just fee, which after all only amounted to a fractional part of the legitimate fees real union men pay, the above mentioned gentry saw a golden opportunity of beating down the only skilled labor available to carry on the real defense program.

When a man has the skill, the mentality, and the plain, good common sense to cause him to combine with his fellow men for the sole purpose of bettering the conditions surrounding his trade and thereby his living conditions, and all this by means of self-taxation in the form of dues and assessments, why should the new comer, who never shared these responsibilities, never walked the streets jobless, never paid dues and other charges in good as well as bad times, go scot free? The small pittance asked of him out of his good earnings, brought about not by his efforts, but by the boys who battled through thick and thin, should be paid cheerfully and

gratefully. Instead he turns on his benefactors and all the wolves take up his battle in order to beat down labor. We ask in all sincerity where would our defense programs, our building programs, or any other project be without skilled labor? We, with pardonable pride and modesty, should be considered the salt of the earth, the real creators of wealth. Why, oh why, should labor be treated thus? Just for the faults of a few? After all we too are composed of that frail stuff known as humanity; we, too, are subject to faults. Analyze the situation and one will readily see that labor was and is in back of every progressive move, be it law or any other innovation. Labor is the real progressive in this land of ours today. Given the proper opportunity, the proper cooperation, labor can make this country of ours the greatest on the face of the earth, yes, even better than what it is today.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-31, DULUTH, MINN. Editor:

Again this year, our local sponsored the largest and most elaborate post-lenten ball in Duluth. Attendance was large and came from every division of our membership. Many notables from public and private life attended. E. J. Whitney, general chairman, deserves credit for a splendid job well done. Assisting chairmen in charge were as follows: Publicity—Dale Forte; music—N. L. Greniger; decorations—Jack Watson; tickets—F. T. McCauley; prizes—J. N. Lind, Jr. Due to increased rentals and other expenditures incidental to staging an affair of this nature, together with the tardiness of many members in returning cash for tickets sold or receiving credit for unsold tickets, the final accounting will require a great deal of unnecessary work. So, fellows, let's come through and help MacCauley and the others straighten up accounts, instead of having this phase of the ball hang in the balance until late summer. Also, don't forget the three prizes for high ticket sales.

Have just finished reading "Hell Bent for War," by General Hugh S. Johnson. Regardless of differences of opinion in the American way of life, one must admit that the author is capable and well-informed on the subject. He says "The lease-lend bill has passed. It passed in the best tradition of free American debate * * *. All must loyally support it. But it was not advanced as a measure to get us into war or put us into a position to accept responsibility to reconstruct the world after the war. On the contrary, it was advanced as a measure to keep war away from our shores." If America goes in, Johnson warns.

"It is a cruel deception to tell ill-informed people that this is merely a war of machines. It is, and will remain, like all other wars, at the last a war of muscles, courage and cold steel, of great masses of mothers' sons marching forward to be slaughtered in windrows." Then Johnson proposes, "Let's help England to the precise extent that we can do it if, and only if, England defends America and does not embroil us, all unready, in foreign wars—and no further." He also adds, "having failed in the primary, basic effort of 'reconstructing' America after an expenditure of fifty billions, we are now trying to reconstruct the world at a cost nobody has even taken the trouble to compute * * *." So heed the warning, let us take one last look before we leap, lest reason give way to emotion.

There is a chance, however, now that the book is out, that it will be read swiftly enough and by enough people, so that if the author's warning finds an echo in the hearts of enough millions, the march towards bloody conflict may be avoided.

J. N. LIND, JR.,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

After the Regional Conference of Electrical Workers of the Western States at San Francisco recently, the officers of the international and their wives accepted the invitation of the officers and the business manager of Studio Local No. 40 to visit Hollywood. This was an opportunity to study the motion picture industry first-hand as well as to visit the elaborate new groups of buildings now being operated in Hollywood by the networks of the Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Co., and the Don Lee-Mutual System.

At Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios the group were fortunate enough to see actual production going on the sets of two pictures. They were the personal guests of Studio Manager Eddie Mannix, so had the privilege of seeing much that cannot usually be permitted.

On the set of a forthcoming picture to be called "Bargain Basement" they saw the antics of the screw-ball Marx Brothers and met their leading lady, Virginia Grey. There was one set representing an enormous night club and there were over 200 dress extras all decked out in their best evening finery.

The "Lady Be Good" company included many well known screen personages, Ann Sothern, Eleanor Powell, Robert Young and John Carroll. Miss Powell posed for a still with the visiting electrical workers.

It is expected that the officers will be able to handle business with the studio heads with a clear idea of what makes the works go as a result of this trip.

TED KIRKWOOD,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Well, it is time to throw out the line again. I think we should give our recording secretary, Brother Henry Tarrell, a little trip to Ocean City, Md., and also to the Veterans' Hospital over at Kecoughtan. We were coming from Newport News a short time ago, and there were two boats tied up to the dock. One boat's name was Kecoughtan, the other was named Ocean City. As we were riding by, our recording secretary, who has so much hair that it is always in his eyes, could not see very well, but he noticed the boats. He said to the rest of us who were in the car with him,

"Boys, I did not know we were so close to the old soldiers home," meaning Kecoughtan, but when he saw the Ocean City he called to Brother John Russell, our business manager, who was driving,

"John, I have got to get home tonight, what are you doing, going the wrong way?"

But we explained to him that they were just two boats. I want to say to Brother Tarrell when he goes to the barber again, get him to cut more of that hair off in front, so that he may see better and not mistake a boat for a city.

We of L. U. No. 80 extend to Brother Walter Savage, our deepest sympathy because of the loss of his father-in-law who passed away last March 26, 1941.

The following Brothers were obligated April 1: W. E. Smith, G. P. Dreedle, L. F. Pierce, W. C. Mottley, J. W. Emery, Joe Edwards, R. E. Nunn, L. R. Carter, John Felice.

At this time I want to introduce Brother John Felice. He is known by all who really know him as "Gooseneck" Johnny.

On April 15, Brothers Carl Wietzorek, Wade T. Britt, W. B. McGonial, A. J. Wolf, D. K. Smith, Irving Powell, C. T. Miles, M. R. Webb, J. E. Smith, C. B. Sweetwood, E. C. Cheek, M. J. Berry, H. A. Weeks, and Brother Park Wong, were obligated.

On April 24, Brothers T. A. Stacey, J. E. Glenn, T. S. Breese, A. S. Davis, were ob-



BROTHER FRED RUSSELL

of L. U. No. 80 has recently been elected vice president of the Norfolk Building and Construction Trades Council.

ligated. Local Union No. 80 welcomes these Brothers, and stands ready to aid them in every way possible.

Brother J. A. Burnett is still not able to be on the job.

Brother W. Swartz is confined in the hospital due to an operation.

We hope both Brothers will be out and able to go fishing very soon.

A warning to BX workers. Brother George D. Cottingham was working on BX over in Newport News a short while back and was using a BX cutter (believe me I would rather use a hacksaw). When he was cutting the BX some particles flew in both eyes, so, Brothers, if you use BX cutters, please be careful.

Brother A. S. Cornwell is still in Roanoke playing bingo. Hope he will be back soon.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

After several months of hard work by our agreement committee negotiations were finally completed. The agreement was accepted by the local at the last meeting.

It isn't absolutely satisfactory, but is any agreement? In the opinion of the committee, International Vice President G. X. Barker and a large majority of the Brothers, it was just about all we could get at the present time.

If, at any time, any company ever agreed to the perfect contract, then it seems the need for labor unions would cease.

Only through organization are we able to get any kind of signed agreement. And only through organization and continually strengthening of our organization, can we hope to hold the gains in pay and working conditions we have been able to achieve.

Each successive signed agreement between employer and employee is another step up the ladder toward a higher standard of living, and that, after all, is the goal of every person who works for a living.

The new agreement, as accepted, provides for a general 5 per cent increase in pay, several reclassifications, full seniority rights, and the usual grievance adjustment and arbitration clauses. The working conditions will be

in effect two years, but the wage scale can be reopened after 12 months. However, it can be reopened *only* by the local union. Otherwise the wage scale will go a full two years also.

An effort was made to obtain a closed shop. We failed to have it included, but we have the next best thing. This clause provides, as in our last agreement, that any member becoming delinquent with his dues shall be suspended by the company until such dues are paid. If such dues are not paid within 30 days the company may discharge said worker.

Your correspondent is of the opinion that this is one of the best clauses ever included in any agreement negotiated by L. U. No. 84.

Not inserted in the contract but agreed to, nevertheless, were two-week paid vacations and paid sick leave. Taking everything into consideration, it seems that this is one of the best agreements we've ever had.

For the information of those, if any, who perhaps read our last month's report, we are glad to announce that Governor Eugene Talmadge vetoed the bill outlawing the "closed shop" on government projects. However, he did sign a bill requiring a 30-day notice of intention to strike. There have been several strikes in this vicinity since the law was passed. All have complied with this regulation but one.

It is generally understood a test case will be made in this instance. It seems to your correspondent that the first judge it reaches will declare it unconstitutional.

J. C. ESKEW,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Usually the only reward a press secretary receives for his time and efforts are the letters he receives from people scattered throughout the Brotherhood who are prompted to write him by something he has written.

Recently we received a letter from Brother Emil Rychner out on Alcatraz Island.

He writes that the JOURNAL is the only medium through which he keeps in touch with his old local and he enjoys reading little excerpts of friends he knew and worked with up to six years ago.

He goes on to say that when one gets away from home one remembers the humorous things more often than the serious.

He also relates a humorous incident that I shall relate further on and maybe the two Brothers involved will read it, possibly turning back the years.

One of the last jobs I knew Brother Rychner on was the Progress Expositions held at old Edgerton Park. Brother Rychner used to maintain the shows and what a job! Do you remember how the exhibitors used to overload the booths and keep you dodging behind scenery and bunting trying to uncover the panel so you could put in another 30 amp fuse where there should have been a 10, Emil?

You might remember me as the chap who climbed the high girds in Building 5, for Hickson's, installing the sound system. Claude Drake used to run those jobs.

You might be happy to know that "Eddie" Connell, who took the examination for the county hospital job of electrical maintenance, is still there. "Eddie" is our president now. Brother "Jack" Downs now has the title of B. M. (that isn't Bachelor of Music) after his name and what a suave and debonnaire "Beau Brummell" he has become, even though on the portly side.

We hope the foregoing paragraphs don't give you nostalgia, Emil.

We note recently that "Shappie" was ill but now recovered. We always look forward to his stories of "Slim" and "Casey."

Our clerk, Brother Murl Knauf, has

been laid up for some five or six weeks with a broken leg. Brother Knauf was hurrying from his home to the office when he slipped on some ice and fell—and in his own front yard, too!

Brother "Art" Kohles, of Syracuse, told me something and I'm still laughing. It seems Brother George Ruhl looked all over the job for a step ladder and couldn't find one. He came back to Foreman Art and told him he thought that the painters were trying to steal one of the electricians' ladders by painting it over with green paint. So Art told him how to identify the ladder. About a half-hour later back came George, plastered with green paint from head to foot, his lip cut and eye blackened. Did he get the ladder?

"You betcha my life," said George.

Following is the story mentioned above as told by Brother Rychner. He says it happened in the "early twenties," when the shops had more electricians and not so many foremen and they did not check quite so close as they do today:

"A certain two men finished a job at noon and started back to the shop. It was a hot day and they stopped in to have a few beers and after having quite a few they decided they wouldn't get back to the shop until quitting time and decided to kill a couple of hours in a movie, where they both fell asleep. They finally woke up and were an hour late in getting to the shop and the boss thought it was great that they worked overtime to finish the job. They felt pretty good in getting away with it and all was well until pay day when they found extra pay in their envelope. These two were honest and hard working men and their consciences bothered them. After holding a consultation they decided to give it to a poor man. The fact that he was a bartender and they received a few beers in exchange did not matter!"

CARLETON E. MEADE,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

In appreciation of a job well done, members of Local No. 99 and his many friends in labor circles hereabouts are giving the hustling business manager of Local No. 99, Tom Kearney, a testimonial dinner at "The Farm," Old Boston Post Road, Lakewood, R. I., on May 7. The committee in charge of the affair is composed of Brothers Skirrow, Randall, Brennan, McCann, Correy, Andrews, Morgan, Bond, Larkin and Bailey.

Lately we have been having trouble with members from other locals failing to report to the local's office before going to work within Local No. 99's jurisdiction. This practice, of course, cannot be tolerated. All members of the Brotherhood are required to report before starting work, and those who fail to do so in the future may expect some pretty stiff medicine from the executive board.

The new by-laws have been approved by the I. O. with several minor corrections and one major exception. And this is the provision inserted for taking care of Brothers in distress. Briefly stated, the I. O. has placed itself on record as opposed to loans to members from a local union's general fund. Some other way must be found for meeting this problem. And at the moment we are waiting for a reply to a letter sent in to the I. O. asking them to pass on to us their solution to the problem. Most locals would be interested, it seems, in a standard formula which would eliminate the financial headache in an orderly fashion. Meanwhile, would it not be a good idea for us to build up our dues receipts while work is plentiful?

Fluorescent lighting shops and stores are



A striking display, the first application of fluorescent lighting to outdoor advertising, as installed and reported by L. U. No. 99.

mushrooming in this town. And one finds fluorescent fixtures hung in all sorts of ways but the right one. Everything is fluorescent. People are carried away by the reported efficiencies of operation. Yet few realize that this form of lighting has its limitations. In time, however, experience in this field, as in others, will standardize application and fluorescent lighting will then come into its own.

By the way, we have in Rumford, R. I., what is reported as the first application of fluorescent lighting for outdoor advertising. It is the first, and as far as can be determined, according to the New England Electrical News, the only such commercial, year-around installation in the country.

Quoting the New England Electrical News: "During the year the system has been in operation, including all sorts of weather, with the temperature near zero on several occasions, the tower has been bathed in the steady, uniform, soft glow of fluorescent every night without interruption, giving the tower a sort of 'floating' appearance that has won the favorable comment of thousands who have viewed it. From the standpoint of economy, the results have been equally gratifying, with only about 450 watts of energy required, and not once have the lamps been changed, although to insure utmost efficiency it is planned to replace them soon and at regular intervals."

The tower in question is the water tank of the Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, R. I., manufacturers of the famous Rumford Baking Powder. The lighting equipment consists of 30 15-watt fluorescent units mounted 42 inches from the walls of the tank. The J. & H. Electric Co., Providence, R. I., were the contractors on the job. Cooperating, too, in planning the layout were engineers of the General Electric Co., including J. P. Fould, street lighting engineer, who was borrowed from the G. E. in West Lynn, Mass., and Richard Holmes, of the Providence General Electric engineering staff. Earl Budlong, of the J. & H. Electric Co., supervised the actual installa-

tion and Brother Norman Ecklund and yours truly did the mountain goat act.

That, in brief, is the news from these parts. So until next month, so long.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Business at the present moment is not so good. We are still hoping for that long-awaited day when all our members can be assigned to jobs in our own district.

Business Manager Capelle has made much progress in controlling the fixture work we should have and he will be able to do more if every member will help. Check all the fixtures to be hung on your job. If they do not bear the fixture label of Local No. 103, notify the business manager's office at once. Don't leave it to the other fellow—you do it.

Financial Secretary Bill Doyle tells me that much trouble could be avoided if each member would check to see if the right beneficiary is named in his international insurance policy. Members who have married since the policy was issued or who have had changes in their families through death or other causes should give this matter their attention.

International Vice President John J. Regan found time in his busy schedule to pay Local No. 103 a visit at our last meeting. President Jack Queeney prevailed upon him to give us an outline of a few of his experiences. Many of the problems handled by his department are both difficult and strange. His talk leads us to believe that Jack and his capable staff have the patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon, and the luck of a man who works hard. We feel sure that some of his success is due to his confidence in the backing he receives from the officials of our second district locals. In his remarks he stated that the officers of every local are cooperating 100 per cent and that good relations exist among all our locals.

A campaign is on to organize all shop-workers in this district into A. F. of L. locals. B. M. Capelle is taking an active part in this work. He feels confident that if this is successful we may be able to place many of our men in this line of work at a reasonable rate of pay. If you know any men in this work now you can help this work by explaining to them the benefits of being organized.

Our auditors are once more giving our books the regular quarterly checkup. Each quarter shows many more members with paid up cards while many others are on their way to a clean slate. The auditor's reports show that times are better but we won't cheer too loud until we have 100 per cent employment in our own district and everybody with a paid up card and a dollar in our pockets to call our own.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

We sat well back in the union hall last meeting night, and looked over the array of heads before us. There were brown heads, black heads, blond heads. On some, the hair was thick and vigorous, on others, thinning. There was a sprinkling of gray heads, too, set on shoulders that sagged a little. The gray heads were stiller than the others. Meeting night falls on a workday, and perhaps aging muscles in the bodies under the gray heads ached a little. Maybe they were more intent on the business of the union to which they have devoted a lifetime of service. Possibly they were worrying about what would become of them after this emergency work is done.

And they have cause to worry. There's a rough, narrow, unpaved road to travel between the ages of 50 and 65. Only God and the Brotherhood stand between starvation and the members in that age bracket. Big industry slams the door at 40. Our government hangs a sign on its employment gate: "Only men under 50 may enter." Contractors, if unrestricted, hire only the younger men. The whole employment setup is cold and Hitlerish.

Different locals use various methods to help bridge the gap. This local remits all assessments after 60. We are told L. U. No. B-1 provides in its working rules that one man in every five on a job must be at least 55 years old. Some locals permit an old member to work under the scale. (Frankly, we don't like that one.)

It would be a long and merciful step if the international pension fund could be enlarged in scope and resources in order to lower the retirement age to 60. Let the brown and the black and the blond heads chip in a little more against the time when they, too, will be gray heads. We have no figures available and it's just a guess in the dark, but we'll bet that 75 cents a month—a shave and a haircut, or 7½ beers—from each member, would get the job done. Anyway, it is likely the international officers will have an approximate estimate of the cost ready at the St. Louis convention this fall; and now is a good time to get the sentiment of your particular local in the matter.

Right now, we're plenty sore about the way newspapers and other anti-unionists are raving about strikes. The hue and cry is pure, calculated propaganda, and it smells like an old steam pipe. Timed with vicious cunning, it carries weight with a lot of otherwise sensible people. The fact is, there were more strikes in 1937 than now. In that year there were 4,470 strikes involving 1,860,621 workers, and we didn't read of any criminal intent. In 1918, when the nation was actually at war, there were a million and a quarter workers engaged in 3,353 strikes—but you didn't hear anything about making striking a felony. And it wasn't treason in 1919 when more than four million men were involved in 3,630 disputes. But now, all of a sudden, strikes are a menace to the very life of the nation, and labor unions ought to be suppressed and their leaders imprisoned! Phooey!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

The annual banquet of Local Union No. 143 which was held on April 18, was made a matter of record by Brother Loyd Zinn and his 16 MM movie camera. At the time this was written the writer had not seen the films but from reports from Brother Zinn the evidence is presented both in black and white and also in kodachrome as to the carryings on of the members, their wives, sweethearts, and contractor guests.

This year marks a milestone with us in contractual relations as it is the first year in which our new agreement, effective May 1, is between the local union and an electrical contractors' association. Always before it was with individual firms. We trust that it will be the most beneficial to both sides that we have ever had.

For a long time our membership has been pondering over the apprenticeship training question and in the early winter a committee of Business Manager Gerbig and Recording Secretary Morrow were appointed with instructions to do something. What they did is partly shown in a picture we ask the Editor to print. The class held their first meeting April 16, and since then several other apprentices have signed up.



Apprentices gather for study under the sponsorship of L. U. No. 143. Left to right, seated: Larry Koler, W. A. Coulson, C. E. Gottshall, Clyde Wrightstone, Raymond Myers, Charles Kilgore, Elwood Simmers, William Bender, M. M. Cohen, W. A. Guyer, Foster Klinedinst. Standing: H. M. Zinn and Dick Hawkins, George Walter, class instructor, E. V. Moriarity, coordinator, Harrisburg School District; H. J. Hunter and L. A. Zinn, representing National Electrical Contractors; J. F. Rees, director of vocational education, Harrisburg; Charles R. Gerbig and A. H. Morrow, representing L. U. No. 143; Glenn H. Feller, field representative, and William J. Moore, regional supervisor, from the apprenticeship unit, U. S. Department of Labor.

to meet for two hours a night, two evenings a week for a four-year course. At first the boys will take up trade mathematics, blue print reading, care and use of tools of the trade, history of electricity and the electrical industry. Later under one of our own members the fundamental practices of our craft will be taught.

The shops of William Penn High School will be used and the contractors have agreed to furnish the necessary job tools. This is the first apprenticeship school started in this area and as it is under the control of our business manager we expect it to be a great success.

CLARK OF HARRISBURG,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Whereas we should hold aloft our pride of honor and respect for the rights of others, plan, prepare, work, economize and save for the future in the spring of life for old age because we know not what tomorrow may bring, and in the evolution of affairs things change for or against us, but under any condition we should be game and strive for self-sustenance and the common good.

However, we are judged solely by our deeds, or what our intentions clearly indicate and justify as well as for our accomplishment. Moreover, we must conduct ourselves in such a way that we can have a decent respect for ourselves as well as the acclaim of others.

Time won't wait. But man does linger, it seems, and dozes off at the switch, or drifts along with the tide instead of bucking the stream. We must be on the alert, work, accomplish, share and sacrifice with and for others. Meet our obligations and tread the trail of the true and the brave and never give up the struggle of trying to reach the goal.

Locally, in my review of conditions around our old town it appears that things have not changed much since my letter in the last issue. Business and work seem to be just trailing along. More of our local membership it seems are working out of our jurisdiction than in their respective home community. While no doubt our boys who are working at present in the jurisdiction of other locals throughout the country are making more

money than though they were locally employed it must be borne in mind that they must maintain themselves abroad as well as those dependent upon them at home whom they must provide for. Although they appreciate the opportunity to have work at good wages, nonetheless the ideal of saving a little each month for the anticipated rainy day must not be forgotten.

Yours for local welfare and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Detroit has become alive with the recuperation of local industry under the national defense program. At the same time, we who live in the vicinity have witnessed an astounding revitalization of labor organizations which are now more active than they have been at any time in the last four years. New gains have been made on almost every front. So great have been the sweeping victories that the Ford Motor Company, the colossus of anti-union in America, has been forced to recognize the right of its employees to organize.

However, we on the railroad have lagged far behind the general trend. Minor questions concerning interpretations of the working rules and acts of coercion, intimidation, and discrimination are constantly being raised by the management. The purpose of such activities is obviously to distract the attention of the employees from the more important issues of wage adjustments, vacation-with-pay arrangements, shorter workweek, and adequate overtime provisions for Sundays, holidays, and all time worked over 40 hours a week.

A rather antiquated grievance machinery adds to the confusion. Incidental controversies often hold fire for an unreasonable period of time while the employee is under pressure, or a time slip for an hour overtime may be held up for months pending payment.

In this situation, the spirit of the membership is comparatively good with everything indicating that despite strong opposition, the members are determined to stand

solidly for a program of militant progressive action in support of the able local leaders who have stepped to the front and extended every effort to protect their constituents.

We are eagerly awaiting a satisfactory reply to our vacation with pay demands of May 20, 1940, or a report on our strike vote that began February 16 of this year. Tempus fugit.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Editor:

Testimonial dinners sponsored by adjacent locals are becoming more and more frequent, with one scheduled almost biweekly, giving the various locals an opportunity to become better acquainted. Some of the recent affairs at which L. U. No. 211 was well represented include those held at Chester, Philadelphia, Trenton, Camden and Newark. This Saturday, May 3, the biggest event of its kind, the testimonial dinner in honor of International Vice President Edward F. Kloter, tendered by the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association, is scheduled, with the advance sale of tickets reported to be well over 3,000. As the event will be over at time of press I will comment on the occasion in next month's JOURNAL.

Most all members are working at present with many losing time between placements on jobs. The power house addition took on a few more and the Virginia Theater modernization, which is completed, took care of about 10 for several weeks. Several are back at the seasonal maintenance jobs on the various recreation piers here.

As you all know, Atlantic City is dependent upon vacationists for its prosperity, which has been very low during the past decade. However, if Easter Sunday is a criterion of the season this year the business men can look forward to the most prosperous season since the bountiful twenties. The recent clean-up of gambling and vice conditions by the new Mayor Thomas D. Taggart is doing much to place again Atlantic City in the eyes of the nation as the outstanding resort of the world and a safe place to bring the family, especially the youth, for the ideal vacation. Another real booster is U. S. Senator William S. Smathers, a resident here, who is working hard to make this resort the nation's summer capital, as is visioned by his recent entertaining here of Vice President and Mrs. Wallace and a party of about five other Senators and their families.

Many members are still working out of town, thanks to the locals that are fortunate in having an abundance of defense work. Several are on the defense workers' housing project in Camden's jurisdiction, where something of a record is supposed to be made in the erection of prefabricated homes and garages for shipyard workers of the Camden area, where according to report there is a lack of housing facilities for the great influx of defense workers. Over 600 homes are expected to be ready for occupancy in about 60 working days.

Last month's special meeting was one of the best attended as well as the most active held here for some time, with real old time fireworks, the president cautioning several members about the use of profanity. When all the fireworks were over the consensus of opinion seemed to be that we need more meetings of this type as the floor of the organization is the place to let off the steam rather than on the street or to people who are at present doing all in their power to find fault with labor organizations. As for L. U. No. 211, we are maintaining good relations with the employers here.

It's a pity that practically all of the current commentators are of the destructive

type, hardly ever giving comment to the splendid cooperation maintained on over 90 per cent of the defense work of the country. Only a small fraction of trouble is shared by the A. F. of L., America's oldest and most respected labor movement. Most of the trouble is in the recently organized industries of C. I. O. domination and the public press should be specific in pointing out the difference instead of using the obvious wide term "union."

Brother "Walt" Cameron is up and about again after being laid up some time, and Brother Auther Bagott is in the Panama Canal Zone, where he left for some months ago. The Brothers would like to hear from him.

This is a period of anxiety for the labor movement with public opinion against it being created by unfriendly publications and misinformed or uninformed commentators. Just how long the defense work and the full dinner pail will last is problematic with most all employed lacking the confidence to spend as in the twenties when the future seemed so rosy. Many of the members here are still in the hole from the last depression, with new suits and cars becoming more prevalent as the climb to the top becomes nearer. Keep jurisdictional disputes inside the organization to regain full public confidence again.

HERB STICKEL,
Press Secretary.

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

It is my pleasure to write the final chapter in our bowling league's record for the season. The boys representing L. U. No. 212 won the league championship. I have made an effort to secure a group picture of our champs but couldn't get it in time for this issue. We are now on the baseball season and getting our boys in shape for the long grind again, and I know Local No. B-212's baseball team will give a good account of themselves. We of the union are going out and root for them and give them real support. As for our own Cincy Reds, while they got off to a shaky start they seem to be recovering.

This past week another new theater opened, located in Lockland, Ohio. The



FORTY YEARS ON ONE JOB

writer was a worker on this job, under the able direction of Frank Anson, one of the Kasley Electric's standbys and veterans. Frank, I believe, is one of Local No. B-212's few licensed pilots, having, I understand, a five-year pin for solo work. Keep up the good work, Frank, make those wings better and better.

During the month of April we had the pleasure of initiating three new members and every one of these boys are sons of members of our local. They are Bill Kieley, Jr., James Stapleton, Jr., and Daniel Johnson, Jr. All the fathers are real fellows and fine mechanics, and I know the boys will follow in their footsteps. The entire local wishes them the best of luck.

One of our veteran members, Jacob Baatz, tells us a good story about how he discovered his young son had married and increased Jake's family by one. They were coming home from a funeral, of all occasions, when the two young people broke the news. Good luck, you two kids, may your marriage be all you hope it will be!

George Morris is in the Bethesda hospital with both heels broken and casts on both feet. Everyone who stops to see him has autographed his plaster casts. Keep up your good spirits, George! Another injured one is Kirby Biggs, one of the swellest boys our local has. Kirby was injured on a job in Lebanon, Ohio. He also broke a heel and is in a cast but I understand instead of being in a hospital is under the best care in the world—that is of Mrs. Kirby Biggs. Also Jess Lambert is on the sick list as is Tom Lydell. The entire local wants you fellows to get well soon. A late dispatch tells me Carl Voellmecke has suffered a paralytic stroke which has left Carl pretty low and we are all anxiously awaiting news from his home. Joshua Doughty, one of our pension members, passed away this month. Our sympathies go to his bereaved ones. Also on March 28 Mrs. Johanna Hauck, mother of Ray Hauck, the eastern representative of the Beltz Hoover Electric Co., passed away. We do give you our deepest sympathies, Ray.

At our last meeting we initiated Clem Kenkel into our local again after an absence of about 20 years as a superintendent for a large but now extinct contractor, and then in business for himself. Best of luck to you and your future, Clem!

Our boys who have gone into service of our country are as follows: William Ridmon, Jr. is in New Jersey; Milton Weisenborn, Jr., is in Texas; Province Winkler is in Kentucky; there's also E. Stolf whose camp I do not know. The son of Louis Grischy also is in the service. All of Local No. B-212 wishes our soldier boys the best of luck, health, and I know we will be proud of you.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-288, WATERLOO, IOWA
Editor:

Fred H. Moore, Card No. 71615, has now attained the age of 65, April 4, 1941, and has applied for pension from the Electrical Workers.

Brother Moore was initiated in Local No. 288 on July 26, 1902, and has been a member in good standing in this local for nearly 40 years. He has also been employed as a lineman and foreman for the utility from approximately the same date he joined the local, until a few months ago when he was retired from active duty on account of poor health.

During all these years he has been a faithful and loyal member, and seldom missed a regular meeting of the local.

In honor to his loyalty through a great many years of service, the Brothers presented him with an I. B. E. W. ring.

The enclosed picture of "Friday," as he was known to the boys, was taken a short time before he retired as foreman of a heavy-duty gang.

H. P. HAFFA,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-302, RICHMOND, CALIF.

Editor:

We have started well on our way into the vast field of national defense. Let us not be wanting in the many qualifications necessary for the furtherance of this program.

Many sacrifices are necessary on the part of every one. But the sacrifice of the right to a decent livable scale of wages is not a necessity.

We read articles in the press of how the strikes are retarding the defense program. Well, maybe this is so. Who am I to contradict the statement of one who is able to write for a publication of that sort? But the thought still comes to my mind that the worry in the mind of the underpaid producer, and I mean the real producer, will do more to damage the program than any slight delay while he is demanding a decent wage to keep in touch with the steady advance in living costs.

The federal government has gone on record to the effect that there is to be no profiteering in the manufacture of arms and munitions, etc. We, the labor class, have gone on record that there will be no profiteering at the expense of our right to live above the scale of mere existence.

We consider ourselves as a vast army of producers already trained in our various lines to do our bit. When a nation as a whole is in need of our services, these services are ready on demand.

At the present time, in this locality, we are drawing from as far inland as the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, etc., to place men on our projects. There are many, many more of these workers available and as time passes the placement plan of the Brotherhood will reach into the very heart of the nation where the defense program has not yet touched, and draw forth more workers, men who come ready trained, supplied with the tools and knowledge to carry out their part of the work.

At this point comes to my mind another thought—the necessity of tolerance—tolerance on our part toward these newcomers. They are visitors in a strange land. They probably do not know all of our ways and methods. Let us not be lacking in our ability to help these visiting Brothers along these lines. Who knows? Maybe we will be the visiting Brothers next year. Let us not forget we are all working together for one great cause—the preservation of democracy.

After this present and sudden demand for skilled men becomes a thing of the past, let's hope not forgotten, it seems to me the various employers will realize that without the Brotherhood and various locals cooperating so perfectly to locate men on these many projects, they would have been in just a bit of a tight spot to get men on their jobs as they wanted them.

Frankly, I believe this will be a lesson in unionism long remembered by many and thereby a means of a better understanding between the employer and employee.

LARRY WHITE,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

The events of the past month in the situation abroad are very disheartening to the cause of free people in their fight against dictators. The grey horde of the Axis

powers with machine-like precision has crushed another stronghold of democracy (Greece), the entire continent of Europe is now threatened and in but a few months it is pretty safe to visualize the swastika flying over all of the Old World.

The objects of the dictators are plain to be seen, the regimentation of the entire world under totalitarian form of government. All who have opposed them to date with the exception of Great Britain and the United States have been crushed, one at a time, almost at the leisure of the mad dog, Hitler. In the conquest of each and every country now subject to the dictators' domain with the exception of heroic Greece, the groundwork for invasion was laid by the well organized fifth column element already in the countries and working under orders from Berlin, Rome and Moscow.

We have, in the United States a much better organized subversive element than had France or Norway. They are to be found in all walks of life, circulating their propaganda, and all the while working in the interest of some foreign government. At every gathering of some so-called no war group they are to be found, lending their voice against President Roosevelt and his foreign policy.

The other evening in New York City some 30,000 or so turned out to hear a man who once threatened to renounce his American citizenship, Col. Lindbergh, speak in support of the nazi barbarism. This is an example of a typical gathering of the weak Americans as in Lindbergh's case, and the undesirables as evidenced by those who made up the audience. I have no time for appeasers. We all know what happened when the timorous, nonintervening governments of France and Britain refused to step in when Mussolini invaded Ethiopia. This in turn gave Hitler the cue to reoccupy the Rhineland without France raising a hand in protest. This was the mistake France made that lost their country. An order for the French army to march against Hitler in 1936 would have resulted in stopping Hitler once and for all.

France muffed the chance when it presented itself. Are we going to throw away our chances today, by listening to the appeasers? We can stop the dictators by extending all aid to Britain, but what is the use of sending supplies over the ocean to be sent to the bottom of the sea by the nazi blockade? At this time it is our duty to stop the fascists, and also to see that our goods are delivered to the British who are waging our war as well as their own to this end. To guarantee the delivery of our goods overseas means that we will have to convoy much of the material through the danger zone.

The appeasers say that convoys mean war. Then let it be war. We are in the war as much today as we ever will be, so what harm can we do by coming out in the open and taking our stand in seeing that the armament and supplies turned out in our factories are assured a reasonable chance in reaching their destination?

Locally I have brighter news to report. The Orangeburg Fibre Conduit Company, the largest manufacturers of fibre conduit, are in the process of being organized into the I. B. E. W. This company located at Orangeburg, N. Y., have long resisted attempts at organization. In the last week Local No. 363, working with a few interested workers in the plant, were successful in securing the signatures on applications for membership in the I. B. E. W. of over three quarters of the workers. Vice President Kloter was contacted and the details of securing a charter for this new local are now in his hands. I believe that by this time next month an agreement will be signed between the management and workers in this industry and Orangeburg duet will at last be listed among

our cooperating manufacturers and will bear the union label.

The move to curb labor still progresses. Congressman Vinson of Georgia has introduced H. R. 4139, and the Committee on Naval Affairs reported the bill favorably. The bill contains a provision requiring that notice be given 25 days prior to calling a strike, and it also contains a provision making it a penalty for contractors or other business firms who are working on an open shop basis to sign a closed shop agreement with labor unions. This is labor-baiting legislation at its worst. If this bill has not been disposed of before this appears in print I would suggest that each and every Brother write or wire their Congressman (if the bill is still before the House) and insist that he oppose this vicious bill. A letter or wire to your Senator also would do no harm as the bill if it passes the House still must come before the upper house (Senate). This is the kind of legislation that organized labor must oppose. Its passage would set our movement back for the entire defense emergency.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Louisville, Ky.

Every city has its characteristics that make it different from any other. Having been in Louisville just a few weeks it would be hard to describe them all, but even I, nearsighted as I am, have noticed a great many beautiful, well-nurtured girls. The people are easy going, kind and hospitable. One subject they will all warm up to is horses.

I like horses, too, but give me my choice between a pretty girl and a horse for company, well, a bale of hay costs more than a box of candy.

We arise at 5:30 every morning to catch the train from Louisville. All the seats have been removed from the cars and three benches run lengthwise through them and everybody is facing everyone else. Sort of a mutual admiration party. The smoke and other aroma is terrific. Everyone is barking. They call this malady Dupont distemper. One of the workers, in order, perhaps, to buy a new still, goes through the train selling candy bars. Methinks he is a fugitive from the Barney Google funny pictures. Over his shoulder is slung a piece of frayed hemp with a dinner box suspended therefrom. The said piece of hemp is getting more frayed every day and I vow that if that string ever breaks a hound dog will leap out.

We leave the train and get into the mob checking in. Their uniforms are unique. Some of them must have been borrowed from scarecrows as no corn is growing now. Some have large numbers on their backs. Far be it from me to say they are from chain gangs. One fellow had on what looked like a set of grandma's heavies.

No smoking on the job, and do those boys consume their eating tobacco! Me who never got over my first chew, working with a group of Kentucky boys who love it. Any one of them could drown a bug at 20 paces and even though it survived the shock the distance to shore would be too far to swim.

A problem comes up. The boss states the difficulty. He spits on the floor. The other three trump him. Each gives his opinion and each is trumped in turn until the final vote makes it unanimous.

Anxious to put the plan in action, I pick up a length of pipe. I slip on one of the ballots and take a tumble. There's only one way out of it, I shall buy a quarter's worth of licorice and get in the swim. I'm not going to be a sissy. Everyone going to work on this job is issued a pair of goggles to protect them from splashes. All in all they are a swell bunch of rugged he-men, and the officers are doing a

swell job when you consider what they were up against. I hope this gets in on time. Regards to all.

ED MCINERNEY,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

We wish to report that on our new agreement for \$1.25 an hour for 40-hour week, time and one-half for overtime and double time on Sundays, we have secured signatures of 90 per cent of contractors, some of whom have been unfair 14 years.

At present all men are working. The future looks bright.

Former Secretary Talley Gaultman is now president of the local. Some may remember him, as he has been carrying a card for a good many years.

Six months ago we selected the "ole timer" B. J. Grimsley as business agent. He has been in labor organization work since 1907. He has done his job well, especially in getting the new agreement signed. He has worked all over the country and we are glad to have him back at his "ole stamping grounds."

We have had lots of work during the last winter at Fort Jackson, which has been built to its present capacity of a little over 40,000 men. Work there is practically at a standstill at present, but we hear talk of further enlargement.

E. H. FITZPATRICK,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-407, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Editor:

"Another branch of Duke Power Company installs charter."

On Monday night, April 7, the light and service departments of the Greensboro, N. C., branch of Duke Power organized Local Union No. B-407.

International Representatives McMillian, of Nashville, Tenn., and H. F. Adair installed the charter.

With the faithful and determined organizing efforts of Representative Adair, over 60

per cent of the employees in these departments were obligated on initiation night.

With the promised cooperation of members it is believed that by the end of this month full organization will be in effect with the remaining employees as members.

The following officers were elected by practically unanimous vote: President, J. C. Wallace; vice president, D. C. Routh; financial secretary, M. D. Sullivan; recording secretary, J. H. Clark; treasurer, D. H. Jurney.

H. FORD FREEMAN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Another month has passed, so here is my humble contribution to our great periodical. First of all I want to ask all local unions of North America: What about the I. B. E. W. establishing their own tuberculosis sanatorium? We need it badly. After our beloved Brothers get through crawling through filthy basements, attics, down manholes and hiking poles and towers in all kinds of weather, day or night, giving the best they have, the least we can do is to take care of them after they have developed this "plague." A man will have a better chance of recovery if he knows that after he is on his feet again, if he is lucky, that he will not have to spend the remainder of his life paying doctor and hospital bills. Some of our Brothers in California, New York, Texas, Louisiana, Michigan, Florida and north of the border, some good French-Canadians, please let me know how you feel about this important matter.

L. U. No. B-429 had to reorganize its executive board, and our greatest addition was the selection of Brother Sam Lewis, a good union man, one of the few who stuck it out against the Tennessee Electric Power Co., also gives the TVA workers representation.

I told our Brothers once before that as soon as the job was over at Camp Forrest, our business manager, T. P. Loftis, was going to borrow some of the big guns from the camp and start a blitzkrieg on the city of Nash-

ville employees. He did better than expected. The first assault set the enemy back on their heels. The enemy suffered 26 casualties and 10 wounded. These former enemies, after swearing allegiance to our "flag," are proving to be excellent fighters and am sure that they will bring in more captives at our next meeting.

Brother Poorman, our president and assistant business manager, is proving himself a very capable man to assist "Gen." Loftis during this spring drive.

Our Brothers in outlying posts were not in for the last meeting. Some of them are about 80 miles away and by the time they get back home they do not feel like working the following day, so passed at a second reading to change our meeting nights from Wednesdays to Fridays, so these boys can have some rest before going back to work. Certainly hope it passes third and final reading.

Things are rather slack here at the present time after all the hustle and cry on our big defense job, which was handled excellently by Brother Loftis, and he is finding work for our men pretty rapidly, through other local unions.

We have a fine school for apprentices and journeymen at Hume-Fogg High School. Stress is being put on electric welding, where there seems to be a shortage.

If any of our local unions in Illinois, Colorado, Indiana or Ohio have Brothers in training at Camp Forrest, Tullahoma, Tenn., please send me their names and outfits, and I will contact them and see if they cannot be entertained while stationed there.

I hope by now that "Lineman Lennie" is on the outside, and to him I wish to say that Brother Runyon is back in Vanderbilt Hospital. Brothers Couch, Fite, Eldridge and myself went over last week to donate blood for Brother Runyon, and the doctors were very pessimistic about his condition. On April 11 they operated and Brother Runyon weathered it very nicely, but we are informed that Brother Runyon will have to have another operation. Will let "Lineman Lennie" know the results of this next operation and hope and pray Brother Runyon can whip the "White Plague."

We are contemplating changing meeting halls. For the last two meetings some of our Brothers have had to stand in the outer hall all during the meeting, and at the rate Brother Loftis is bringing in the members this condition will grow worse. Here's hoping that we will have to move to the ball park to hold the meeting.

New agreement was read and passed, and Brother Loftis was instructed to break the news to all contractors. New agreement goes into effect May 1; only changes in agreement were wages, and we all think that Brother Loftis can get the boys on the dotted line without trouble.

We have a few narrow-minded narrow backs in L. U. No. B-429 who do not seem to realize that we are all members of one big family, but think only of themselves when anything is brought up in regard to us boys on TVA. I hate to see them take this attitude, for if they do not want us, I am sure we do not need them, for they are a drawback to the TVA boys and not a help, and I believe that even the groundmen on TVA pay as much dues as most of the journeymen not with the Authority.

I have been to meetings in New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Ohio and Texas, and I have yet to hear, except in my own local unions, such a remark, for I consider my Brother's trouble mine, and my trouble his.

The retail meatcutters and packing house workers are doing a good job of organizing



Boomers of the past, who electrified the nation when the incandescent light was new! This picture shows the executive board of L. U. No. 356, Kansas City, in the year 1905. It was sent in by Brother Cliff M. Perry, who is the tall man with the western hat, third from the left, front row. He now lives at 951 So. Ninth St., San Jose, Calif. Those in the picture whose names he recalls are Earl McClure, the substantial-looking citizen with derby and watchchain, extreme right, first row; "Shorty" Pollard and Bert Roberts, third and fourth from left, second row. Who else remembers?

in our city, also the hotel employees, and I believe all hotels except the Andrew Jackson, are 100 per cent. Any Brothers visiting Nashville, please look for the good old union signs. If they are not there be sure to ask why they are not. It will be appreciated by these people.

I gave a little talk before the meatcutters two weeks ago. They had a fairly good turnout, about 175, and Neuhoff Packing Co. had just put back 11 employees that had been discharged for union activities, also they were paid back time. More power to them all.

I wish to say hello to all my friends in Houston and Longview, Texas; Baton Rouge, La.; Boston, Mass., and Richmond, Va.

JOHN F. DEGNAN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

The Tennessee State Electrical Workers held its meeting Sunday, April 20, and a big time was had by all. The outstanding event, of course, was the presence of several international vice presidents and representatives as well as a number of delegates from nine states and 40 cities.

As for entertainment, children from the Martha Scott dancing studio, whose parents are members of Local No. B-474, gave a floor show for the entertainment of the delegates and visitors at the banquets. Martha Scott, herself, is the daughter of one of our recently deceased members and we feel that these children reflect the type of membership in L. U. No. B-474.

The following new officers were elected at this state meeting: W. M. Doss, Nashville, president; Lee Spriggs, Chattanooga, vice president; C. C. Sutton, Memphis, secretary; Jack Carnes, Knoxville, sergeant-at-arms; Clayton Miller, Memphis, legislative representative.

Local Union No. B-474 is working on a new idea which is at an experimental stage regarding the new members coming into the organization. They are being instructed in a private class as to what unionism means; the functioning and proceedings of a local union meeting and other pertinent information. Should any local union have a plan already established, we would appreciate having your plan of operation. It is the desire of L. U. No. B-474 to make a good union man out of each and every new member in order that the cause of the Brotherhood may be best served.

C. C. SUTTON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor:

Every 24 hours marks another day of progress on national defense work in this area. A goodly number of our members are employed on such projects with the Tennessee Valley Authority and private companies. Working conditions are reported as being excellent and all members are doing their part to maintain the good relations between management and labor.

Our organization realizes its responsibility to train men for work in the electrical industry as a defense measure. We now have four instructors teaching 60 apprentices. Two hour classes are held two nights each week and the International Correspondence Course is being used. We have the instructors, the apprentices are far above the average in ability and the journeymen seem to have an unusual interest in seeing that they get the job experience. Four years from now this local should have a large group of new electricians well trained and qualified to carry on the work to be done. It is definitely understood that the apprentice

will have to carry out his end of the agreement or be dismissed from the job. We have too many applicants to have to put up with any who are not sincere in doing their best to make this the most successful training program we have ever undertaken.

The membership also realized the need of additional training for journeymen. One class for journeymen is already meeting. The attendance record speaks for itself, showing that our members are interested in bettering themselves and that the class is being taught in an interesting manner. Other classes for journeymen are being organized to cover the various subjects in which interest was expressed. These will get under way this month and every member will have a chance to study and practice on equipment the particular branch of electrical trade in which he is lacking experience.

Everybody has expressed their surprise at the attendance and interest which has been shown in the first aid class. This is one course which is usually very dull and dwindles off to nothing before the course is completed, unless some compensation is promised for attending. The class was organized solely by our local with the idea that every man should be qualified to help his Brother if the need for such treatment should ever arise. The attendance at the first class was large and the interest ran high. The instructor, one of our own members, has presented the subject in such a manner that the attendance has not dropped off and it would not be surprising if there was a demand for another first aid class as soon as this one finishes.

School days, school days, we are all going to school and having a big time doing it. Through training and experience we shall place the classification of electricians where it rightfully belongs.

A note to anyone interested in employment in this area—our business agent asks me to say that no correspondence concerning employment in this area will receive any consideration unless it is handled through your own business agent. So save your three cent stamp and handle the matter through the proper channels if you are interested.

GEORGE T. HURT,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Some time has elapsed since my last contribution to the JOURNAL and I shall not offer any alibi except that perhaps I am lazy. Work here has been good, together with the work furnished by our brother locals, for which we are grateful.

While preparing my letter the JOURNAL arrived and in two places I find mentioned "Out of the Night" by Jan Valtin (Richard Krebs), a story which I was going to mention. Your editorial on this story was well taken. I suggest that those who care to read the story will find much that could happen in this country if run by such followers of nazism and communism. This week's paper states that Krebs is out on bail for entering this country illegally.

The apprentice school started by the local through the capable tutoring of Brother Hignutt is well attended and we are very pleased that the young jerkers are interested.

The local is cooperating with the district and the state clearing house in reporting the number of men available for jobs. We have not missed many weeks in reporting.

We are going to declare an "all out" for the big dinner for Vice President Kloter, who has handled this district to the best of his ability. More union years to you, Brother Kloter.

"HURRY-UP ORR,"
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Some things show us the danger to western democracies, when we consider what has happened and is now happening in totalitarian countries, merely as symptoms of unrest. These things are signs of great changes in the very structure of society.

The fact that we have been financing Japan for war against us with our own money proves that we have given little thought to the seriousness of the situation. To show what we have been doing in this line since the Japanese war against China, our own United States government has bought \$640,000,000 of Japanese gold and \$15,000,000 of their silver, paying them a greater premium than any other country would offer. Japan has obtained 59 per cent of all its war materials from the United States to wage its war against China, in spite of the embargo of 1939. This material could be used against us as well as against China, and to top that off, we have also bought 87 per cent of Japan's exports of silk.

While we have been doing such a huge business with Japan our trade with China has been less than 3 per cent of all our foreign trade. We have a \$750,000,000 investment in the Far East which is less than we spend to watch sport events each year.

We talk of national defense and read about it in the daily papers but we allow the communistic C. I. O. to tie up our defense program with strikes that are not caused for reason of wages, conditions or hours, but are caused by these communistic leaders to delay our preparations so that we will not be prepared in event of trouble.

As far as Japan is concerned they have already lost the war with China and a war with a foreign power such as the United States would put the Japanese militarists who are now in power in the Japanese government in a position that would show their weakness to the world. It is a fact that the Japanese have demonstrated themselves to be incapable of ingenuity or initiative. They have no constructive ability but are copyists and not creators and in that position are doomed to be a step behind the progressive nations. Still a war with Japan would leave us open to attack from Germany; as Japan is one of the Axis group Germany would be bound to aid their partner. In this situation we would be forced into the European war against our will or not.

This means that we must be so strong in our defense armament that the Axis will hesitate to make Japan draw us into a war. To do this we must find some means of combating the communistic C. I. O. which would destroy our free country. Think it over—it means a lot to the very existence of our own I. B. E. W. The records show that the A. F. of L. and the I. B. E. W. are willing to help the defense program and the records also show that the C. I. O. does not want to go along with anything but their plan of destruction.

P. C. MACKAY,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Hello, everybody! Back again. I'm still talking about the railroad boys and I enjoy it very much when in their company. We have now in the railroad service a type of man that can fill all the requirements the railroad needs. These men are very efficient, but their pay (alas!) is very insufficient. Our financial problems do not require the higher mathematical figures or terms of algebra and calculus to figure out our needs, but plain arithmetic can suffice and tell the tale of woe.

The electrical workers on the railroads are in a precarious position. The railroads are collecting real dividends off of our Brothers and I'm sure they have their fingers crossed.

We received our first complete streamlined trains this month (March) and as usual the company will try to operate without the skill of our men, that these trains will require. These trains have the most complete electrical equipment that can be bought up to the present time. The sad part and the most unbusiness like plan I ever heard of, these trains will pull out of these stations, with millions of dollars of equipment involved and not a single solitary electrical man on the job to repair, maintain, or service while en route.

A long chance, I call it, that they are taking. I hope that the unwise man who constitutes the crew of these trains does not make a fatal mistake in case of a failure and try to repair something which would result in a serious or fatal accident. For if the untrained man does not watch his step it would be like a man walking into a high voltage substation without a protected fence around the place.

To me this is the lowest of low in safety and efficiency in the operation of this electrical equipment, when this company spends thousands of dollars a month preaching safety. This magazine could not hold all the ifs and ands of all of the most delicate electrical equipment that constitutes the operation of these floating powerhouses.

If our general chairman who represents our membership cannot convince the ones in authority, then time will tell the story.

THE SENTINEL,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 644, GOOSE CREEK, TEXAS

Editor:

I know it will be somewhat unusual to have news from Local No. 644, but we have a noteworthy news item here, we have a member who has been in good standing in the I. B. E. W. for 30 years. So to show our appreciation we gave a supper in his honor on the night of February 5 and had a photographer take a picture of the gang. We were sorry that all the members of our local could not be there. The party also was in honor of our charter members, most of whom are in the picture.

We are now, and have been, enjoying a

good run of work in this locality and hope to do so for the balance of the year. We are also in the midst of a fight to get a licensing law passed for Texas and hope to have something definite by the time this gets in print.

I am sorry to read, every day, of the strikes being pulled all over the country. If we don't watch our step we may let something get away from us which we have just received in the last few years. I believe the conference table will do us more good than the picket line, and if we have to pay good men to sit at the table, let's do so, because we certainly can't pay them and not work. Of course I don't mean to abolish the use of the picket line in places where it may be needed, but in most cases I believe strikes could be settled better before the picket line goes out than they can afterwards.

Now as to those in the picture. Reading from left to right, seated in the front row is Brother Andy Whigham, who is a charter member and an old timer in the I. B. E. W. In center is M. G. (Chief) Houston, the honoree, and Brother George Winterhouter.

Middle row, L. W. Ortin, I. M. Jones, treasurer; B. T. Magness, president; A. L. Byrd, E. S. Burnette, Johnnie Tenton, H. G. Toffison, M. M. Perry, L. W. Perkins, Johnnie Starling, business manager.

Top row, D. H. Mallory, recording secretary; R. B. Dickens, T. B. Shuble; T. B. Greensage, Freddie Orchin, C. W. Loy, H. Marrow, James Weir, financial secretary; D. D. Cleveland and C. Smith.

D. H. MALLORY,
Recording Secretary.

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

Editor:

(Continued from last month)

The following local union officers were present: Brothers William Walker, assistant business manager; Joseph Harrison, George Acker, James Rogan, Jack Ennis, and "Scotty" Anderson, heading a very large delegation from L. U. No. 98.

Brothers Charles Madden, business manager, President Schrenk, Vice President Scheckinger and many members from L. U. No. 313, Wilmington, Del.; Brothers John Doran, President Clayton, along with many officers and members of L. U. No. 439, Camden, N. J.; Brothers Clayton Smith, business

manager, Thomas Matz, president, along with officers and members from L. U. No. 380, Norristown, Pa.; Business Manager John Novak and Brothers from L. U. No. 610, Philadelphia, Pa.; Business Manager William Meredith, L. U. No. 492, Vineland, N. J.; Business Manager Bert Chambers, Sr., and Brothers from L. U. No. 211, Atlantic City, N. J.; Brothers from L. U. No. B-3, New York City and L. U. No. 269, Trenton, N. J.

It was indeed a surprise and a pleasure to have Brothers C. F. Preller, business manager, L. U. No. 26, Washington, D. C., and Carl G. Scholtz, business manager, L. U. No. B-28, Baltimore, Md., honor us as guests at the speakers table. Also those who came along with them.

Our local union was represented at the speakers table by James L. Haslett, president; L. S. Austin, business manager, and Bert Chambers, Jr., toastmaster.

Brother Haslett greeted the assemblage thanking those present for their interest and support. He extended a cordial welcome to all on behalf of our local.

Brother Austin expressed his appreciation of the excellent attendance and response from out of town local unions.

Brother Bert Chambers, Jr., was splendid in his role as toastmaster. Bert Jr. is deserving of the highest praise for his fine preparation and handling of his assignment. On behalf of our local we extend to our 1941 toastmaster, congratulations and thanks for a job well done.

Our officers and members measured up in every respect, good fellowship and harmony were evident all during the evening and everything was done as far as possible to make our visitors feel at home. An excellent floor show, dancing and refreshments were part of the program.

We extend profuse thanks to Brother Conrad, business manager, L. U. No. 730, Newark, N. J., for the beautiful neon I. B. E. W. sign. It is a work of art and was admired by all.

The anniversary committee, consisting of Brothers Edwin S. Sibre, chairman; William Lucke, vice chairman; Gordon Anderson, secretary; Howard Pierce, treasurer; Thomas Gardner, publicity director, capably assisted by Don Smith, Anthony Coppola, Robert Stephens, Peter Trosino, John Grasso, Charles Williams and Linn Wheeler, are to be congratulated and admired for their accomplishment.

This committee and their assistants gave of their energy, time and money without reservation during the long period of time necessary to prepare for an event of this magnitude. Only those who have served on such committees can realize the amount of work required in order that success be assured. We are sure that each and every one present, from Vice President Kloter on down, congratulates the anniversary committee and their assistants on the results of their efforts.

We realize that without the support of our neighboring and distant local union officers and members, such an affair would not be possible. On behalf of L. U. No. 654, we wish to take this opportunity to thank all those who attended our anniversary banquet, also those who in any way contributed to make the evening one that will be remembered by us for many years to come.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-659, MEDFORD, OREG.

Editor:

The work within our jurisdiction has been fairly slow since we have had no national defense projects. Considerable building,



L. U. No. 644 honors 30-year I. B. E. W. member, M. G. Houston, center, front row.

mostly residential, is being done in Klamath Falls, Oreg., but has not necessitated the employing of any additional electrical workers.

It was my pleasure to attend the seventh and last conference on Labor Supply and National Defense at San Francisco, Calif., on April 5 and 6. I was much interested in hearing the reports and talks given by representatives of the various local unions in the eighth and ninth districts. It seemed to me that their problems were much the same as we are all confronted with and I noted that methods of handling many of these problems which worked well in one area did not seem to solve the problems in others. I believe I appreciated most a talk by International Secretary Bugnizet who spoke on the past and future policies of the I. B. E. W. and of the changes that we must make to meet changed conditions in our country. I wish all of our members could have had the opportunity of hearing Brother Bugnizet speak on these topics.

Our wiremen's local at Klamath Falls, Oreg., recently obtained a signed agreement with four of the contract shops in that city. This is the first signed agreement that has ever been in effect in shops in that area. It was necessary to call the men out on a strike before the contractors would agree to a signed agreement. This may seem odd to some of our readers, but let me explain that the only other issue was an increase in pay from \$1.20 to \$1.37½ per hour. We suggested a compromise on the wages but the contractors would not discuss any compromise with us and strike was necessary to settle the issue. While our members were on strike they volunteered their services to the local unit of the Salvation Army in the city of Klamath Falls and wired their new hall at no cost to the Army. I am enclosing a picture of the 10 men who worked on this job. Though the work is not yet completed and the men have returned to their former jobs, they advise me that they would donate additional time to assist the Salvation Army in completing the wiring of their building. I think this shows the fine spirit of our members and the part in which they take in the building of the communities where they live. If you can run this picture in the next issue of the JOURNAL we will appreciate it.

There is much talk of an army cantonment some place in southern Oregon. It is not fully decided where it will be, and in fact I have not seen it definitely stated that the cantonment is to be built. When and if it is built it will provide employment for our members in this area.

We have opened our agreement with The California-Oregon Power Company and are asking for some changes in working conditions and wage scales for some of our members. We have not as yet discussed any of these changes with the company and I could not comment on them at this time.

Large amounts are being allocated for REA jobs. It has been our misfortune to have open shop contractors on all of the REA jobs so far. One in progress in Douglas County near the city of Roseburg is operating open shop and the contractor is not abiding by the wage scales or working rules of our local union. If contractors continue to bid such low figures on these jobs as in the past it will make it impossible to maintain wages and conditions on these jobs. This means, of course, that unskilled workmen replace our members at wages and under conditions on which our members would not work. I hope that other local unions throughout the country are not experiencing the same things that we are on REA jobs.

CHARLES W. TOWER,
Recording Secretary.



Members of L. U. No. B-659 who donated their services to install wiring in the new hall of the Salvation Army at Klamath Falls, Oreg.

L. U. NO. 677, CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE

Editor:

This local union is actively engaged and doing things in a big way around latitude 9°. Recently we have accepted traveling cards from H. W. Brownworth, Chicago, Ill.; H. F. Darby, Miami, Fla.; J. A. Gatch, N. Y. C.; F. L. Grimm, Jacksonville, Fla.; G. O. Glaze, Charleston, S. C.; J. A. Orvis, Tulsa, Okla.; H. L. Rogers, Spartanburg, S. C., and James Wachtman, Los Angeles, Calif.

We have had the pleasure of welcoming into membership the following men: A. D. Burrows; F. L. Duke; T. J. Ebdon, Jr.; E. F. Gill; J. S. Morel; J. A. McHollan, Jr.; E. E. Parker; F. H. Smith; C. B. Strobbridge and J. J. Tobin.

Brother Dean Cottrell severed his connection with the canal a short time ago and when last heard from was in Wisconsin en route to Texas. We wish him the best of luck!

Brothers E. F. Clark, Lynn Cottrell, Frank Mauldin, George D. Poole, Jack Seville and Percy Snow with their families are on leave in the states and the boys wish each of them a great vacation.

Due to the extensive defense program and the work on the new locks each week sees numbers of new employees arriving on the isthmus; both for contractors and the canal. We have no unemployment—and the hustle and bustle reminds one of a "boom town"—no, there are no wells coming in—but that's all that is missing.

C. T. SWEARINGEN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-703, CONCORDIA, KANS.

Editor:

Just a line to let you know that Local No. B-703 is still alive and functioning, although we may not have been heard from for some time. While we were not making much noise we were busy and have increased L. U. No. B-703 by over 100 per cent in the last 60 days, and we are still improving, thanks to some splendid help from Local No. 304.

After being in Oklahoma City on March 22 and hearing of the splendid work the I. B. E. W. was doing in cooperation with the national defense program, and then hearing the news broadcasts tell of strikes, seeing the propaganda put out in the papers, knowing the amount of money spent lobbying in our congressional halls to try to remove the last bit of freedom that the working man has, and having a lot of Senators and Representatives trying constantly to get anti-strike laws or to practically conscript labor, is it not about time that organized labor did some broadcasting or something in self defense? Something to let the masses of people know why these strikes were called. At least to give labor's side of the picture.

Every country that is being squashed under the heel of dictatorship began by shackling labor. If we believe in democracy, let us practice it. Enough propaganda will influence the public to believe anything so let us counteract this while we still have the right of free speech.

FRED A. WARD,
President.

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

Editor:

Last month in a letter for the JOURNAL it was mentioned, among other things, that Local No. B-713 was on strike at the Chicago Coin Machine Co. and the Genco Mfg. Co. I am happy to report the Chicago Coin Machine Co. strike settled as a strictly union shop. Wage increases from 10 to 25 per cent, the eight-hour day and 40-hour week, time and one-half for all overtime outside regular working hours, double time for Sundays and holidays were the high spots in the agreement. About 250 employees were affected.

The Genco Mfg. Co. strike was also settled, but due to fact that this strike was not as effective as the Chicago Coin Machine Co. the settlement was not nearly so good. In this case the company agreed to pay employees on strike for lost time and further agreed to a consent election for the shop within six



ELECTRICAL CREW OF CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF., TAKEN AT THE ELECTRICAL WAREHOUSE

months. Therefore, we still have a job to do in the Genco plant.

At this point I want to mention the valuable support given us by the Chicago Building Trades Council, through the efforts of President D. E. Sullivan. The Building Trades assisted us in completely tying up the Chicago Coin Machine Co. and this action had a great deal to do with our victory in that strike.

It goes to show what can be done through cooperation between building trades and shop trades, and from my observation it is high time for this cooperation to become really sincere.

With the building trades and shop trades cooperating, along with a demand that union labels of the shop trades be on all apparatus we install or purchase, it would be but a short time before the membership of the Brotherhood would be greatly increased.

In closing wish to call your attention to the fact that coin operated machines manufactured by "Bally" Chicago Coin Machine Co. and the Buckley Music System are deserving of your support. Look for the Brotherhood label on these machines.

J. F. SCHILT,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. B-723, FORT WAYNE, IND. Editor:

The huge nation-wide preparedness program with its many contracts has created a considerable amount of construction work in Fort Wayne. The new army air field and the Studebaker gear factory sites are a bee-hive of activity. Many industrial plants are engaged in producing war material for the United States and British governments. These contracts are causing a steady increase of employment and at the present rate unemployment should soon reach an all-time low. It is a tragedy to think employment is possible only through the medium of a defense program caused by a war-torn world.

A trouble-shooter for either the Home Telephone Co. or the City Light Co. needs only to try to gain entrance to most any plant in town and he soon realizes how much precaution is being taken to prevent that old enemy, sabotage—uniformed police, watchmen and locked doors are numerous everywhere.

All labor in Fort Wayne is thankful it is strike-free at the present time, considering there are so many in other parts of the coun-

try. At a time like this, with such a defense program under way, labor leaders all over the country should be very careful about going out on strikes unless conditions are absolutely hopeless.

Our business agent, Guy Hall, made a very interesting report on a meeting of all business agents in this area, held in Chicago for the purpose of discussing the I. B. E. W. part in the present defense program. From his report it is most gratifying to realize the I. B. E. W. is behind the government to the last man. Now is the time to show the country what the I. B. E. W. is made of by cooperating to the nth degree on the large problem confronting the country.

It is with deepest regret we must acknowledge the untimely deaths of our late Brothers Killian J. Baker, of the Home Telephone Co., and Fred McGill, of the City Light and Power Co.

Brothers Cashdollar, Makemson and Dale, of the City Light, were the unfortunate victims of a gas explosion in an underground manhole recently. We are happy at this time to report all three are recovering successfully from their painful injuries.

WAYNE T. KEPLER,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 738, MARSHALL, TEXAS Editor:

Ha! ha! ha! Spring has come,
Contract time is here again.

And that helps attendance at our local union meetings here considerably.

Our contract expired April 16, but the union and the company agreed that work should continue under the rulings of the old contract until May 16, considering that any changes made in the new contract shall date back to April 16. Negotiations for new contract are to start May 5.

Membership in L. U. No. 738 has shown quite an increase in the last 90 days, due to the efforts of Brother R. B. McClinton, president of L. U. No. 738 and active business manager, and the help of some of the other Brothers.

At present we have three local managers for the company who were promoted from service jobs who are still carrying cards.

Six traveling cards have been issued lately, but all the remaining members are working regular. We wish to take this opportunity

to give our best regards to Brothers J. A. Caldwell and J. B. Edwards and all other Brothers with travelers from this local.

We are working under a new man whom the company has taken on as general manager, Frank M. Wilkes, formerly of the Arkansas Power and Light Co., and business associations with him through the union have been very pleasant.

A change in the personnel of officers in L. U. No. 738 was made last meeting night. Brothers Gates and Driggers were appointed to relieve Brothers McClinton and Simpson on the executive board and Brother Beaty was appointed to relieve Brother Clark as recording secretary.

We will try to have another letter in the JOURNAL after contract negotiations in May. Best wishes to the JOURNAL and readers.

THE LITTLE MAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 792, SANTA MARIA, CALIF. Editor:

I am enclosing two pictures of the crew here at Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif. I do hope that these will print clearly.

I have many others to send, but will spread them out over a period of time.

We of L. U. No. 792 are proud of the job all of us have done here both as to workmanship and above all in holding the job 100 per cent I. B. E. W. We owe many bouquets to Brother Milne and Brother William Lee, who gave us all the support asked for and perhaps more.

We hope that we may have a larger group upon our next job, and are looking forward to meeting you again in the near future.

E. LEWIS MCBRIDE,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL. Editor:

Time and time again I have mentioned in this JOURNAL Local No. 794's educational program, and I venture to say I do not know of any other local that is following our footsteps. Just in case you have not been reading my articles, here are some of the things we are doing. For example, we had a very interesting and instructive talk on the Waukesha system of air conditioning. This system is used on the new stream liner, "The City of Miami," which runs on the Illinois Central R. R. Following this we had a representative

from the Electrical Controller and Mfg. Company, who gave a talk on new devices for the control of electric motors, frequency, also relays and timers, etc.; from the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company we had a talk on the latest developments in fluorescent lighting. To add to this we had L. E. Caldwell, service educational director of the Electro-Motive Corporation. Mr. Caldwell gave us a practical demonstration of a diesel engine, showing the relation to the steam engine. This was done with motion pictures. And so on down the line. This will serve to show that we are really doing something for our membership.

While I am on the subject of education, we had a very interesting evening on April 10; we dedicated the flag of our country to our local. Brother E. Neuber introduced T. Hilgene, from the American Legion, who gave a very inspiring talk on the history of our flag. Following this Brother Neuber made a few remarks, and with the assistance of two Legionnaires, presented the flag to President Marinovich. After singing our national anthem, refreshments were served.

Day in and day out, I am questioned in this manner:

"How about vacations with pay? What is being done about it? What did we take a strike vote for? When are we going to get an increase in pay? Everybody else is getting it, and why don't I mention this in our JOURNAL?"

These questions and many others are uppermost in their minds. They speak for the majority in our Brotherhood. I am sure L. U. No. 794 has expressed itself very frankly on vacations with pay.

On April 17, at our regular meeting, we were honored with the presence of International Vice President Duffy. Brother Duffy took time to explain the progress on the vacation question. He also answered many questions that had been bothering some of the Brothers. Brother Blake, international representative and member of the adjustment board in Chicago, was also present with us. Brother Blake gave a brief but interesting report of the work being done on the adjustment board. He stressed the fact that faultily written cases to the board helped to retard its progress. He advised before presenting cases to the board the general chairman should go over them very carefully and be sure they have all the facts.

From "Labor," April 22, a very interesting article, "DISPUTES ARE DOWN BUT TORIES KEEP UP DRIVE UPON UNIONS. A SMEARING ORGY GOES ON. IT APPEARS DIES INVESTIGATOR AND REACTIONARY SOLONS TRY TO PIN THE RED LABEL ON STRIKES." To quote from "Labor," official government figures showed there were less than a dozen strikes in defense industries. Government authorities said that never in the history of this nation, when business was on the up grade had the industrial picture been so peaceful. Yet, Tory Congressmen are talking about "cracking down" on labor.

Foremost of the strikes brought to an end was the walkout which had stilled Henry Ford's vast industrial empire. Workers marched back on Monday after winning a brilliant victory over the anti-union motor monarch. For years King Henry labored to preserve and harden his power over men. He used every trick in the book to fight unionism. He hired criminals to spy on workers. He set up a gestapo to rule his empire with an iron fist. Divide and conquer was his way of life. Millions of Americans have been watching this crisis in American history. We wondered whether he would at last understand that this is America he lives in, not Germany.

Have you heard the story of King Midas? He was a greedy man. The only thing he

wanted was gold, and still more gold. He was granted his wish, and everything he touched turned to his precious gold. Even his daughter, whom he loved very much, turned to gold when he touched her. And then it was that he discovered that the thing he grasped for was not golden, but yellow, not precious, but cold and empty. And he cried out for deliverance from his folly and loneliness. Just like Henry Ford, everything he touched turned into power. But he touched too much of it. What a myth, for it is not power at all, it has all turned to hate.

W. S. McLAREN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-846, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

We of L. U. No. B-846, of Chattanooga, Tenn., are very proud to offer the following bit of good news to offset some of the awful war news, strikes and blitzkriegs.

Since our beginning as an active local in 1935, we have had many ups and downs and for about a year, most of us were beset with downs more than we were with ups.

Time marched on and so did the local, both in numbers of members and business activities, this being mostly due to the TVA and publicly-owned projects being organized in the Tennessee Valley area.

Here in Chattanooga, the local utility passed from private ownership of The Tennessee Electric Power Co to public ownership—The Electric Power Board of Chattanooga.

This transition was welcomed by both the public and labor, the public gaining lower electric rates and labor the recognition of the rights of collective bargaining.

From the beginning of business by the publicly-owned local utility, we of Local No. B-846 have enjoyed very fine cooperation and finally a signed agreement covering hours, wages and working conditions. This is the first agreement ever to be signed by the I. B. E. W. and any electric utility in Chattanooga. You can readily understand what an achievement we have made.

We want to acknowledge the splendid work of our business manager, Brother Lee Spriggs. He has had a tough job during his two years as business manager. Of course he says that he does not mind since he has very broad shoulders and can "take it". To Brother E. E. McDaniels, and also to Brother Gordon Freeman, I. O. representatives, we extend our thanks for their much-needed cooperation.

Brother Freeman has certainly proven his ability as a real leader in the labor movement in the Tennessee Valley area and a full share of credit is due him as an able I. B. E. W. representative.

As a last line, yours truly would like to add—

"Be a good union man, and attend your meetings regularly, for a member that says 'I heard so and so', sounds awfully dumb to a member who attends the meetings and knows."

Be an American in every way and think for yourself, and act "all out" for the American way.

W. A. HARRISON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Now, Brothers and Sisters who read the JOURNAL, you all know that our chief executives are busy negotiating for the vacations with pay that we have all been clamoring for over a period of years, sending resolutions to our conventions and writing letters to our chiefs. We know that this matter must be handled in accord with the same law which

also protected us from attacks on our wage structure and required the carriers to comply with the same law. We realize that an increase in pay would be welcome at this time but also realize that certain orderly procedure is necessary to secure the increase and that when we do secure it, the same orderly and lengthy procedure is necessary before it can be taken away from us.

It is regrettable that a few dense individuals who have evidently never taken the trouble to read the Railroad Labor Act of 1934 are cluttering the pages of our JOURNAL with attacks on the chiefs of our organizations who are doing all that is possible under the law to progress the "vacations with pay" movement to a successful conclusion. These individuals know they are safe in their ranting and unsuccessful attempts to create confusion as the large majority of sensible railroad workers want to preserve our past gains and go forward to better conditions. The ranters and confusionists wouldn't have the intestinal fortitude to pull the pin.

During federal control of railroads in 1917, 1918 and 1919 the railroad workers were given an opportunity to organize without interference and built up a powerful organization on the railroads which resulted in improved working conditions and increases in wages which resulted in a top scale of 85 cents per hour for shop craft mechanics in the spring of 1920. However, the railroad worker with a sense of false security and total lack of political sense, went to the polls and put into power a reactionary, labor-hating, Republican administration which proceeded to take away everything that labor had gained under the Wilson Administration.

Railroad labor came in for its share of the abuse and in 1922 the shop craft organizations went on strike on every railroad in the U. S. A., unsupported by the other organizations on the railroads. The wage rate had been cut from 85 cents per hour to 70 cents per hour. We all know the story of the federal government using every device to assist the carriers in defeating us, finally resulting in the Daugherty injunction which made it impossible to continue the strike. However, the Baltimore agreement settled the strike on a few of the railroads and the strikers went back to work and proceeded to rebuild their organizations for the new day which was coming.

Company unions were formed on the properties which refused to sign the Baltimore agreement and any employee found joining an A. F. of L. organization was promptly fired. However, the organizations had learned a lesson and proceeded to use the powerful weapon in the hands of every worker, "his vote." The slogan was "Elect your friends and defeat your enemies." In 1932 the railroad worker went to the polls with a determination to vote sensibly for the candidate with a record of past performance favorable to labor and elected an administration that is thoroughly sympathetic with the problems of railroad labor and legislation has been passed which creates working conditions that would have been believed impossible 20 years ago. The company union was wiped out, men given the right to organize without interference, a tribunal set up to handle their disputes, the unemployed were given unemployment compensation, the worker reaching the age of 65 was given a pension and allowed to retire.

Through the machinery set up by this administration a 10 per cent deduction in wages was restored, a five cents per hour increase was granted and a 15 per cent reduction in wages was successfully prevented, and now negotiations are in progress for a vacation-with-pay movement. All of these were accomplished through the untiring efforts of our chiefs. They did not get these things by

getting up in a meeting and blowing their bazoo and doing nothing further about it, or writing a meaningless article in the JOURNAL. It has taken a lot of hard work and use of good judgment over a long period of years, with discouraging setbacks until the united efforts of the chiefs of all of the 21 organizations have finally created the conditions we now enjoy.

Are we sensible workers, who have fought to bring our organizations back after the setbacks of 1922, going to allow a few screwballs to ruin our accomplishments and our prospects for the future? Let's hear from that large majority of railroad locals that know that our chief is doing a good job and are backing him all of the way. There are a lot of us and now is the time to fill the pages of the JOURNAL with letters from all of us, who are proud of our membership in the best labor organization in the world.

EARL BARTLETT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Credit unions have been in operation for years, and are benefiting hundreds of thousands of persons. There are, at the present time, about 9,000 in the U. S. A., operating either under a state or federal charter.

They are organized, owned and operated by Tom, Dick and Harry. In other words they are owned and operated by you and me, and for the sole purpose of benefiting you and me. Seven persons, each with \$10, and known as the incorporators, constitute the birth of a credit union. They, with others, assemble and elect a board of directors consisting of seven or nine members. Officers are selected from this group, consisting of president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. Three auditors and a credit committee of three are also elected. They then apply for a charter, either state or federal. The cost of this is \$20.

When charter is obtained, your credit union is open for business.

The \$10 obtained from each of the seven incorporators is credited to their account. Deposits from your fellow workmen may now be received and turned over to your treasurer.

A bank book similar to those issued by your local bank will be given you by the

treasurer. The admission or membership fee is 25 cents.

This fee is deposited in a sinking fund to apply on any uncollectable bad loan.

If the credit committee is on the alert when loan applications are filed, this fund would seldom be touched. Deposits may be made at any time, and in any amount subject to your by-laws. The borrower must have on deposit \$5.25 before he is eligible to negotiate a loan. His application for loan must meet with the approval of two of the three members constituting the credit committee.

The \$5 deposit is equivalent to one share of stock, \$10 to two shares and so on. Interest is paid on the number of equal shares and for the time on deposit as full shares. The borrower pays interest on his loan, 1 per cent a month on the unpaid balance.

As a rule there can not be dividends paid during the first year of operation.

This is due to the fact that the cost of supplies and incorporation will absorb any profit.

Our credit union at Collinwood, called "The Nycoll Credit Union, Inc.," paid no dividend the first year; but listen to this! We paid 6 per cent dividend for the year 1940. We also absorbed the cost of insuring our loans. Under this insurance, if the borrower should die, the full amount owed by himself to the credit union is paid by the insurance company. A finance company charges the borrower \$1 for each \$100 borrowed for this protection.

Unlike finance companies, the credit union has a heart. Why? Because it is owned and operated by you and me.

In the event that Tom, Dick or Harry has a loan with your credit union, and he has met with some unforeseen misfortune, you are not going to take his last pound of flesh, but are going to treat him as a human being, because he is one of your fellow workmen. He not only receives a low rate of interest on his loan, but he also receives your deepest consideration when he most needs it.

Being able to borrow at a low rate of interest also gives him more purchasing power. Why? We all know that when we are able to pay cash, most articles may be purchased cheaper.

Credit unions are able to loan money at a low rate of interest, and are also able to

pay substantial dividends, due to the co-operative attitude of members. The treasurer is the only officer receiving compensation, and his salary is undetermined until the annual meeting.

At this annual meeting, his salary or compensation is a matter to be settled by the membership, upon the recommendation of the board of directors.

Your money deposited in your credit union is just as safe as if deposited in your neighborhood bank, as your treasurer and every person handling cash are fully bonded. It is to your advantage to deposit your savings with your credit union, instead of your neighborhood bank for this reason: The bank makes money on your money. Why not make money on your own money?

The owner of one share of stock has just as much to say about the operation of his credit union as the owner of 100 shares. One share—one vote. One hundred shares—one vote.

Credit unions throughout our country have done much to lower usurious rates of interest charged by the loan sharks, but they are still usurious. Let me offer the following rates of interest for your information:

Agency	
Credit Unions—1% per month unpaid balance	
Personal loans—bank	6 to 14%
Remedial Loan Associations	12 to 36%
Industrial Banks	12 to 36%
Sales Finance Companies	12 to 45%
Pawnbrokers	24 to 60%
Personal Finance Companies	36 to 42%
Loan Sharks	45 to 700%

Our credit union has been in operation since April, 1939. We started with seven members. Today we have 575 members with assets of \$9,000.

The largest credit union in the world today is the one owned and operated by the employees of New York City—5,000 members, \$2,500,000 in assets. They started in just the same way that you will have to start—at the bottom.

See any credit union in your locality for complete information in the organization of this move to help yourself and your fellow workmen.

E. L. GRAHAM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-949, AUSTIN, MINN.

Grand Forks, N. Dak., Unit

Editor:

The picture that accompanies this letter is of a team sponsored by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Grand Forks Branch, Local No. B-949.

Names of bowlers from left to right, rear row, P. Telle, L. Keely, J. Feist, W. Hill; front row, K. Reidy, P. Ryan.

This team won the championship of the Grand Forks Trades and Labor Bowling League, which rolled its games at the Dome bowling alleys of Grand Forks, N. Dak. The members of the team received gold medals for their accomplishment. K. Reidy, captain of the team, also won the individual high average of the league.

The Grand Forks Trades and Labor Bowling League is composed of eight teams, sponsored by local unions that are affiliated with the Grand Forks Trades and Labor Assembly. It is 100 per cent union league in that only union men carrying a card are eligible to bowl. This was the first season for this league, that was organized for the purpose of bringing union Brothers of various crafts closer together and to create good fellowship among all of us who are working toward that goal of better social conditions. Now that our first season has been completed all of us feel that the purpose and aims of this league have been attained.

CYRIL P. O'NEILL,
Press Secretary.



Winning the bowling championship of the Grand Forks (North Dakota) Trades and Labor Bowling League sure brought a sparkle to the eyes of these members of L. U. No. B-949. Lft to right, back row: P. Telle, L. Keely, J. Feist, W. Hill; front row, K. Reidy, P. Ryan.

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

Editor:

At the last regular meeting of Local No. B-1073 it was decided that, inasmuch as the cost of living is climbing by leaps and bounds, the membership should serve notice on the company that we wished to open our contract for negotiation.

Following this action by the body the chair called for suggestions as to just what changes should be made in the existing contract for the good of the members.

Of course the first suggestion concerned an increase in wages. It was also suggested that better vacation terms be secured and possibly an additional holiday. A number of other suggestions were made from the floor, and the executive board, which has been empowered to negotiate for the members, took notes for the purpose of studying the suggestions and attempting to secure as many improvements as seemed feasible.

By the time that this is read our new contract will probably be completed and may even have been ratified by the membership, for we understand that negotiations are now under way.

At our next meeting we expect a report on this contract and we will also hold nomination of officers. While our last meeting was the largest we have held for some time it is anticipated that the attendance at the next one will be even greater.

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

After spending six very pleasant weeks in Dallas, Texas, I am back home with everything rolling along nicely. One job about completed and another to start in about six weeks.

I want to thank A. C. Heins, of Alameda, Calif., for the fine letter I received, I am sure some of the old timers here remember him, and a few of the times they spent working together. It sometimes seems queer how an old photograph can bring back memories.

The Fifth Regional Conference on Labor Supply and Defense was held in Oklahoma City. At this conference President Brown outlined a plan of cooperation with federal and state employment services, whereby our members could be sent to the jobs where they were needed. By this plan one job could not be overrun with men while another would be in great need of men. This will insure that the defense work will be carried out in an efficient manner and that our members will know where the next job is and will not be running over the country on rumors and hearsay.

After the conference the Oklahoma State Association of Electrical Workers gave a banquet and dance. I sincerely hope everybody had plenty to eat and a grand time, and went home feeling better after attending.

Among those present were—from the International Office—Ed. J. Brown, president; G. C. Gadbois, international executive board; W. L. Ingram, vice president of seventh district; W. J. Cox, W. B. Petty, C. R. Carle, A. E. Edwards, J. W. Null, and A. L. Wegener, international representatives.

Business managers C. L. Tate, of Dallas; A. J. Bannon, Houston; Milton Lyman, Corpus Christi; Harry Bernhard, Austin; H. J. Donahue, El Paso; Don Kennard, Houston; Lee Hill, Wichita; Warren L. Morriss, Topeka; C. A. Schreiber, New Orleans; George Shaw, Tulsa; Jim Fewell, Lawton, Okla.;

Bill Tavin, Tulsa; also Secretaries E. T. Ingram of Fort Worth and L. E. Newland of Little Rock, Ark. There were many others from over the country and also a representative of the national defense program.

I have sent several pictures taken at the banquet. Among those you will notice in one of the pictures, the men have not shaved for some time. As a note of explanation the boys from Hutchinson, Kans., had an agreement not to shave for a certain length of time.

(Pictures held on account of lack of space.)

HERBERT WILSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1167, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The time has finally come when I must make a report of our profit sharing plan as I promised in my last communication to the JOURNAL.

Local No. B-1167 is an infant local, only about 15 months old. Robert Forrestt of Local No. B-28, here in Baltimore, negotiated an agreement between our local and the Monitor Controller Co., our employers. Although two cents an hour raises were granted to all employees earning under 80 cents an hour, the feature of the agreement was a profit-sharing plan based on the term net profits as entered in the federal income tax report. Six per cent of the stock valuation was to be set aside for the stockholders and the remainder to be divided 50-50 between the employees and the stockholders. An equalization plan was devised to prevent any employee from receiving more than double the amount of profit-sharing another received. So far so good. The mechanics of the system were splendid.

Let it be said at this time that the only reason the employees accepted this profit-sharing plan was because an executive of the company told them that if the plan was in effect in 1937, they would have received approximately \$30,000 to be distributed among them—an average of over \$150 per man. An accountant's report in April 1941 showed this to be practically a fact.

Now comes the sad news.

Despite the splendid business year, only \$3,344 was realized through the profit-sharing plan. An accountant's report confirmed the unpleasant fact. Payments ranging from \$11.58 to \$23.15 for a full year's service were made to the employees.

It is regrettable that the profit-sharing plan has been such an abject failure. We had hoped to report better results.

It is our conclusion that all locals would be much better off to take smaller raises—but still tangible results—rather than a mirage that fades away as one approaches it.

However, I have some good news to report. Owing to the unsatisfactory profit-sharing payments, the company has given over 25 per cent of the shop men 5 cents an hour raises.

In closing, I would like to thank the JOURNAL for such excellent cooperation that monthly reports seem a privilege rather than a task.

GABRIEL H. MULLER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1189, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

To our members I offer an apology for failure to have an item in our last issue. A death in the family prevented my getting one in on time.

Will you who read these writeups, tell others about them. Many do not know about them as they evidently do not read the JOURNAL. Everyone should read it as it gives many constructive ideas and a lot of general knowledge.

We are sorry again to have so many ill. Here's hoping this lovely spring weather will be a cure-all. Brothers Ellis Corun, Chester Hover, Jim Smith, and Jim Goodspeed; and Sisters Martha Morgan, Nora Eaton, Lessie Welsham, Cecelia Lada, Hilda Asman, and Helen Lango have been ill. Sisters Dollie Van Fleet, Martha Probert and Elsie Ewing have been ill too long. Hope to see them back soon. Sister Helen Eddy has returned to work after a long illness as has Brother Max Dodd.

Deepest sympathy is extended by Local No. B-1189 to Brother Walter Shape in the recent loss of his mother by death.

Between 50 and 60 new people have been hired since the first of the year. Our secretary, Sister Mintie, has turned in 25 applications in the last two and one-half months. Brothers B. Duval and Leo Snoad, president, have turned in a goodly number also. A few are paid in full and the others are being paid on weekly. Many others are lined up and promise to start payments on applications in the next two weeks. Orchids to the above-named for their splendid work.

Cards and refreshments were in order after the meeting of March 14. It was thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended. Funds for the affair were raised through the chancing off of \$2.00 which was won by Brother Leo Snoad with Brother Mike Krispin in charge as entertainment chairman. Thanks to you, Brother Krispin and your committee, sorry we don't have their names. Here's to bigger and better parties.

We are all looking forward to enjoying a nice vacation with pay some time in July. The committee will soon be starting on a new contract with the management as our present one expires August 12, 1941. The executive board has started revamping our local rules and by-laws.

As reported by Stooze; Brother Harry Dunbar is still entertaining with Confucius and "What's hot today."

Brother Marshall Lloyd sez his job these days is a steady "grind" (wet at that).

If anyone wishes to know what a bumper jack looks like, please ask Al Jankowski. He knows now.

Ye Prez says it has come to his notice that some are not receiving their JOURNAL. Will anyone knowing of such a case please report same to Brother Art Jones. Sister Lillian Roberts, this may mean you.

The machine shop has been a bee hive of activity lately.

Who got a ringer over Ma's head recently; and who was responsible?

A current rumor is that someone in assembly is rehearsing to the tune of Lohengrin; could be they will middle-aisle it in June.

Sister Vera Carleton swings a mean ring and this has to do with one that went Sister Martha Linke's way. She wears a head protection now.

Ye Stooze has no more information. Help him out next time please.

Thought for the month: We make a lot of acquaintances; this is not enough. Let's make more friends.

EVA C. SHAW,
Press Secretary.

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**



IN MEMORIAM


Frank O'Connell, L. U. No. B-1*Initiated February 1, 1896, in L. U. No. 48*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank O'Connell, Whereas in the death of our Brother, Local Union No. 1 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Frank O'Connell and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our desire to convey our heartfelt sympathies and condolences to his family and loved ones behind; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that our membership stand for one minute as a silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

GUS C. SCHUMAN,
EDWARD T. HOOK,
WM. POLLARD

St. Louis, Mo. Committee

Ferdinand Bougie, L. U. No. 492*Initiated May 4, 1938*

Whereas it is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 492, record the untimely death, March 28, 1941, of our friend and Brother, Ferdinand Bougie; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body in meeting assembled stand in reverent silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Bougie, a copy be inserted in our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. M. NEVISON,

Montreal, Que. President

James A. Wakefield, L. U. No. B-130*Initiated May 5, 1922*

Whereas it is with deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-130, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, James A. Wakefield; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of Local No. B-130, a copy sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

H. L. LLOYD,
J. O. CHIVERS,

New Orleans, La. Committee

Rufus R. Waltz, L. U. No. 16*Reinitiated June 6, 1929, in L. U. No. 376*

It is with a deep feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. 16, record the passing of our fellow member, Brother Rufus R. Waltz; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Waltz we realize the loss of both a good friend and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize our great loss in the passing of Brother Waltz, and hereby express appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our deep sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; a copy be spread on the minutes of our lodge, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

E. E. HOSKINSON,
FRED WOHNIEDLER,
GUY VAUGHN,

Evansville, Ind. Committee

Paul Heinrich, L. U. No. B-130*Initiated May 5, 1916*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-130, record the passing of Brother Paul Heinrich; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most sincere and heartfelt 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 sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days.

H. L. LLOYD,
J. O. CHIVERS,

New Orleans, La. Committee

Killian J. Baker, L. U. No. B-723*Initiated September 28, 1937*

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-723, pay our last respect to the memory of our late Brother, Killian J. Baker; and

Whereas we desire to express to his family and relatives our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

VERGIL ANDERSON,
LARRY SPINDLER,
JAMES HUNTER,

Fort Wayne, Ind. Committee

Joseph T. Remer, L. U. No. B-145*Initiated February 12, 1918, in L. U. No. 485*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-145, record the passing of our Brother, Joseph T. Remer, on March 14, 1941; 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 we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

J. E. WOOD,
LEO PAULSEN,
GEORGE H. PAIN,

Rock Island, Ill. Committee

George McGrath, L. U. No. B-420*Initiated September 15, 1939*

We, the members of Local Union No. B-420, with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother George McGrath, March 3, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

FRANK SCULLY,
AL REYNOLDS,
ARTHUR J. KUNKEL,

Waterbury, Conn. Committee

Alvin L. Buhn, L. U. No. 428*Initiated August 5, 1937*

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 428, record the passing of our Brother, Alvin L. Buhn; 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 sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

J. L. MATTLY,

Bakersfield, Calif. Chairman

Melvin Pehrson, L. U. No. B-23*Initiated March 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 110*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local No. B-23, record the death, March 26, 1941, of our departed friend and Brother, Melvin Pehrson.

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.

JULIAN JOHNSON,
LEONARD LARSON,
EDWIN ANDERSON,

St. Paul, Minn. Committee

Donald J. McCarthy, L. U. No. B-420*Initiated September 20, 1940*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Donald J. McCarthy; 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. B-420, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR KUNKLE,
ALFRED REYNOLDS,
FRANCIS SCULLY,

Waterbury, Conn. Committee

William T. (Tim) Brown, L. U. No. 505*Initiated August 31, 1917, in L. U. No. 196*

We, the members of Local Union No. 505, Mobile, Ala., regretfully record the passing of our friend and Brother, Tim Brown, Card No. 18661, who passed away on March 28, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory, and express our deep sympathy to his relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

J. E. JACOBSON,
CLAUDE A. JOHNSON, JR.,
CHAS. A. EANES,
MELVIN KIPER, SR.,

Mobile, Ala. Committee

George Henry Ward, L. U. No. 559*Initiated February 25, 1935*

With profound sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 559, record the untimely death of Brother George Henry Ward.

Whereas we wish to extend to his wife and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; be it therefore

Resolved, That we as a body in meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting of Local Union No. 559, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. G. KOREEN,
H. F. CAIRNS,

Kenora, Ont. Committee

Carroll P. Dutcher, L. U. No. B-992*Initiated October 18, 1939*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken suddenly from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother and friend, Carroll P. Dutcher; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Dutcher, L. U. No. B-992 has lost a lovable and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body assembled, stand in reverent silence for one minute, as a tribute to his memory; 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 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

GEORGE H. JOHNSTON,
AUSTIN A. BRUNDETON,
JAMES G. McMANUS,

Oneonta, N. Y. Committee

William P. Sheffield, L. U. No. 659

Initiated June 15, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 659, record the passing of Brother William P. Sheffield, who passed away on February 26, 1941.

We wish to express our deepest sympathy to the members of his family, especially to Mrs. Sheffield whose loss is greatest of all. We, therefore, resolve that a copy of this letter be sent to the family of Brother Sheffield, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our Journal for publication.

CHARLES W. TOWER,

Medford, Oreg. Recording Secretary

A. J. Netterfield, L. U. No. 46

Initiated July 11, 1923

With sorrowful regret in our hearts, we the members of Local Union No. 46, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, Bert Netterfield, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy in this, their loss, which we to a large extent share with them.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Netterfield and a copy of this tribute shall be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy shall be sent to his family and to our Journal for publication.

GEORGE PARKS,
L. E. THOMAS,
H. E. LAUGHLIN,
GEORGE BEERS,

Seattle, Wash. Committee

Raymond Allen, L. U. No. B-713

Initiated January 10, 1931

It is with the most sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, mourn the loss of our Brother, Raymond Allen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow, a copy spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-713 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR VIANE,
HARRY HAMILTON,
ADOLPH NAESSENS,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

James Virgil Padgett, L. U. No. 847

Initiated December 1, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed Brother, James Padgett; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Padgett Local Union No. 847 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 847 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Padgett and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 847 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 847, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

C. C. GULLEDGE,

Rome, Ga. Chairman of Committee

A. M. Daugherty, L. U. No. 153

Reinitiated February 18, 1929, in L. U. No. 978

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 153, mourn the passing of A. M. Daugherty; 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 our minutes, and a copy be sent to our organization's Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

LOUIS SHARMON,
OLIVER DAVIS,
KENNETH CLAWSON,

South Bend, Ind. Committee

Henry P. Evans, L. U. No. 326

Initiated November 13, 1940

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Henry P. Evans;

Whereas Local Union No. 326 has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, Henry P. Evans; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 326, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 326, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 326 be draped in mourning for a period of 60 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, Henry P. Evans.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,
HENRY F. GREAVES,
WALTER DUBOIS,
JOSEPH MCCARTHY,
JAMES HEELON,

Lawrence, Mass. Committee

Robert E. Bain, L. U. No. 1024

Reinitiated March 17, 1922

Whereas it is with sorrow and regret that we, members of Local Union No. 1024, record the passing of our Brother, Robert E. Bain; 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 this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

D. M. DONOVAN,

Pittsburgh, Pa. Recording Secretary

Robert Gruend'er, L. U. No. B-83

Initiated December 3, 1940

In reverence to our departed Brother Robert Gruendler, Local Union No. B-83 extends its sincere sympathy to his family and friends and trusts the bereaved will find comfort in the following:

When Sorrow lays her hand upon your shoulder

And walks with you in silence on life's way,

While Joy, your bright companion once, grown colder,

Becomes to you more distant day by day, Shrink not from the companionship of sorrow,

She is the messenger of God to you; And you will thank Him in His great tomorrow—

For what you know not now, you then shall see;

She is God's angel, clad in weeds of night, With "whom we walk by faith and not by sight."

WILLIAM H. HOLT,

Los Angeles, Calif. Press Secretary

Walter Martin, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated August 3, 1937

Whereas, Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Walter Martin; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9 has lost in the passing of Brother Martin, one of its true and loyal members; be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9, hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FRANK P. O'BRIEN,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Irial L. Smith, L. U. No. B-145

Initiated November 15, 1940

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-145, record the passing of our Brother, Irial L. Smith, on April 4, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to our official Journal for publication.

LEO PAULSEN,
J. E. WOOD,
GEORGE H. PAIN,

Rock Island, Ill. Committee

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM APRIL 1, TO APRIL 30, 1941

L. U.	Name	Amount
428	Alvin Lewis Buhn	\$650.00
I. O.	Richard A. Jones	1,000.00
763	Forrest H. Boughman	1,000.00
I. O.	Howard McDougall	1,000.00
723	Fred McGill	650.00
3	John J. Stephenson	1,000.00
501	Godfrey D. Bellavigne	1,000.00
6	Fred M. Paulsen	1,000.00
1	Frank G. O'Connell	1,000.00
I. O.	Howard G. Whittlesey	1,000.00
I. O.	Alexander Nicoll	1,000.00
52	John Washkau	1,000.00
I. O.	Oscar Strauss	1,000.00
18	Charles N. Siler	1,000.00
16	Rufus R. Waltz	1,000.00
I. O.	Thomas B. McDonald	1,000.00
713	Raymond Allen	1,000.00
I. O.	Milton Lazarus	1,000.00
143	Carl H. Fraunfelter	650.00
26	Nelson J. Simmons	1,000.00
23	Melvin Pehrson	825.00
103	H. A. Stevens	1,000.00
134	John Leo Pankin	1,000.00
865	Joseph A. Stadler	1,000.00
134	J. N. Felz	1,000.00
397	C. Bottenfield	1,000.00
474	W. T. Brown	1,000.00
1135	George Washington Thomas	1,000.00
622	Charles Leo Reed	666.66
164	Charles C. Ritter	1,000.00
I. O.	F. A. Renick	1,000.00
103	Otis L. Handley	1,000.00
39	Frank Zielinski	1,000.00
569	N. J. Leavitt	1,000.00
847	J. V. Padgett	650.00
I. O.	George V. Metzger	1,000.00
I. O.	William Bryn	1,000.00
134	Elmer J. Van Dycke	750.00
40	Oliver T. Machin	1,000.00
466	Wilson McGraw	825.00
953	Nels Paulson	1,000.00
134	W. F. Wichman	1,000.00
I. O.	D. J. McInnis	1,000.00
3	Wm. J. B. Dempsey	1,000.00
9	Walter Martin	650.00
1138	Jesse E. Kensinger	300.00
I. O.	Charles Winter	500.00
595	A. S. Bassett	1,000.00
I. O.	P. Humphrey	1,000.00
103	Bertram H. McDonald	1,000.00
153	Amnah Dougherty	1,000.00
66	Richard Waring	475.00
2	Walter T. Baldwin	1,000.00
164	Edward M. Keane	1,000.00
I. O.	E. G. Schoenberger	1,000.00
I. O.	Arthur M. Warner	1,000.00
492	Ferdinand Bougie	475.00
353	William Edw. Dent	825.00
631	Edwin F. Swisher	150.00
559	George Henry Ward	1,000.00
	Total	\$54,041.66

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 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 Eiston 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., WIL-LIAM, 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.
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 131 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 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, 1205 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.
 KLEGL 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.
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th 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.
 WINSTON & CO., INC., CHAS. J., 2 West 47th St., N. Y. C.
 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.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 3 W. 29th St., New York City.

GOLDBERG, INC., H., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.

PARCHLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ABELS WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 E. 25th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

PAUL & CO., INC., EDWARD P., 43 W. 13th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 W. 24th St., New York City.

GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 E. 47th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 21st St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 23 E. 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 22 W. 19th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 W. 27th St., New York City.

QUEEN LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 24th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HANSON CO., INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 295 4th Avenue, New York City.

HIRSCH & CO., INC., J. B., 18 W. 20th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.

ATLAS APPLIANCE CORP., 366 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 W. 23rd St., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIOS, INC., 3 W. 19th St., New York City.

HUNRATH, GERTRUDE, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.

ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 15 E. 23th St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOV. CO., 294 E. 137th St., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE CO., 15 W. 19th St., New York City.

ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 25 E. 18th St., New York City.

BECK, A., 27 W. 24th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 W. 18th St., New York City.

BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CO., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 W. 26th St., New York City.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., 44 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 W. 30th St., New York City.

BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 W. 28th St., New York City.

IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.

SALEM BROS., 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.

CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KEG O-PRODUCTS CORP., 111 W. 19th St., New York City.

SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 E. 21st St., New York City.

CEL-O-LITE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.

KESSLER, INC., WARREN L., 119 W. 24th St., New York City.

SHELBURNE ELEC. CO., 45 W. 27th St., New York City.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 W. 29th St., New York City.

KWON LEE CO., INC., 253 5th Ave., New York City.

SILVRAY LTG., INC., 47-02 31st Place, Long Island City, N. Y.

CICERO & CO., 48 W. 25th St., New York City.

LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 51 W. 24th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 W. 21st St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 W. 18th St., New York City.

STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 W. 38th St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 E. 21st St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., 591 Broadway, New York City.

STERN ELEC. NOV. MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.

CORONET METAL CRAFTSMAN, 35 E. 21st St., New York City.

LIGHTOLIER CO., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DACOR CORP., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.

LULIS CORP., 29 E. 22nd St., New York City.

SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 E. 28th St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 W. 18th St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 145 W. 25th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 45 W. 25th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 W. 32nd St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 W. 54th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOV. CO., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.

DEAL ELEC. CO., INC., 338 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEYER CO., WILLIAM C., 114 E. 16th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMPSHADE CO., INC., 18 E. 18th St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 W. 24th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 116 E. 16th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 160 Buffalo Ave., Paterson, N. J.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 W. 32nd St., New York City.

NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIOS, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 W. 25th St., New York City.

ELITE GLASS CO., INC., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 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.

EXCELSIOR ART STUDIOS, 20 W. 27th St., New York City.

ORTNER CO., S., 36 W. 24th St., New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSSEN 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

CROSLY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS CO., INC., 1523-29 63rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP., 476 Broadway, New York City.
 AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO., Defiance, 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 CORP., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GENERAL 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.
 SENORA 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.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

BAJOHR LIGHTING 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.

MRS. MURPHY SURE SET A GOOD TABLE

(Continued from page 242)

barked an' a stout, elderly, red-cheeked woman came to the door, shadin' her eyes from the sun wid her hand, as she looked to see who the dog was interdoosin', Jules whispers to me:

"Here is w're you is makin' de acquaint' wit' Meeses Murphee, w'at is do all de wash for us feller in de loggin' camp."

As we drew near the door she greeted us wid a broad smile, an' said:

"Shure, an' if it isn't me friend, Jules; an' who is it yez have wid ye?"

"Dis is Meester Casey, ma'm. He is wan of dose beeg familiee you is do de wash' an' men' for all las' winter in de J. & J. Loggin' Camp. He is tell to you all dose lates' noos, w'at is 'appen in Ireland up to the tam hees leev varee queek so dey is not 'ang heem for de beeg sheep steal w'at hees mak'."

"Why, how do ye do, Mr. Casey? We're shure glad to mate a newcomer from the Ould Sod. Don't pay anny 'tension to Jules. If I didn't know him so well I'd shure crown him wid the first thing I cud lay me hands on. Jules, me lad, don't stand ditherin' there, but go an' bring in Mike—tell him we got distinguished comp'ny, right from near home in Ireland an' that'll fetch him in on the run—ye'll find him jus' beyant the barn. Come in an' take a sate," she said, as Jules departed wid an impudent grin on his face.

I stepped in through the open door an' tuck a seat on a bench against the wall an' looked aroun' the room. It sure spelled comfort. At a far corner several pots was simmerin' on a large cook stove. Two cupboards against wan wall, wid drawers an' bins below, held clane shinin' crockery on the open shelves above; a couch, half a dozen chairs an' a stout table made up the rest av the furniture.

"It's a fine place ye're afther havin', Mrs. Murphy," said I.

"Oh, it does well enough in its way," she said, wid a touch av pride in her voice. "But come an' see me parlor"—she opened a door at the end av the room.

I stepped over an' looked in. There was a big cobblestone fireplace against the middle av the back wall; on the mantel a two-steeped clock was tickin' merrily away, an' above it a rifle an' shotgun hung on deer horns; the floor was nearly hid wid bear an' deer skin rugs. A few aisy chairs, wid a small table settin' in the center av the room, wid a few books on it, put a homelike touch to it. Two doors beyant led into bedrooms. All the rooms was well lit wid windows.

A place like that, said Slim, would about meet all the requirements fer any feller that "was all fer a quiet life," wouldn't it?

Do ye know, Slim, that thought struck me pretty hard at the time, but afterwards, whin I got to be a lineman, I niver wanted to change me occupation. Well, to go on wid me story. As we come back into the kitchen, footsteps sounded on the back porch, the door opened an' a six-foot, brawny Irishman stepped in, reached out, caught me hand an' give it a hearty shake, as he said:

"Shure, be jabers! It's proud I am to be shakin' yer hand, afther what Jules has been tellin' me."

"Bedads, Mr. Murphy," says I, "ye ought to know Jules well enough be this time to know that ye can't belave wan word the little divil 'ull be afther tellin' ye."

"W'at chance fer wan poor leetle Cayen to defen' hese'f 'mong all dees beeg Ireesh peep?" said Jules wid a snicker.

"Whist on ye, Jules an' Mike," said Mrs. Murphy. "Wid all yer palaverin' kapin' Mr. Casey waitin', half-starved, fer dinner. Where's yer manners? Be the time yez get washed I'll have dinner set an' ye can do yer talkin' afterwards, when it's over."

We filed out on the back porch, took turns at the tin wash basin an' roller towel an' come back an' tuck our seats at the table, wid Mike at wan end an' Mrs. Murphy at the ither. She looked at him, an', as we bowed our heads, he humbly asked the Lord's blessin' on the things pervided. Mrs. Murphy said:

"We've been here 30 years an' in all that time we've niver known a day's sickness, an' Father Ryan, whin he visits us, says it's as little as we can do to thank the good Lord, an' ask His blessin' whin we set down to the table. I'm shure ye lads 'ull like a change from the camp grub yez have been afther livin' on all winter."

"Pitch in an' help yerselves an' don't be bashful," said Mike.

The keen river air an' hard work paddlin' had made me an' Jules as hungry as wolves, an' we didn't nade anny secon' invitation, but filled our plates wid rich steamin' stew from a pan in the center av the table—peeled some spuds, boiled wid the jackets on, an' mashed thim into the stew an' fell to. Afther we'd disposed av a second helpin' an' drunk two or three cups av tea apiece, we shoved back our chairs at pace wid the world.

"Phwat, done already?" said Mrs. Murphy, wid a s'prised look. "Why, I thought yez wud be hungry, an' here yez are afther quittin' already. Phwat in the divil is the matter wid ye, Jules?"

"Meeses Murphee," exploded Jules, "if dose cook in de J. & J. loggin' camp is feed us wit' grub lak' dis, las' winter, we is cut so many log into de reever dat she is block up f'rever, bah tonder! I is eat so mooche now dat I is, w'at you call heem? total incapacitate."

"Well," said Mike, "from what I cud see av thim loggin' companies, none av thim 'ull go broke on what they be afther spendin' fer camp grub."

He dug up an ould clay pipe an' tobacco an' me an' Jules follered suit. We had hardly got a puff av smoke out afore Mrs. Murphy, anxious fer news, broke in.

"An' phwat part av the Ould Sod have ye been afther lavin', Mr. Casey, an' how long have ye been away?"

"I come from Connemara, ma'm, a little lackin' two year ago."

"Me an' Mike, we come from further south av there an' little it is that we be afther knowin' av thim as is left behind. We used to pass a letter, mebbe wance a year, but afther the ould folks died we lost track av the ithers. How was things whin ye left?"

"About the same, ma'm, they niver change from wan year's end to the ither. In Connemara the pape can hardly grow enough in the little potholes av gardens they be afther havin' among the rocks to kape soul an' body together, an' what some av thim lack in food they try to make up wid whiskey."

"I know, I know, Mr. Casey. It was much the same where me an' Mike come from an' I doubts me but very little that it has changed anny since we left. If some av thim cud have what me an' Mike has got here they wud think they was in the sivinth hiven—no nade for anywan to go hungry here."

HANDLING LABOR SUPPLY

(Continued from page 231)

would aggravate problems of labor supply makes it necessary that special attention should be given in time of defense emer-

gency to questions of accident prevention, industrial hygiene, preventive medicine, nutrition, and hours of work, and to the adequacy of the system of enforcement.

8. As full and detailed information as possible regarding present and probable labor requirements and all labor reserves on which it is possible to draw should be obtained through the cooperation of government, employers and workers.

9. It is essential that there should be an adequate and centralized public employment service which should be coordinated with the training and other agencies responsible for the foregoing features of a national labor supply.

10. In order to create the atmosphere of confidence and spirit of cooperation on which the effective execution of the defense production program so largely depends:

(a) the positive and organized collaboration of employers and workers with the public authorities is of the highest value for dealing with all labor supply problems from the initiation of policy through every stage of its application; and

(b) it is advisable to establish and maintain between employers and workers such understandings and relations as will tend to assure united effort toward the common objective.

SWISS FLAG OF FREEDOM RAISED HIGH

(Continued from page 233)

"We are well aware, that Switzerland is a small country and that the American people has not much time to occupy themselves with the fate of Switzerland. Nevertheless we do hope, that our endeavours to keep our country free and independent, will also be understood in the right way in America.

"Dear Comrade, we hope that we have informed you by that letter somewhat about the real situation in Switzerland and remain,

"with our best wishes and fraternal greetings:

"International Metal Workers' Federation

"(Signed) K. Ilg."

TRAINING OF WORKERS

(Continued from page 235)

wiremen. All work on service wires and conduits, including customers' service, must be done by journeymen linemen or inspectors. Emergency line work, inside repair work, telephone work, and transformer testing must be done by journeymen. All supplying and connecting of lead-covered cable, installing and repairing of junction boxes must be done by journeymen cable splicers. First class power stations must be operated by journeymen operators.

Most agreements provide for automatic pay increases during the period of apprenticeship. Usually these increases are granted at six - month or one - year intervals.

Under many of our apprenticeship systems before an apprentice may be classed as a journeyman he must pass a journeyman's examination. The Utah Power and Light plan of L. U. No. B-57 calls for "a competent examining board consisting of representatives selected in equal numbers by the company and the union," to pass upon the prospective journeyman's qualifications.

L. U. No. 611 of Albuquerque, N. Mex., has one of our most stringent training programs. Apprentice linemen there must enter a four-year training course in addition to prerequisite work as helpers. Apprentices are trained in every branch of the trade. At the end of each year they must pass an examination before becoming eligible for the next classification and a higher rate of pay. A final journeyman's examination is given at the close of the fourth year. For linemen, the final examining board consists of one line foreman and five journeymen linemen. For meter testers it is made up of one journeyman meter tester, the head of the company's meter department, and either the electrical or the assistant electrical superintendent.

Among other companies at which our apprentices must pass examinations before becoming eligible to be classed as journeymen are the Northern States Power Company, the Minneapolis General Electric Company, the Laclede Power Company, Minnesota Power & Light Company, Illinois-Iowa Power Company and the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company.

At the Northern States Power Company and the Minneapolis General Electric Company a fourth year apprentice is allowed a maximum of six months within which to qualify as a journeyman, in the event that he fails his first journeyman's examination. If he fails to qualify within that period "it shall be considered sufficient cause for demotion to former position."

In many other utility apprenticeship systems journeymen examinations are also required but are not specifically mentioned in contracts between our local unions and their employers.

Because the amount of work available to journeymen at one time in a power company is limited, advancement from the rank of apprentice to journeyman is not always possible at the time when one's apprenticeship period is completed. Many of the companies provide that an apprentice shall remain at his final status until his services are required as a journeyman. His status, however, is protected by an agreement provision which declares that such an apprentice may not be removed in favor of a new apprentice until he has been made a journeyman.

When a position is not open for an apprentice to become a journeyman, frequently he is given a small increase in pay but somewhat less than the pay of a full journeyman.

Due to the increasing importance of this industry, many of our local unions engaged in public utility work are setting up apprenticeship systems or improving those already in existence at this time.

IN MIDST OF WALTZ INCENDIARY BOMB FALLS

(Continued from page 241)

going and there is plenty of it. If a street is blown up a yellow sign saying (DI-VERSION—>) is put up and all you do is follow the signs around a couple of blocks then you are on your way again.

About 7:30 that evening the sirens went off and in a few minutes there was only the occasional person left on the

street. I was going to ride on the tube to get to the club but they are turned into shelters during air raids and they were so crowded I got out to ride on a bus. As we were going down the street a bomb burst a short distance ahead of the bus. It shook us up plenty but we proceeded in a few minutes. Incendiary bombs were dropping all over the place and caused several fires that were soon put out by the watchers.

RAID OVER CITY

I wandered around for an hour or two listening to the bombs dropping, and every place being deserted in one of the largest cities from 8 to 10 in the evening is hard to imagine, so I went to bed and returned to camp the next morning but I am not very anxious to spend another night in London.

We are having weather now similar to that at home. There is about six inches of snow and it is a little cooler than usual but not cold. If the sun ever gets out, though, I imagine the snow won't last long.

I tried to locate — — — — —, he is a captain in my unit but he is away on some course of some kind so I haven't been able to locate him.

Letters are always welcome, although for over five weeks now we haven't had any. Let's hear from you again and say hello to the gang at Philly when you see them.

Cheerio!

MORALE IS LIKE "IT"

(Continued from page 228)

adequate man power can only be drawn from a strong, healthy people."

* * *

"Wars are not won by guns alone. They are won by people who have courage, high purpose, tenacity bred of confidence that their way of life is worth defending. Only people who have health, opportunity, and security in their lives can have those convictions."

Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman, Social Security Board:

"No sooner did the defense crisis loom than it was seized upon in some quarters as an argument against the further advancement—and even against the maintenance—of social gains. Defense has been regarded by some as a substitute for a working democracy at home. We were told that the newly won rights of labor would have to be curtailed, that expensive frills like social insurance, public assistance, education and health services must feel the axe.

"I need hardly tell you the reaction to such a suggestion from those of us who are administering these programs. It seemed to us like a proposal to find steel for the turrets of the ship of state by prying a few plates off the bottom. We do not forget that many of these services such as venereal disease control, machinery for collective bargaining and the vocational training programs, had their beginning or their effective impetus in the last war when the nation found it needed these social services and defenses for national strength."

III

There is little doubt with proper leadership in the federal government that America

can be galvanized into a unified people ready to defend itself, not only from any outside armed foes, but also from those ideas that seek to lead away from the democratic way of life.

MEMORIAL SUGGESTED

(Continued from page 243)

Some of his admirers have referred to Markham as the labor prophet. In the face of the totalitarian menace which confronts the world of democratic labor when it is only now arrived at the threshold of a finer and more widespread justice, there is one poem of Markham's which, though of permanent value in illustrating the dignity of human labor, has a special significance in relation to democracy's immediate problems. A monstrous slavery has already descended upon tens of millions of workers in other lands. The might imposing that slavery has decreed a blackout of "the light within the worker's brain" more complete than any in the past. The gain of centuries is imperiled. It is, therefore, more important than ever that each man now and every day do that work "where only his hands can avail." And so here is printed in full Markham's "The Day and the Work," whose message seems especially appropriate in this period of danger.

"To each man is given a day and his work for the day;
And once, and no more, he is given to travel this way.
And woe if he flies from the task, whatever the odds;
For the task is appointed to him on the scroll of the gods.

"There is waiting a work where only his hands can avail;
And so, if he falters, a chord in the music will fail.
He may laugh to the sky, he may lie for an hour in the sun;
But he dare not go hence till the labor appointed is done.

"To each man is given a marble to carve for the wall;
A stone that is needed to heighten the beauty of all;
And only his soul has the magic to give it a grace;
And only his hands have the cunning to put in place.

"Yes, the task that is given to each man, no other can do;
So the errand is waiting; it has waited through ages for you.
And now you appear; and the hushed ones are turning their gaze
To see what you do with your chance in the chamber of days."

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 247)

Our February meeting was held at the home of Mrs. W. F. Nugent and was well attended and quite a lot of business gone through. It was again decided to hold a card party, which is our surest way to making the necessary funds to help out in various ways.

This card party was held in the Parish Hall and was largely attended by members and their friends. Tea, sandwiches, and dainties of various kinds, were served by the members of our auxiliary and needless to say the evening was enjoyed thoroughly by all.

The prizes were both pretty and serviceable, and each one worked hard to make this card party the success it undeniably was.

On February 9 a special meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Ron Sullivan to discuss the pros and cons of a joint social for members of Local No. 512 and their wives

to be held in the Parish Hall on the seventeenth of the month.

This event occurred upon the date appointed and a lovely supper was served by the auxiliary, consisting of various meats, salads, fruits, and delicious pies and cakes, accompanied, last but not least, by the kindly nectar that cheers. This latter item was provided by the male faction and did prove a help in making the evening more enjoyable.

The toast to the fair sex was given by Brother A. G. Duggan in his capable and inimitable manner. The ladies present felt it was "tops" as it is a trait of human nature to appreciate a little flattery now and then.

After supper came music, songs and dancing, and this part of the affair was gone through with considerable gusto. The music for the evening was supplied by Mrs. Paul Shapleigh and Brother Ron Sullivan and was all that could be desired. The function culminated in the early hours of next morning, voted by all to have been a most enjoyable time.

We held no meeting the previous month as an epidemic of "flu" visited us and almost every member had one or more victims of this dread disease to minister to. However, thanks to a kind Providence all those who succumbed are now recovered and in good health again.

Our next meeting was held on March 30 concluding the first year, and the executive wished to place on record keen appreciation of the cooperation and generosity of the ladies of the auxiliary to Local No. 512.

On April 10, a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Max. Willar. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. A letter was read from the secretary of the women's auxiliary of Local No. 465, San Diego, Calif., asking for cooperation and information. A letter was read from Mr. G. M. Bugnizet regarding an important matter.

Both communications were set aside to be dealt with at a meeting to take place April 15 so that fullest consideration can be given to the replies, and the result of this meeting will be forwarded as soon as possible.

An address of thanks and appreciation was made by the retiring president, Mrs. L. Arnold, and the annual report read by the secretary, Mrs. J. C. Sullivan, followed by the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Ron Griffin.

The audit was certified correct by Mrs. M. Willar and Mrs. R. J. Hillier. The election of officers for the coming year was conducted and the new slate is as follows: President, Mrs. Ron Griffin; vice president, Mrs. R. J. Hillier; secretary, Mrs. Paul Shapleigh; treasurer, Mrs. Jerry Sullivan; sick committee, Mrs. M. Willar and Mrs. L. Arnold; press secretary, Mrs. R. W. Sullivan (reappointed).

We are glad to report that two of our members, Mrs. A. G. Duggan and Mrs. Ron Griffin, who had been ill for some time, are now quite recovered.

Our sick committee has done good work during the year, visiting the sick and sending fruit, for which notes of appreciation have been received.

In February the auxiliary received acknowledgment from some of our boys serving in His Majesty's forces overseas of Christmas parcels sent by the ladies, and this was good news.

An expression of appreciation of the good work of the executive is in order now as the past executive achieved excellent results.

We have had a very good winter in Newfoundland this year, not much snow, very little frost. This may surprise some, of you American people as through some unknown agency the universal idea of this country makes the name Newfoundland synonymous with fog, ice and frost and generally obnoxious climate, a truly ridiculous picture, as we enjoy here an ideal set of climatic

conditions, not too hot in summer, never too cold in winter, beautiful balmy springs, and autumns that for sheer intoxicating delight must be experienced to be believed. Taken all in all Newfoundland is a good spot, if Mr. Gerald Davenport of Colliers Weekly will pardon my saying so. For now I will say au revoir.

AGNES M. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON APPRENTICESHIP STANDARDS

(Continued from page 229)

the organization and the director of research and three men who have been active in large centers where apprenticeship training has gone along successfully. Mr. Walker is the assistant business manager of Local Union No. 98, Philadelphia, and has stimulated the training of men and the promulgation of standards in that center. Mr. Spain is an instructor in Detroit schools as well as a skilled mechanic. Mr. Maher is president of the Electrical Maintenance Society of Chicago, a unique institution which has done a great deal in giving post graduate training to journeymen. Because so much groundwork has already been done in the local unions of the Brotherhood it is expected that the national standards for the industry can be promulgated by early fall.

EAST ST. LOUIS PREPARES

(Continued from page 230)

work and reduce the error quotient. Ed Harper, the foreman, and his assistants, Bob Dever and George Beers, and the 90 electrical workers on the job have cooperated to vindicate the engineer's judgment.

The electrolytic process for extracting zinc has the advantage over the smelting process, in that the produce is of almost perfect purity, which is a requirement of precision instruments.

Therefore, members of L. U. No. B-309 will take a personal pride in each silvery pig of zinc as it comes out of the mould and is hauled away to take its appointed place in the defense effort.

"WE ARE NOT AFRAID"

(Continued from page 232)

It cannot be that one man's democracy is another man's poison.

After all, there are about eight million members of labor unions in this country. They have another 15 million dependents whom they are supporting and another 40 million workers who benefit by their efforts.

That's 63 million people—half the population of this country. I don't think they would enjoy being pushed around to defeat a country where they don't have a free labor movement.

COOPERATION VS. SLAVERY

The real issue involved here is what kind of labor policy will bring about the maximum production of materials essential to the national defense.

Will a free labor movement, protected by the law of the land, be more produc-

tive than slave labor? Or are we caught in a dilemma in which we must either adopt Nazi tactics or succumb to Nazi domination?

The mere statement of the proposition is its answer.

I will never believe that a nation can preserve its strength by giving up its freedom—that the things which made us different from Hitler's Germany have to be pushed aside in order to insure his defeat.

I can never believe that free enterprise and free labor cannot outproduce slave labor and regimented management—with one hand tied behind it.

And here is a demonstration.

Only last Monday, one of the largest industries affecting the defense preparations of the nation completed an agreement with one of the largest unions, without a single man-day's loss of time.

Negotiations had been begun between union and management two weeks before the expiration, on April 1, of the old agreement. On its expiration, the parties were not yet in accord. The old agreement was extended for one week. Negotiations continued. At the end of the week, the previous agreement was again extended. At its end, the new contract was signed by both parties.

This shows what happens when management accepts the principle of collective bargaining, as required by law, and union representatives meet in a spirit of cooperation.

No need here for harsh laws depriving citizens of what Jefferson would certainly call their natural rights.

Not even a government mediator was necessary.

Here is your "cooling off" period working at its best—voluntarily accepted by both sides to the controversy. A "cooling off" period before the expiration of the existing agreement—not after it.

The only government policy which is compatible with a democratic society is to insure to both labor and management complete protection of their rights under the law, and emphasize to both their respective obligations under a government which follows the teachings of Thomas Jefferson.

It is to be remembered that any unusual situation raises its problems.

In the readjustments made necessary by the defense program, some people find themselves better off—some, worse.

Under the American system, the fellow who find himself squeezed is entitled to raise his voice in protest.

When defense contracts are offered to industry, some employers find themselves in a precarious position.

They have the privilege of dicker with the government so that they won't get hurt. We permit them to strike. Democracy gives them that privilege.

Labor is entitled to the same privilege.

We believe that, in the long run, we make more progress by allowing to all a reasonable latitude for working out their troubles.

Thus, we crack down neither on management nor labor because of what they do to the defense program. We accord to both reasonable freedom of action be-

cause of what they will do for the defense program.

And the results justify our faith.

Fascists and Nazis purport to believe that strikes are threatening the disruption of our efforts.

But strikes in America are not placing the nation in peril, totalitarian propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding.

The benefits of letting both management and labor ease themselves into the harness have far exceeded any slight delay in production.

As Justice Holmes once said, strikes are democracy's safety valve. But it is not to be supposed that dictators would understand such a phenomenon.

Far more of a threat to defense production than strikes either by labor or capital is the loss of man-days in industry resulting from sickness and accident. For the year 1940, loss of labor power was several times greater from these causes than from strikes.

The point is that we should show several times the concern about the health of industrial workers as for the relatively few strikes which plague us.

The bottleneck is not strikes. It's human health.

It is my business to tackle this problem.

That's why I am so concerned to divert your attention from unimportant to vital aspects of American defense. As usual, they turn out to be the health and welfare of the average citizen—the man most entitled to the blessings of a democratic society. This essential truth was recognized a century and a half ago by the man who ever since has been the moving spirit of the political party to which we owe allegiance. It was the central thread of Jefferson's entire philosophy.

We should never forget that we have taken, in the affairs of the world, what is in substance a strictly ethical position. We are staking our shirts on the principles of decency and justice.

We are bound, therefore, to observe all the decencies of our own position and accord justice to all.

Decency is as decency does. We are fighting nazism with democracy; not an imitation of fascism.

Otherwise we will be wide open to logic—and to some of those dirty tricks which history sometimes plays on nations which assume a holier-than-thou attitude.

Like France.

France seemed strong—internally and externally. Lulled into a mistaken feeling of security, she let her democracy slip. She abandoned, one by one, her great social reforms. The land which was once the cradle of liberty, equality and fraternity, became hard and calloused. When the danger became apparent, it was too late for the lightning readjustments which were necessary. The hand of reaction had a death grip on the body and the soul of unhappy France.

In contrast to this tragedy are Britain's gallant efforts to defend the birthright of Englishmen and to rededicate itself to the democratic way of life. England, too, had all but forgotten about democracy. The liberal England of the early twenties had given way to a selfish, hardboiled land of appeasement. But when the blow fell, the reaction was immediate. England began to look after her democracy.

Right now, she is giving all-out attention to a housing problem—the problem of housing men, women, and children under the ground in public bombproof cellars, free to all alike.

The government was making feeble efforts to house its underprivileged citizens before the war.

But it is doing the job now. And the great miracle of the century is that the morale of the English working classes is unscathed under the merciless rain of death from the skies which characterizes total war.

Before the war, the British government took little interest in what its working people ate.

But now it is a matter of grave concern to the government. Large central kitchens all over London are serving good, nourishing meals at prices all men can afford to pay.

Democracy is interested in what people eat and how they are housed and whether they are sick or well, miserable or happy.

This, too, has contributed to the maintenance of the morale of a people harassed by the danger of invasion by a foreign foe.

It all goes to prove how devotedly the people will protect and how courageously they will defend democracy when democracy looks after their well-being.

I'm glad America didn't wait until enemy bombers droned overhead every night before taking stock of some of the all-important details of the democratic way of life.

I'm glad we started, back there in 1933, to get serious about unemployment and old people in poor houses and farmers losing their land and workingmen their jobs and investors their money.

I'm glad we had in this country a political party with the vitality and drive to organize the dynamics of democracy and direct them against the forces which threatened to snuff out the flame of freedom for Americans.

I'm glad we had citizens who could respond immediately and effectively to a crisis in the life of democratic man by strengthening

and extending his democracy and thereby making him stronger in every way.

And today, as democratic man the world over is facing an even graver crisis, let us meet it in America by responding in the same way—by securing and extending the democratic process, making it a living, driving force in the lives of the people for whose benefit it was invented.

In 1933 when the political heirs of Thomas Jefferson became charged with responsibility for the nation's destiny, our democracy faced a crisis, in many respects as acute as the one we face today. The blind fury of unbridled economic forces had wrought such havoc as we had never before known in our century and a half of national life. There were, at that time close to 45 million hungry American citizens.

Hungry men do not make good citizens. They began to carry shotguns to foreclosure sales. They took ropes to courthouses to hang the judges.

There were food riots and hunger marches.

The ominous rumble of social unrest could be heard in cities and villages from Maine to California. Subversive talk was whispered on every side.

Men were losing faith in a democracy that stood idle and helpless while the people perished. Only a spark was needed to stir the smoldering passions of starving and bitter men into the flame of revolution.

You know the rest of the story.

It is one of the stirring pages in the history of the nation and the Democratic Party.

With what fearless energy did the people's government give direction to the stream of events during the frantic weeks and months that ensued. Unprecedented problems were met with unprecedented solutions. Fear gave way to hope and hope, in turn, to confidence. The people regained their faith in liberal government. Once again, the common man held high his head and the miraculous powers of democracy were unleashed. And once more ordinary men began to accomplish the most extraordinary achievements.

The thing was done. The crisis met. The party of Jefferson and Jackson had guided the nation safely through a storm that had threatened to shake it to its foundations.

What our party has done before, it can do again.

* * *

We know not what the future may hold.

No eye can penetrate the mist.

But one thing we know.

Secure and unyielding in the faith of our fathers, America faces the angry and evil forces which throb up and down the world, with a steadfast courage and a united will.

We are not afraid.

HOW COMMUNISTS WORK

(Continued from page 236)

appearing in newspapers without concrete meaning. But to the labor unionist, communism is not a mere academic concept, but is a daily reality. Communism represents a subversive movement, an organized system of disruption, pressing constantly against trade union doors, trying to break the union, assassinating the characters of union officials and succeeding in part at least in discrediting the bona fide labor unions.

The railroad unions represent as integrated a group of trade unionists as they are American. They are a stable, loyal group which has made great gains under federal legislation with well-defined procedures of settling grievances

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and of handling disputes. If anyone would make a guess, he would instantly say that the railroad unions would be as free from subversive activity as any in the United States. Here the C. I. O. has had very little influence, and yet here in this group we have this record of subversive activity designed to cause friction, increase struggle and even to take over the transportation groups for the sinister jobs of forwarding revolution in the purely Marxist sense, which means the transfer of power from one group to the self-elected saviors of society.

NEW WIRE RULES

(Continued from page 240)

copper consultant, Production Division, Office of Production Management, stated that every effort made to obviate frozen inventories of articles containing copper would contribute to delaying an acute scarcity of that metal. The present demand for copper, he said, exceeds the currently available supply, and the same condition exists with respect to many

other materials. Anything, therefore, that will reduce inventory, and free material for needed production purposes will be a distinct contribution to national defense.

The first question raised was whether the conference would consider the elimination of certain sizes of stranded conductors from the stock list, but upon discussion it was decided to refer this question back to the industry for further study.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the adoption of the proposed simplified list of sizes.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the meeting concurred in the adoption of sizes 14, 12, 10, 8 and 6.¹

Following a general discussion, the conferees decided to omit sizes 5 and 3 from the simplified list. Sizes 4, 2 and 1, were adopted as part of the list.

There was no question raised as to the desirability of including sizes 0, 00, 000, and 0000. These sizes, therefore, were added to the list.

One of the conferees then questioned the

¹ Size designations are American wire gage numbers, or circular mills, as shown in the table on page 240.

actual necessity for retaining all of the last five sizes, i. e., sizes 250,000 to 500,000. Mr. Andrae replied that while, in his opinion, one or more of these sizes might be dropped from the list of stock items, he believed that such action should be held in abeyance, pending further study by the industry.

It was the consensus of the conference that sizes 250,000, 300,000, 350,000, 400,000, and 500,000 should be included in the simplified list, and it was so voted.

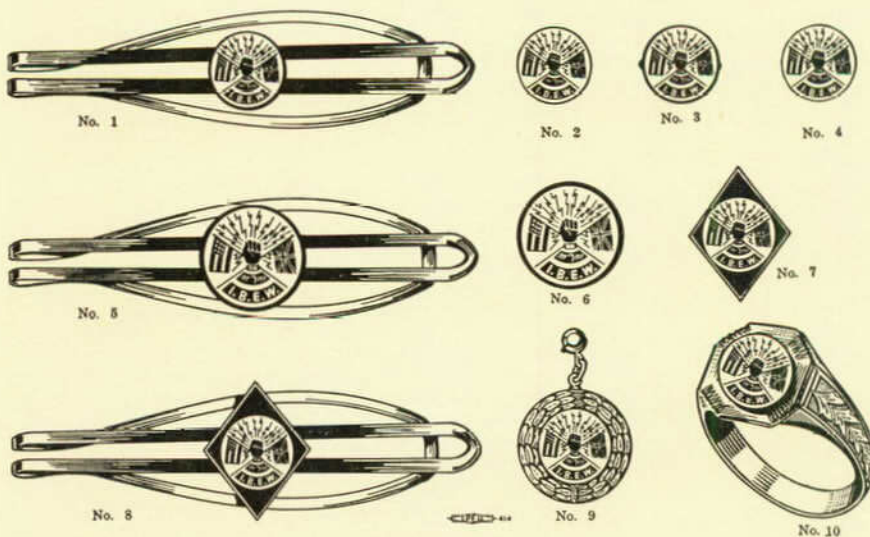
Upon motion, duly seconded, it was decided by the conference that sizes over 500,000 circular mills up to and including 2,000,000 circular mills be not carried in stock, but made available only on order.

The matter of setting up a standing committee to consider and act upon questions arising in connection with this simplification was then discussed. It was decided that the Division of Simplified Practice should invite the various interested groups to nominate representatives to serve on such a committee, and that to it should be referred the questions left unsettled by the conference. The committee is also to endeavor to keep the program up to date, by recommending, from time to time, such revisions as might be necessary; their suggested changes to be submitted to the industry, its distributors, and customers, for consideration and acceptance through the same procedure the Division of Simplified Practice follows in securing acceptance of the original proposal.

It was the consensus of the conference that the recommendation should become effective for new production for stock as of June 1, 1941.

Those in attendance at the conference were: Adams, Lee F., General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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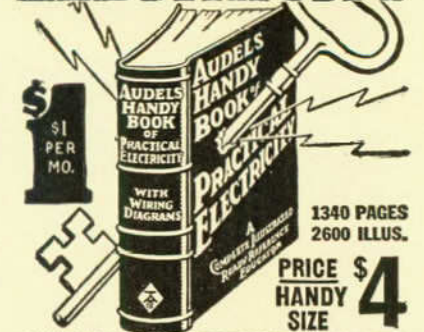
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Name _____
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- Andrae, George H. J., National Electrical Contractors Association, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Bennett, John F., John A. Roebling's Sons Company, Washington, D. C.
 Bredahl, A. C., United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C.
 Brodhun, Carl P., Hazard Insulated Wire Works Division, The Okonite-Callender Cable Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Cannady, N. E., State of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
 Coe, Theodore Irving, American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C.
 Davis, E. W., Simplex Wire & Cable Company, Cambridge, Mass.
 Davis, Laurence W., National Electrical Contractors Association, New York, N. Y.
 Dreher, H. M., Triangle Conduit & Cable Company, Inc., Elmhurst, New York, N. Y.
 Farnan, J. F., General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Frederickson, O. A., National Electric Products Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Friede, H. A., International Municipal Signal Association, Washington, D. C.
 Goodman, Harry W., Circle Wire & Cable Corporation, Maspeth, Long Island, N. Y.
 Hedges, M. H., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.
 Heikes, George C., Production Division, Office of Production Management, Washington, D. C.
 Hull, C. O., General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Jones, Lewis A., Office of Production Management, Washington, D. C.
 Jones, William S., Bureau of Yards & Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
 Kelley, H. W., Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C.
 Knoderer, H. G., General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Lancaster, William, Graybar Electric Co., New York, N. Y.
 McConnell, Ed. S., Edison Electric Institute, New York, N. Y.
 Nash, D. O., General Cable Corporation, New York, N. Y.
 Newcomb, Robinson, Office of Production Management, Washington, D. C.
 Peterson, Thomas F., American Steel & Wire Co., Worcester, Mass.
 Pierson, E. F., American Steel & Wire Co., Worcester, Mass.
 Powell, S. T., General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Rolston, Glenn E., Rome Cable Corp., Rome, N. Y.
 Rosch, Samuel J., Anaconda Wire & Cable Company, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York.
 Scott, F. B., Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C.
 Tousley, V. H., National Fire Protection Association, Chicago, Ill.
 Walker, William D., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Weber, Howard H., United States Rubber Company, New York, N. Y.
 Zebley, J. S., International Association of Electrical Inspectors, Washington, D. C.

National Bureau of Standards

- Ely, Edwin W., Chief, Division of Simplified Practice.
 Dalzell, H. P., Division of Simplified Practice.
 Martino, Robert A., Division of Codes and Specifications.

**ALL WISCONSIN KNOWS
 CHRISTOFFEL AS COMMUNIST**

(Continued from page 237)

The purpose of this meeting was to build plans as to what we (the Communist

Party) were going to do when war situations and strike situations arose, the building of a strong political front for the Communist Party, and also the building of a third party movement. The Allis Chalmers situation was discussed at that time and Harold Christoffel was sitting as a representative of the party, working in the Allis Chalmers union.

"The discussion on the Allis Chalmers plant was that Allis Chalmers had more men of a militant nature than any other factory, generally speaking, and that if an industrial union could be built at that time, that it could be used for a spearhead for encouraging the revolutionary movement in Wisconsin and that it could be an active factor in the vast program to "Keep America Out of War" by sabotage. We discussed strikes in general and were told by Gene Dennis that strikes became a good schoolroom for teaching the workers revolutionary tactics. Publications showing participation by Harold Christoffel in communist enterprises were also submitted to the committee.

"Testimony was also given the committee showing that Joseph Schneider, chairman of the elections committee of Allis Chalmers Union, C. I. O., in which it was proven a fraudulent strike vote was cast, is known to the Communist Party under the party name or alias of Jimmy Randall, that Joe Schneider was a member of the goon squad and publications were placed on file showing the name of Joseph Schneider in the Young

Communist League convention publication, as well as reports by Schneider on his activities, that he was a member of the state board of the Young Communist League and former chairman of the Angelo Hearndon branch of the Young Communist League."

Christoffel is said to have left the Communist Party in October, 1939, but Goff testified that "he believes Christoffel still to be a member of the Communist Party for the reason that no comrade is allowed to resign from the party and hold so high a position in the union because of danger to party secrets."

The New Leader (New York City) in its issue of April 12 publishes in a signed story by Edward Loring this charge:

"Harold Christoffel has for years expressed communist politics. Emil Roebuck, a member of the bargaining committee of the striking Allis Chalmers union, was a featured speaker—along with America's leading communists—at the American People's meeting which was called to urge peace with Germany, close relations with the Soviet Union and the discontinuance of the national defense program. Along with him was a 40-man contingent representing the Allis Chalmers strikers.

"Even the calling of the strike was a communist maneuver. This walkout—which slowed for 75 days production on 30 defense projects handling fully a third of national defense materials—was allegedly voted by the membership early in January. The Wisconsin State Labor Board has found that this vote was fraudulent; fully 40 per cent of the ballots were cast by non-members who packed the meeting."

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LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 11,
1941, INCLUDING APRIL 10, 1941

L. U. I. O.— 186174 187355	L. U. B-31—(Cont.) 27402 274450 399241 399243	L. U. B-66—(Cont.) 344116 344250 444266 444339 593251 593411 850863 851516	L. U. B-102— 279609 279610 956756 956878	L. U. 103— 22078 22091 26981 27493 33869 33872 135980 136031	L. U. 104— 106508 106521 181501 181680 550186 550187 826671 827250	L. U. 105— 283559 469110 469116 B 760407 760449	L. U. 106— 108935 108972 265176 265182 B 325102 325136 964393 964399	L. U. 107— 167382 167394 281251 281330 926944 927000	L. U. B-108— 112098 112136 354001 354150 355215 355480 898942 899078	L. U. 113— 634935 634980 934915 934920	L. U. 114— 54950 54951 215602 215617	L. U. 115— 64829 64837 393567 393600 930167 930176	L. U. 116— 37494 37500 56511 56830 647031 647149	L. U. 117— 60629 123331 123378	L. U. B-120— 912525 912560	L. U. 121— 80535 80668 245546 245547	L. U. 122— 22981 22983 616057 840543 840696	L. U. B-124— 234225 234510 B 274767 274773 521261 521280 581411 581412 B 747389 747501	L. U. B-125— 192325 192342 220646 221417 598784 598816	L. U. 127— 823351 823352	L. U. 129— 265818 265838 301231	L. U. B-130— 177751 177983 178910 179009 400195 400500 455251 455275 946469 946500	L. U. 131— 291751 291780	L. U. 133— 447205 447222	L. U. B-134— 92911 93000 168001 169500 545918 546000 790431 790500 792720 792750 920558 921000 924265 924750	L. U. 135— 117401 117428 617858 617860	L. U. B-136— 212834 212838 581955 581964 667499 667500 968781 968790	L. U. B-138— 11154 315751 315780	L. U. 191— 79238 79253 569153 569204	L. U. 141— 306317 306318 347600 347668	L. U. 143— 103558 103627 8878 8886	L. U. B-145— 148639 148647 440251 440256 451075 451139 524379 524643 968076 968250	L. U. 146— 312106 312107 780654 780695 989011	L. U. 150— 576299 576315	L. U. 152— 199485 229256 229300	L. U. 153— 31319 426001 426013 590926 591000	L. U. 156— 22788 22800 68649 68838 660451	L. U. 158— 996834 996887	L. U. 159— 995412 995465	L. U. B-160— B 197085 197113 B 246392 286501 286601 574879 574890 984418 984589 985038 985500	L. U. 161— 756497 756523	L. U. B-163— 421796 421798 791967 792000 697501 697542	L. U. 166— 239702 239716 773153 773232 966540 966567	L. U. 169— 226701 226703 798280 798368	L. U. 173— 782290 782295	L. U. 174— 122520 122526	L. U. 175— 154645 154799 408012 408021	L. U. 176— 590433 591000 627751 627825 780792 780831	L. U. 177— 35401 35580 429891 430500 B 344419 B 751884 751888	L. U. 217— 223381 223384 550199 550216	L. U. 222— 7228 7273 152216 152232	L. U. 223— 99043 99052 145509 145572	L. U. 224— 78975 78989 620567 620682 (Mem.)	L. U. 225— 88316 88317 693893 693915	L. U. 226— 193119 577338 577400	L. U. B-227— B 341929 341940	L. U. 229— 63962 63964 608951 608989	L. U. 230— 36138 36141 285323 285330 808988 809104	L. U. 231— 224299 679777 679819	L. U. B-232— B 302660 302665 938150 938175	L. U. 235— 29446 29471	L. U. B-236— B 322207 385369 385382 B 727824 727825	L. U. 237— 16835 16836 45056 45088 750401 750420	L. U. 238— 28027 182000 182020	L. U. B-239— 404539 404558	L. U. 240— 562991 563021	L. U. 241— 304862 304872 79809 79812	L. U. 243— 51994 51996 119667 119677	L. U. B-244— 66901 66985 B 327037 327047 638047 638071 B 734201 734231	L. U. 245— 138001 138690 421319 421323	L. U. B-246— 146027 146049 260631 260633	L. U. 247— 400868 400872	L. U. B-248— 390489 390507 B 754277 754290	L. U. B-249— B 270751 270810 B 312392 312396 398320 398351 610997 610998 B 757497 757500	L. U. 251— 389589 389597 557582	L. U. 252— 272334 604133 604200	L. U. 253— 62599 62619 756795 756801	L. U. 254— 382046 382057	L. U. 255— 79629 79639 245883 245889	L. U. 256— 398610 398632 595092 595094	L. U. 257— 935413 935447	L. U. B-258— 411507 411539 B 757576 757594	L. U. 259— 38251 38281 465292 465299	L. U. B-260— B 328222 B 737502 737517 758676 758690	L. U. 262— 98316 98350 272566 272567 350794 350830	L. U. B-263— B 164088 164102 234898 235007 251132 251133 B 309386 405074 405082	L. U. 265— 172559 172562 252002 252024	L. U. B-266— B 261001 261103 B 262296 262500 B 349990 349919 B 772193 772221	L. U. 268— 180033 180067 261949 261954	L. U. 269— 619727 619774
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MONKEY FEET

One day two Oconomowoc, Wis., linemen, Lester Bartlett, known to the line gang as "Wildcat," and Art Steffan, were sent to the west side of town to change a pair of old house drops. When the Wildcat went up the pole, a boy about eight years old came from the yard and watched every move the Wildcat made, following from one side to the other. Finally he yelled,

"Hey, you up there, what the heck kind of feet have you got, anyway?"

FRANK S. CHATFIELD,
L. U. No. 494.

Some people who are unfamiliar with Wisconsin may doubt that there is a city with such a name as Oconomowoc, but there is, and the way it got its name is an interesting legend which may be unfamiliar to many, including the Oconomowoc Brothers. (We'd like to get their reaction!)

LEGEND OF THE PRAIRIE

Many years ago when the Indians and buffalo roamed the prairies, there was an Indian village on the site now occupied by the city of Oconomowoc. One winter the Great Spirit caused a terrible blizzard to blow. In the midst of the storm a message went round that a little child, the son of the chief, had wandered from the camp.

The whole village went out to search. All night long, carrying pine knot torches, they hunted in the snow. Finally at dawn someone accidentally stumbled on the half-frozen little form buried under a snowdrift. Quickly they dug him out, tenderly they chafed his limbs.

"How is it with you, little brother?" they asked.

To which the little Indian child made reply,

"Ah kin' numb. Ah cannun walk."

And this is how the city of Oconomowoc got its name.

MY CHERISHED POSSESSION

While cannons roar, and nations make war
In a world so filled with greed,
I, an American, go about my work
And fill my daily need.

Our nation prepares to defend herself,
And the people are unafraid,
For theirs is the path of freedom
And they will not be dismayed.

And as the nation calls for help
I note that many men
Are willing but unable
Their nation to defend.

And I, a humble workman,
Am proud of my daily work,
And if my country calls me
My duty I will not shirk;

For there will always be a place for me
In this world of power and light,
For keeping these mighty forces moving
Will be more than half the fight.

And though the sands of life may shift,
I smile, my strength will meet any chore,
It lies in a little white card that says
"A member of Local No. 134."

MASON,
L. U. No. 134, Chicago.



WRONG WAY AGAIN

About a year ago we told a little story of how Brother "Lem" Kelly, of Local No. B-86, was going through Canada headed for Niagara Falls and wound up outside of Toronto, and from then on he was nicknamed "Wrong Way" Kelly.

Recently Brother Kelly lived up to his name once more.

He was working on Fort Belvoir, about 14 miles south of Alexandria, Va., or in other words, about 24 miles to the south of his apartment in Washington, D. C.

While returning from a Sunday afternoon drive to Baltimore he experienced a little car trouble so he stopped, or rather the car "laid down on him" in Hyattsville, Md., a town immediately adjoining Washington on the east. He went to a garage and the mechanic told him that he would have to leave the car there and get it the next day.

While in the garage "Wrong Way" noticed a chap who was mud from his shoes up to his knees and his car had the usual tell tale marks (plastered with mud) also of being around an army cantonment during construction, so Kelly said, "You must work in the camp?" The chap said, "I do. Where are you working?" Kelly said, "I'm working at the camp, too." After finding out that Kelly lived nearby him in Washington, the chap said, "If you haven't any way of getting to work tomorrow, you can ride with me."

So everything was "all set." The fellow took Kelly home. In the morning, bright and early (that means 6 a. m.), the chap was in front of Kelly's apartment.

They left for the job and it seemed to Kelly that he was going by a different route but he only shrugged his shoulders and thought to himself, "This fellow lives here and knows his way around better than I, so maybe I'll learn a new way to the job."

After driving for a half hour and not seeing any familiar scenery, Kelly started to get nervous but said nothing until about 15 minutes later he saw a sign which said, "Baltimore 20 miles."

"Whoa," said Kelly, "Stop the car! What camp do you work at?" (This to the accommodating chap.) "Why, Camp Meade, the same as you." "Let me out of here," said Kelly, "I'm working at Fort Belvoir, over in Virginia!"

All who are familiar with the territory mentioned will know at a glance that "Wrong Way" Kelly was about 20 miles east of Washington on the road to Annapolis, instead of heading in a southerly direction over in Virginia.

CARLETON MEADE,
L. U. No. B-86.



TOOL-SHANTY TALES

Puncture-proof Tread

When Bill Williams retires, not many months hence, he plans to return to the Missouri Ozarks where he was raised. So, when Bill gets his hip-pockets comfortably disposed on an empty nailkeg, you're likely to hear tales of the hardy hill folks.

"The only time we kids wore shoes," reminisces Bill, "was when we went to church on Sundays. And the Martin family, our nearest neighbors, never went to church. One day me and Chet Martin started for the blackberry patch over on Turkey Ridge. We hadn't gone far when a big rattlesnake, right in front of Chet, raised his ugly head and began buzzing. Chet stuck out the flat of his foot and the snake struck it kersmack, and then fell back, dead. We picked up the rattler and found he'd broken his neck on Chet's heel!"

Where the Heart Is

A number of years ago, Bill Williams and a lineman friend were standing on a street in St. Louis, when they spied "Doc" Keatley approaching. Doc was an old timer who divided his time about equally between line-work and fishing.

Said Bill's friend, "Bet you five bucks Doc will say something about fishing in his first 25 words."

"You're on," said Bill, "provided I begin the conversation."

"Hi'ye, Doc," greeted Bill. "Where you been working?"

"For a light company, in a little town down in the sticks," replied the old hiker. "The lines was overloaded and strips of insulation hung off the wires like staging on a trot-line."

Bill silently paid the five.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

Letfy hopes we havn't missed him. (But we have!) Seems he went for a walk in the woods and got caught in a bear trap. He's been all this time convincing the authorities that they shouldn't keep him behind the bars—in the zoo.

"MAKE IT SHORT AND SNAPPY"

Whene'er the local meeting night
Rolls 'round, we gather with delight;
In one unventilated room,
And listen, in the smoky gloom,
For long hours, with un-bated breath,
And thoughts of means of sudden death,
To members present who *must* prate,
And speak, and gesture, and orate,
And talk too much.

The members (so it seems to me)
Who stand high in majority,
Would like to get the business done;
But, when one member stands alone,
Who rocks upon his toes and heels,
And gazes ceilingward, and spiels,
He is, of course, a vital link,
But a wee bit selfish, don't you think,
To talk so much?

And, Brother, here's a simple test;
If, when you rise and fill your chest
To air your viewpoint right out loud,
A murmur passes through the crowd
—you talk too much.

LEFTY VAUGHN,
Local No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.

THE next task of the government in its drive for total defense is to tap the grass-root reservoirs of public sentiment, and this means building organizations from Washington down into the communities and farms of this great nation.