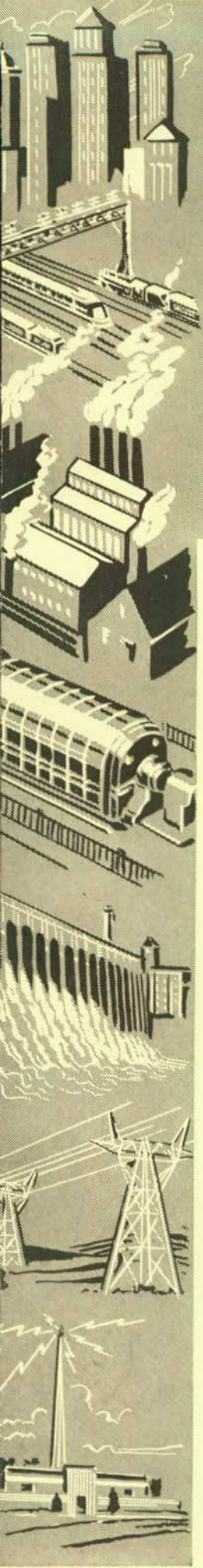


THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



NATIONAL
APPRENTICESHIP
STANDARDS

Management and Fascism

←PEU→ 44

VOL. XL



WASHINGTON, D. C. SEPTEMBER, 1941



NO. 9

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA





THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

News

Social Art

Education

Technical

Pictures poetry

Labor Trends

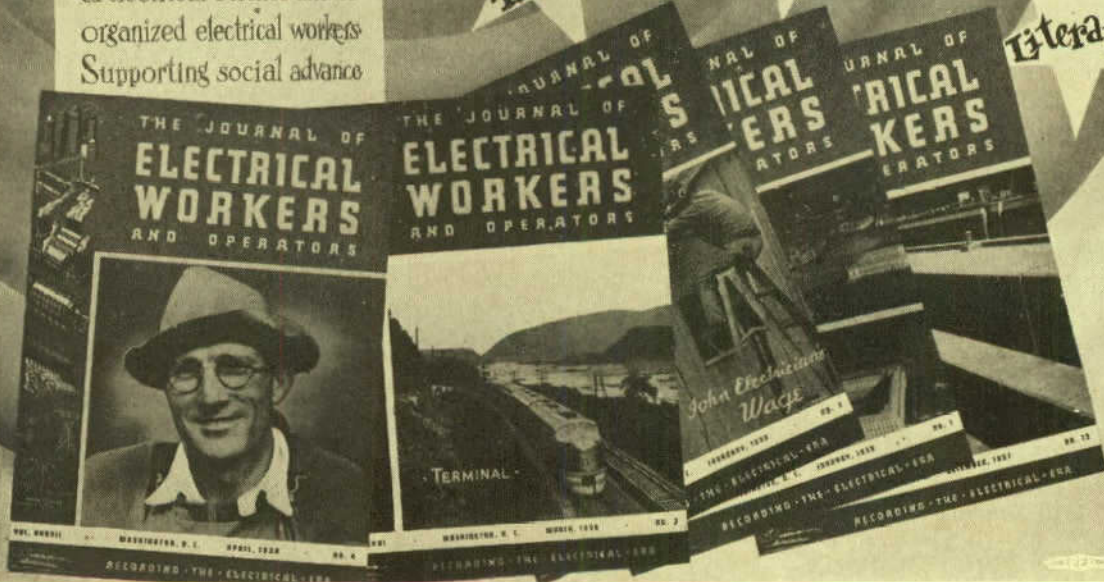
Statistics

Editorial opinion

Literature

Outstanding labor magazine read by workers, students, employers and engineers in all branches of the Electrical Industry.

Chronicling the progress of electrical science and of organized electrical workers. Supporting social advance.



Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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

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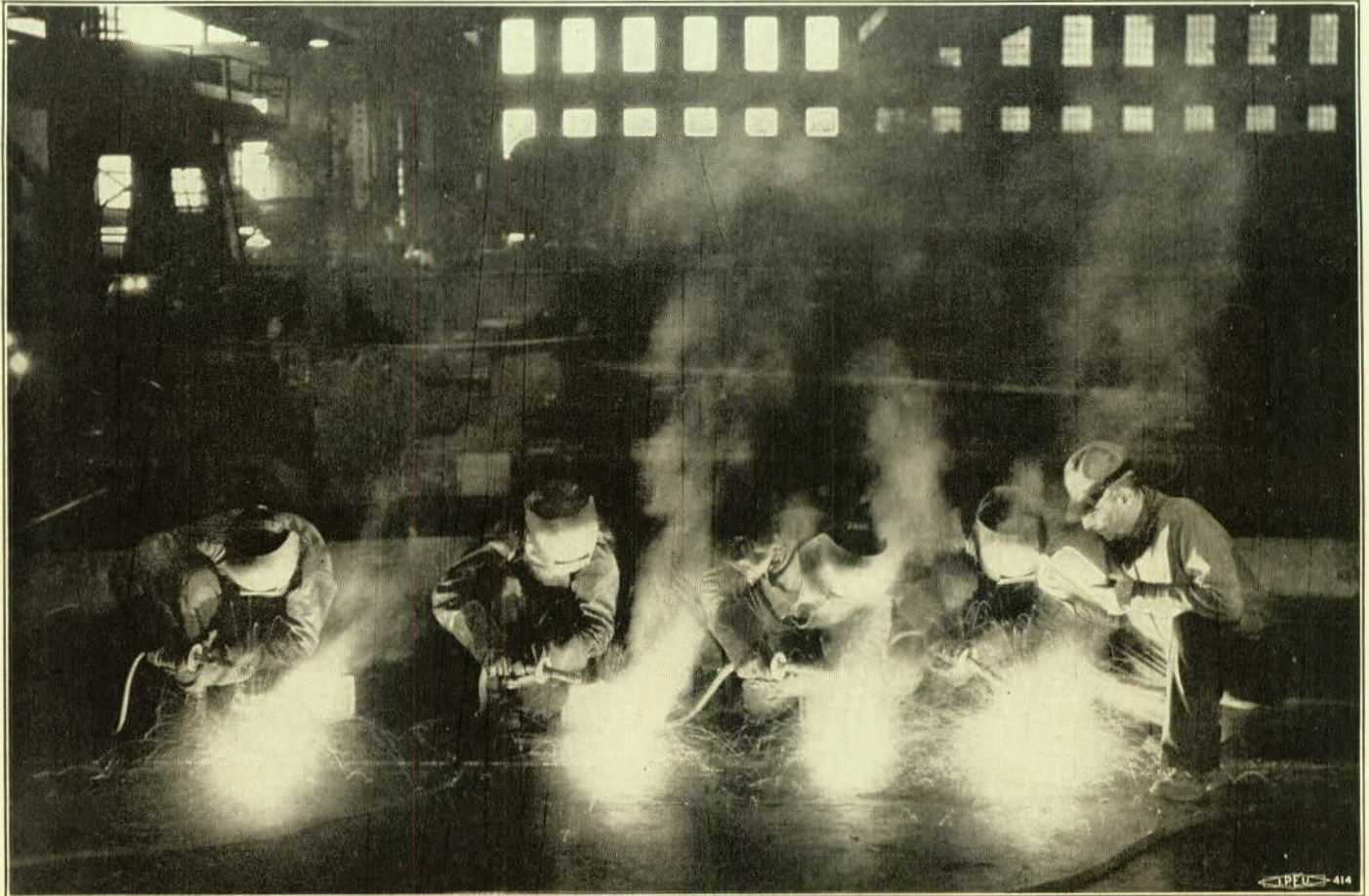
Magazine

CHAT

September brings Labor Day—labor's great holiday, an occasion of celebrating and remembering. It brings, too, a grist of special publications recounting the year's activity of state federations, central labor unions and other labor groups. This year's group of publications are unusually attractive, with careful editing and utilization of the best types of printing and illustration. Labor can well use the power of the printed word, the candid photography, and the artist's pencil to depict those inner aspirations of labor which are too often obscure.

Labor Day in 1941 comes with renewed meaning. It is essentially an American day. It grows out of the American way of life. It has been repeatedly contrasted to May Day, used by revolutionary unions to demonstrate the power of labor to destroy. The American Labor Day has been used by American unions to demonstrate the power of labor to build, to cooperate and to take part in all community activity.

Labor Day in 1941 means re-dedication to the American way of life. It is a triumphant symbol of cooperation as distinguished from class-struggle. It means that the American workers are aware of issues involved in the present world struggle as between autocracy and democracy. It means that the American workers have once again placed themselves on the side of the constructive forces of the community, on the side of civic virtue, on the side of cooperation.



ELECTRIC WELDERS

Indicative of the volatile character of invisible force, electricity, is the rotating electrical welding tool, passing from craft to craft.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



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NO. 9

APPRENTICE STANDARDS *for Electrical Construction*

FOREWORD

IN harmony with the general policy of cooperation which prevails in the electrical construction industry, these National Apprenticeship Standards are the product of the action of a National Joint Committee drawn from union and employer representatives. Consultation with government representatives has been frequent. These standards are the outgrowth of long years of experience in the field. They utilize also the best of the standards accumulated in local districts, where more than 50 joint committees have been at work. Those standards are projected against a background of the electrical industry and the electrical trade, and they seek to correlate the customs and traditions of the industry and the trade which condition apprenticeship standards.

These National Apprenticeship Standards are guides for the use of local unions and local contractor associations. It is expected that they will not only serve to guide, but will also stimulate formation of local joint committees in order that a nation-wide apprenticeship system will rapidly materialize. The aim, of course, is to produce thousands of electrical apprentices destined to become uniformly competent journeymen craftsmen. These standards should likewise create pride in the electrical industry and the electrical craft.

NATIONAL JOINT COMMITTEE APPRENTICESHIP STANDARDS FOR THE ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

I.

THE ELECTRICAL ART

Scope of Industry. Apprenticeship standards depend upon the character of the industry in which the apprentice works. The electrical construction industry is a part of a wide-flung industry of rapidly expanding character. Apprenticeship standards, machinery and practice are definitely developed in the electrical construction industry, and it is regarded

Full text of joint committee's report to be published later by U. S. Department of Labor

that the electrical construction industry serves as a recruiting station for apprentices in electric generation, maintenance, radio broadcasting, electrical manufacturing, electrical transportation, electrical communication and other branches of this important and widespread activity. To serve in any branch of this varied industry, the craftsman must have basic knowledge of every other branch. The industry is organized on what has come to be called a horizontal basis; that is, an industry follows the product, namely, electricity and its derivatives, wherever it leads. The electrical industry is a national industry. The art of handling electricity is regarded as being all one piece, that is, fundamentals are uniform and are basic to all branches of the industry. In view of the fact that the electrical industry is national and tends to standardize its products, however varied, on any basis other than geographical, standards of apprenticeship may be and should be uniform not only in all branches but in every geographical location.

II.

CHARACTER OF THE ELECTRICAL TRADE

The Art of Installation. Apprenticeship standards depend secondarily upon the character of the electrical trade which exists to serve the electrical industry. The electrical trade is as various and complex as is the electrical industry. It recognizes seven principal divisions of activity, namely, outside electrical workers, inside electrical workers, voice, sound, vision, transmission and transference electrical workers, railroad and marine electrical workers, manufacturing electrical workers, and the miscellaneous electrical workers.

Outside electrical workers include those men responsible for the installa-

tion, operation and maintenance of the electrical equipment necessary for the generation and transmission of electricity from the central power station to the consumer's premises. They also install, operate and maintain electrical equipment used in conjunction with the operation of electrical transportation systems, police and fire alarm systems and street and highway illumination.

The inside electrical workers include those men who install, operate, and maintain all of the electrical equipment necessary to the operation of the various systems of lighting, heating, cooling, communication and signaling in all classes of building. This group also includes bridge operators, crane operators and marine electrical workers.

Voice, sound, vision, transmission and transference electrical workers are men qualified to install, operate and maintain all equipment which utilizes the application of electricity in the transmission and transference of voice, sound or vision by means of metallic conductors, or radiated electromagnetic waves in air.

Railroad electrical workers install, operate and maintain all of the electrical equipment involved in the operation of our present systems of rail transportation. The work is so diversified that the electrical departments of some roads employ 15 different types of electrical mechanics who specialize in a particular branch of electrical work.

The electrical production mechanics are those men who are employed in the shops and factories of the country. They manufacture, build and assemble the modern electrical equipment of today.

Character of the Electrical Trade. The electrical trade, unlike some trades, is mechanical, technical and professional. It must draw men who have a natural aptitude in using tools and it must at the same time attract men who are gifted enough to master the intricacies of electrical science. Training must be given in the intelligent selecting and handling of measuring rules and scales; saws, drills and taps for various purposes and metals; and ropes and blocks; and a practical knowledge of the application of levers, gears and pulleys, along with the ability to efficiently rig for hoisting and erecting equipment and materials. Moreover, mathematics, as in most crafts and professions, is basic to full mastery. Too frequently, the electrical trade is regarded merely as a mechanical art, whereas it is a combination of the mechanical, technical and professional, for it shades in at the top to the work of the electrical engineer. The men are classified as electricians and supervising electri-



WILLIAM F. PATTERSON,
Federal Committee on Apprenticeship

cians. The supervising electrician is a registered electrician and he is qualified to interpret electrical rules contained in the national and local electrical codes, governing the safe and proper installation of electrical equipment. The scope of his work requires him to have some knowledge of electrical engineering. Indeed, organization of the electrical construction industry is based upon the character of the electrical trade; that is, with electrical mechanics at the base, mechanics professional, or supervising electricians, within the journeymen ranks, and with electrical engineers or technicians as entrepreneurs or contractors.

Because the proper handling of electricity is regarded by city councils, legislatures and courts as touched with public significance, there is a clear line of relationship between the electrical trade, the art of installation and the public welfare. The continuous operation of electrical equipment, the prevention of fires and the protection of human life are regarded as functions of electrical workers whether they be electrical mechanics, mechanics professional, supervising electricians, or contractors. Electrical science is constantly changing and expanding. This, in turn, conditions the electrical arts. The electrical industry has moved from nothing to the third largest industry in one generation. This means that sound mechanical training must be given early to the apprentices; that this must be supplemented by a certain amount of theoretical instruction in electricity, and that some provision must be made for training and re-training in an expanding science. Post-graduate courses are desirable that journeymen may keep pace with this changing science. As viewed by the electrical construction industry, general training should and does precede specialization on the part of the appren-

tics or the journeymen. The standard here involved is not unlike that obtaining in the academic world where a liberal arts education must precede specialization in the professions. Moreover, it is generally conceded that training of mechanics must be done upon the job and all arts must be learned by doing. Only a minor part of the time of learning the electrical trade is spent in technical classes.

The electrical trade presents evidence of a high degree of responsibility on the part of trained craftsmen. Some of these are:

(1) Every job presents variations and individual problems which demand decision by the journeyman for their practical and successful solution. Generally an electrical craftsman works there and must take responsibility for the particular segment of the job.

(2) Journeymen on many jobs have opportunity of dealing with customers. The personal conduct of the craftsman conditions future advancement of the trade and industry.

(3) A workmanly job is inclusive of the aesthetic. Slovenly work with no regard for the neat and sightly is generally poor work, from the craft point of view. Shapely work is generally sound and safe work.

(4) The mechanic has responsibility for the interconnection and construction of a complex electrical system. Adequate performance of his task is necessary to make this system work adequately. Generally speaking, in the electrical industry mechanics, professional and supervising electricians, operate under the supervision of city and state inspectors, which demands and assures a high standard of workmanship.

(5) All craftsmen must have a working knowledge of municipal, state and national electrical codes and the codes of practice within the industry.

III.

MACHINERY OF TRAINING

Machinery of Education. The machinery of apprenticeship already in widespread use is conditioned by the scope and character of the electrical industry and the nature of the electrical trade.

Because of the trade's approach to the professional level, experience has proved that a combination of practical and theoretical instruction must be provided apprentices. Experience has also shown that a planned system of apprenticeship which will cover every apprentice employed in the electrical trade in a community must be set up. This system is developed by a joint committee of equal representation from the electrical contractors and from the electrical workers. It contains the standards governing the employment and training of electrical apprentices and the method through which the system is to be administered. The apprenticeship system is then approved by the interested organizations and is placed into operation.

For many years a number of highly successful apprenticeship systems built on those lines have been in operation. All,

whether set down in writing or not, follow a consistent pattern.

In recent years great stimulus has been given to the setting up of apprenticeship systems in all trades by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor and State Apprenticeship Councils recognized by that committee. The national organizations of electrical contractors and electrical workers have encouraged local affiliated organizations to cooperate with the federal committee and from the experience of these local groups these national standards have been built.

IV.

STANDARDS

Definition of Electrical Apprentice. The term apprentice as used shall mean a person at least 18 years of age who preferably has a high school education or its equivalent, who is covered by a written agreement with the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee recognized by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, and by an approved supplementary agreement with an employer providing for not less than 8,000 hours of reasonably continuous employment for such person, and for his participation in an approved schedule of work experience through employment, supplemented by at least 144 hours per year of related classroom instruction.

Terms of Apprenticeship Instruction. It shall be regarded that 8,000 hours of work and classroom experience measured by periodic lay-offs in the electrical construction industry will give the equivalent of five years' training, and it shall be recommended that it take five years of training to produce a well-rounded journeyman.

Probationary Period. All apprentices employed in accordance with these standards shall be given a probationary period not exceeding 500 hours. During this probationary period annulment of the apprenticeship agreement may be made by the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee on request of either party without the formality of a hearing.

Qualifications for Apprenticeship Applicants. Candidates for electrical apprenticeship not hitherto connected with the trade must be between the ages of 18 and 24 years. The following information shall be submitted to the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee by each apprentice applicant:

- (a) Birth certificate.
- (b) Transcript of school courses and grades.
- (c) Record of physical examination.

"Post Graduate" Training. It is strongly recommended that provision be made under the guidance of the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee for keeping abreast of the expanding electrical science. The educational process for the apprentice should be viewed as continuous not only through his formal training but after he becomes an accepted journeyman. In some cases this is done through post graduate societies which give short

courses in special subjects as they appear in the field.

Apprentice Wages. Apprentices shall be employed on a stipulated wage basis. The first year's wage should be low, but not less than 25 per cent of the journeyman's wage. Toward the second half of the second year the apprentice should move into the category of the actual wage earner. Wages in the third and fourth year should be high, and the wage for the whole period should average at least 50 per cent of the journeyman's wage.

The Ratio of Apprentices to Journeymen. The ratio of apprentices to journeymen varies but should be determined by collective bargaining.

Trained Instructors. All related classes for apprentices should be conducted by trained instructors, cognizant of good educational technique as well as being thoroughly grounded in mechanics and electrical science.

Periodical Examination. Examination of apprentices shall be given before each period of advancement and at such time as determined by the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Apprentice Agreement. The apprentice shall be required to sign an agreement or contract with the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee. A supplementary contract shall be signed as between apprentice and employer to whom the apprentice is assigned by the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Identification of Apprentices. Each apprentice after signing his contract shall be furnished with an identification card signed by the secretary of the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee. The card shall show the apprentice's name, address and date of birth, the date of the beginning of the apprenticeship, the name of the employer to whom the apprentice is assigned, the record of the apprentice's school attendance, and the signature of the apprentice.

Composition of the Electrical Apprenticeship Committees. The Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee shall be composed equally of three or more members representing employers and three or more members representing employees. Members of the apprenticeship committee shall be selected by the groups they represent. The term of office shall be three years, the term of one employer and one journeyman to expire each year, vacancies to be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made. The committee shall select from its members a chairman and a secretary who retain voting privileges. The committee shall meet once a month or on call of the chairman. Consultants such as those from the Federal Apprenticeship Committee, the U. S. Employment Service, the Vocational Education Bureau, and engineers from corporations may be permitted to sit upon the joint committees, but not vote.

Duties of the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

(a) To determine the need for apprentices in the locality, and shop facilities



Courtesy Utah Power and Light Co.

A journeyman lineman from the crews of Utah Power and Light Co. follows the line across lovely and beautiful mountain trails.

available for the necessary experience on the job.

(b) To establish minimum standards of education and experience required of apprentices.

(c) To determine the adequacy of an employer to give training.

(d) To see that apprentices are under agreement. (Appended is a sample form of agreement and supplementary agreement between an employer and the apprentice.*) Where it is impossible for one employer to provide the diversity of experience necessary to give the apprentice all-around instruction in the branches of the trade, or where the employer's business is of such a character as not to provide continuous employment over the entire period of apprenticeship, the committee shall transfer the apprentice to another employer, and the supplementary employer's agreement shall be likewise transferred. This agreement does

* This form will appear in the final published copy.

not obligate the committee to actually employ the apprentice, but it stipulates that it shall use its best endeavors to keep the apprentice continuously employed and adequately instructed.

(e) To determine the quality and quantity of experience on the job which the apprentice must have and be responsible for his obtaining it.

(f) To hear and adjust all complaints of violation of apprentice agreements.

(g) To arrange tests for determining the apprentice's progress in manipulative skill and technical knowledge.

(h) To maintain a record of each apprentice, showing his education, experience, and progress in learning the trade.

(i) To recommend when the apprentice is sufficiently prepared to be eligible for taking the journeyman electrician's examination.

(j) To make an annual report covering the work of the committee to the respective employer and employee group.

(k) To be responsible in general for the successful operation of the appren-



READING BLUEPRINTS

ticeship standards of the electrical trade in the given community. Performing the duties listed above; by cooperating with public and private agencies which can be of assistance; by obtaining publicity, in order to develop the support and interest of the public in the apprenticeship standards; by keeping in constant touch with all parties concerned—apprentices, employers, and journeymen.

(l) To request the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship or a State Apprenticeship Council recognized by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship to register each apprenticeship agreement.

(m) To notify the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship or the State Apprenticeship Council of all terminations or cancellations of apprenticeship agreements.

(n) To recommend that each apprentice be issued a certificate of completion after the apprentice has completed the examination by the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Rotation of Employment. It shall be the duty and responsibility of the Local Joint Committee to provide, insofar as possible, continuous employment to all apprentices. This may necessitate the transfer of apprentices from one employer to another.

Hours of Work for Apprentices. Hours of work shall be governed by agreement but not to exceed five days of eight hours each which shall constitute a week's work for apprentices. Under stipulated conditions apprentices may be permitted to work overtime.

Adjusting Differences. In case of dissatisfaction between the employer and

the apprentice, either party has the right and privilege of appealing to the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee for such action and adjustment of such matters as come within these standards.

Compliance with Apprenticeship Standards. Every apprentice shall be given the opportunity to read the standards under which he is employed. The local standards shall be made a part of the apprenticeship agreement.

Panels of Candidates for Apprenticeship. It is strongly recommended that panels of apprentices or candidates for apprenticeship be set up by the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee and that the Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee shall have the right of selection of apprentices from these panels. All agreements signed by electrical contractors and electrical employees shall provide for local apprenticeship training in terms of these National Standards on Apprenticeship Training for the Electrical Construction industry.

V.

CONTENT OF TRAINING

The following material is presented as a recommended outline of training a union apprentice should receive supplementary to that acquired by employment: It is intended as minimum or basic rather than maximum in scope.

Apprentice training should always be considered the training of an individual, planned to meet his needs and develop his potentialities toward the desired objective.

Suggested Content:

Signal Wiring. Simple call-bell, return-call, burglar-alarm, fire-alarm, elevator, apartment house, intercommunicating phones, and nurse-call circuits using all types of push buttons and equipment such as relays, drops, annunciators, etc.

Lighting. Fundamental lighting circuits, based upon the different kinds of switch control, should first be taught with open work and then repeated and varied with a sufficient number of jobs on each "wiring method" (as listed in the chapter of that name in the National Electrical Code) to familiarize with the fittings and working of that material method.

Fixture Work. Appropriate assembling, wiring and hanging of fixtures to be included with the wiring.

Joining of Wires. To include, at the appropriate stage of the course, the making of splices and taps and the use of various types of connectors.

Wiring for Power. Arrangement of conduit, fittings, boxes, etc., for the connection of equipment such as starters, compensators, remote-control buttons, etc. Heavy equipment to be set in place by students. (Preferable, but not essential.) Permanent mounting of a few sets suggested.

Rope Work. Confine to tying and splicing used in electrical rigging and cable pulling. Tying: square (reef) bowline, clove hitch, girth hitch, barrel hitch, half hitch, single and double bend, bowline-on-a-bight. Splicing: Eye-splice, back-splice, short-splice.

Proper Use and Care of Tools. Demonstration and practice in the proper technique of using hand and power tools with personal safety, and with regard to the cost and life of equipment. Distributors often are glad to demonstrate newly developed tools.

Appliance Repair. Diagnosis and repair of trouble on common appliances supplied by student or teacher. To include commutator cleaning and turning.

RELATED METAL WORK

To acquaint the apprentice with metal working tools and machinery which he may be called upon to use in the electrical field.

Suggested Contents:

Power Machines. Use of engine lathe, drill press, grinder, electric drill, power hacksaw, bending machines, and threading machines.

Hand Tools and Processes. Drilling and tapping, bolt threading, making typical brackets and hangers, light welding and cutting, folding a box, laying out and cutting holes for conduit with various types of hole cutters and reamers, chipping and filing, sharpening of drills and chisels, bending and flattening heated wrought iron, screw threads, screw gauges, use of micrometer and caliper, etc.

THEORY

To develop an electrical background by which an apprentice will understand

(Continued on page 486)

Management and Fascism

By the Observer

Recently I have been reading a book entitled "The Managerial Revolution." The book is written by a little-known New York professor named James Burnham. It is a carefully prepared academic document with little or no reference to the realities of American life. The argument is a well-known argument. It is based upon the current fallacy that the world is evolving out of one kind of national organization into another. First, we had the primitive form of society, then we had the feudalistic form, then the capitalistic form, and now we are moving into what Mr. Burnham describes as the managerial form of organization. This book is vitiated by the theory of evolution made popular by Karl Marx, the totalitarian propagandists, and Adolph Hitler. Mr. Burnham goes so far as to say that in the present world struggle, totalitarianism is not the issue.

* * *

Here are some quotations from Mr. Burnham's book:

"In contemplating an economic organization of society through state ownership of the major instruments of production, other writers have sometimes referred to it as 'state capitalism' or 'state socialism'. I certainly wish at all costs to avoid disputes over words. Though I call it the 'managerial economy' of 'managerial society' I am perfectly willing to substitute any terms whatever, so long as there can be a common understanding of what is being talked about. However, as I wish now to show, the terms 'state capitalism' and 'state socialism' (it is ironic that both are used) are misleading in the extreme."

* * *

"Put it this way: The capitalists, as a class, base their power and privilege, their social dominion, on their control (ownership) of 'private enterprise,' which alone is capitalist enterprise proper, since in it alone do we find the characteristic capitalist social and economic relations. So long as government enters, either not at all or comparatively little, into the economy, and at the same time is either tolerant toward or the active defender of capitalist relations, the social rule of the capitalists and the continuance of capitalist society is assured and often immensely aided by government. Even when government takes over substantial but still minor percentages of the economy (either through outright ownership or growing but not complete control), the social rule of the capitalists can be continued, and government can still act primarily to their benefit. The capitalists will not benefit *directly* from governmental enterprise. But, having private enterprise as a base for leverage, governmental enterprise can be *indirectly* manipulated to benefit private enterprise and thus the capitalists."

* * *

"The system of managerial economy might be called a type of 'corporate exploitation' as opposed to the 'private exploitation' of capitalism. It is by virtue of its functional status that the managing

group exploits the rest of society. There are, as I have mentioned, partial analogies in other cultures, for example certain cultures where a priest-group has been the ruling class. In some of these cultures, it was the corporate body of priests, acting as a group, which held social dominion; rights of rule were not recognized as attaching to the individual as such. (To a certain extent, the analogy would even hold for the medieval Church.) Qualifications for membership in the ruling priest-group were of diverse kinds: sometimes blood relationship, but often abilities of various sorts such as supposed supernatural abilities as marked by visions, trances, or other abnormalities. Naturally, the existing priest-group was able to control to a considerable extent the personnel of its recruited membership, since the priest-group had the reins of wealth, power and education in its hands."

* * *

Mr. Burnham has merely taken the whole Marxist argument and dressed it up by the use of the single word, managerial. There is nothing new in his book and it is wholly without reference to reality. It is certainly true that a nation may modify the capitalistic system without going into complete state ownership. Mr. Burnham does not consider this middle road. Mr. Burnham does not consider the forces in American life which are certainly opposed to nationalization on a total scale. In the United States, business is opposed to such nationalization. The American Federation of Labor is opposed to such nationalization. The middle class is opposed to such nationalization, and yet Mr. Burnham maintains that this eventuality is inevitable. It is apparent that if complete nationalization comes about in the United States, it will be only by some group seizing unconstitutional power and perhaps this is what Mr. Burnham is urging under the guise of writing an objective, academic work.

* * *

It is also a debasement of the term, managerial, to use it as Mr. Burnham uses it. Strictly speaking, in a totalitarian country you can not have management inasmuch as management implies the utilization of scientific knowledge to secure maximum production. Fundamental principles and laws have been formulated and have received general acceptance. As an art, management has developed mechanism, systems and methods which have received general approval and adoption. There is now a body of classified management knowledge capable of general application and widespread uses. Management has developed out of democratic procedures. Strictly, in fascism and in totalitarianism there is no such thing as management. The control of the labor force is entirely by subterfuge, indirection, propaganda, clandestine thuggery and other digressive means. It is, therefore, a debasement of the word, management, to speak of it as an adjunct to totalitarian revolution. Mr. Burnham's book is a confused document of little or no meaning or worth for this troubled day.

CLOSED SHOP *Does* *Not Impede* DEFENSE

By LEO M. CHERNE, in Nation's Business

Leo M. Cherne, executive secretary of the Research Institute of America, is an authority on defense and morale. In the Nation's Business for July, he analyzes problems, including the labor problem.

Business
expert frankly faces labor
problem

LET us now assume that we have the raw materials required for our defense article, the plant has been tooled and equipped and the machinery is ready. Production cannot yet proceed. There is the need for the third of the factors in the economic pattern of production—labor.

The importance of labor cannot be minimized. In the World War, according to figures published by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, for every 13 men in the armed forces there were 87 workers producing the things needed to maintain those forces and the civilian needs of the nation. Winston Churchill, in January, 1941, reminded the House of Commons of the vital part being played by British Labor when he declared that it would be necessary for the army and air corps to "comb their tails in order to magnify their teeth in order to reduce their demands on the manpower market during the coming stringent months, so that we shall be able to man the new factories and shipyards and till the new fields . . . while our army is growing every week in power, strength, efficiency, and equipment, and a decided expansion is in progress, it is the munitions factories and agriculture, rather than the fighting services which will in the next five or six months make the chief demand for manpower on the public."

In our short defense history, despite the abnormal number of unemployed, we have already experienced a shortage of trained men in certain essential fields. Several essential industries had already begun to develop a shortage of skilled labor as long ago as the spring of 1937, when the industrial index was approaching normal. This was true especially in the machine tool and metal working industries. According to various estimates, the number of skilled workers in the United States has been reduced by from 13 to 20 per cent during the depression period.

DEMAND SKILLED WORKERS

In December, 1940, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt declared: "Scarcity of machinists, tool and die makers, skilled metal workers and aircraft and shipbuilding craftsmen and a general tightening of the labor market with a supply of available workers in a number of the skilled defense occupations

almost exhausted in some localities was reported. . . . Even in the semi-skilled and unskilled occupations the usual large excess of applicants over jobs is rapidly being reduced. . . . Many manufacturers indicated they would operate additional shifts if qualified skilled personnel was available. . . . With more and more defense contracts reaching the production stage . . . manufacturing centers have reached a stage of activity unequalled since 1929. Non-industrial areas . . . also reported unusual activity as the result of government construction of military camps and airports."

As the business pace is speeded further, these shortages become intensified.

LABOR'S DIFFICULT POSITION

To establish labor controls the relations between industry and labor must be stabilized. Machinery must be established for the avoidance of strikes and labor disputes. A steady labor supply must be assured and the haphazard migration of workers from industry to industry must be reduced. Vocational training must be organized to provide the men needed for jobs that call for special skills. Efforts must be made to avoid depletion of essential manpower by conscription of men into the armed forces. The expansion of war industries creates an intensified need for management personnel. Unemployment must still be handled. Wage rates must not be permitted to skyrocket; they must be kept in definite relationship to the price level.

This involves wage stabilization, price or cost of living control, and the establishment of a sound relationship between the two.

The basic problem in the field of labor flows from the fact that labor will have to pay two prices: First, it must provide almost completely the bulk of manpower under the draft law, since the bulk of the country is actually labor in field or factory. Second, it must not, in the exercise of either whim or dire need, impede the flow of production needed for the successful equipping of our defense machinery.

Under our form of government no matter how "one-man" the control, how drastic the regulation, the concessions which will be compelled from the various sections of our economic society must be bought. Thus, if labor is to agree to

absolute non-stoppage of essential productive activity, it will demand, and must receive, the following assurances:

1. That industry will not be permitted to profiteer at the cost of the civilian population—that means war-profits control over industry.

2. That industry will not be permitted unreasonably to increase the cost of living beyond labor's reach—that means price control.

3. That labor will have the opportunity to earn its just share of any legitimate profits which a preparedness program brings to industry—that means the continuance of the right of collective bargaining and the assurance that the legitimate demands requested in collective bargaining will be enforced by the government in place of enforcement by strikes.

WILL INDUSTRY PAY?

Now we begin to see how the pieces fit together. If labor is to pay its price, it demands three guarantees which in turn are prices to be paid by industry. Will industry pay these prices? Will it submit to profit control, price control, and collective bargaining? The answer is "Yes" if in turn it receives assurances—assurances that labor will not be permitted arbitrarily or unreasonably to make demands for wage increases which have no relationship to the profits of industry or the cost of living and that labor will not be permitted under any circumstances to stop production in essential enterprises.

Industry wants to be sure that it can get adequate power, fuel, and the necessary raw materials which go into the construction of an essential commodity. It has to know that any war profits taxation will not only leave business with a profit but leave it with a cushion on which to fall during post-war adjustment. Industry must be fairly certain of the necessary labor, skilled and unskilled, despite the draft; it must be confident of its ability to retain those of its key men who are vitally necessary to its activity.

The government must be reasonable in its determination of what is essential enterprise and what is not essential for national defense and it must keep business informed promptly of the ways in which it can best adjust itself and alter its activity to avoid complete shut-down and the resultant impossibility of resumption when the emergency is ended.

If any accurate appraisal is to be made of the labor problem in the defense economy, it is important to examine the problem of strikes in defense industry and the position played in this problem by the National Labor Relations Act. To do so, we must free ourselves as completely as possible from the atmosphere of charge and counter-charge, emotion and criticism which has clouded this same issue in the past three years. The law now on the federal statute books, the National Labor Relations Act, can in time of war be permitted to remain in substantial effect without doing serious damage to the control of labor. In fact, the law can serve one of the functions

of defense. Within the past 50 years nearly a dozen presidential commissions appointed by both Democratic and Republican incumbents in the White House and in Congress have investigated labor. These commissions have reached one uniform conclusion—the economic and national desirability of collective bargaining if uninterrupted production is to be achieved.

CLOSED SHOP NO HINDRANCE

The existence of uncontested collective bargaining and almost a complete closed-shop in England today is not impeding the rearmament program. As a matter of fact, the most recent recorded statistics of strikes in England indicate that, in February, 1941, only 23,000 manpower days were lost as a result of industrial disputes, as contrasted with 168,000 in February, 1940, a total which incidentally is higher than the monthly average of 110,000 days lost during the peacetime months of 1938 and 1939.

When the problem is analyzed, it is discovered that the war difficulty stems from the threat of strike rather than from the existence of collective bargaining.

It is probably politically impossible to enact a statute to end the right to strike during war. But it is possible to enact a collateral statute to the National Labor Relations Act which will, in effect, insure that there will be no strikes in essential industries during the defense emergency. While such a statute would either eliminate strikes completely in defense industries or make it extremely difficult for them to occur—lengthy notices, mediation, and arbitration procedure—almost full labor freedom would still continue to exist in industry unrelated to defense.

Here is where the National Labor Relations Act comes into play. The previously outlined procedure which, in effect, prevents strikes in essential industries would not affect other industries. Non-defense industries would still come under the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board as they do today. Employees in such industries would still be free to strike as they are today. These are normal economic conflicts in a free society and hold no serious dangers when they affect non-essential industries only.

In essential industries, if labor has in effect lost its right to strike it must have some way of assuring itself a portion of any of the war profits made by industry. This is the economic function of collective bargaining, even if the right to strike cannot enforce it. In the absence of the right to strike, it will be the problem of the government to assure labor in essential industry this distribution of earnings.

The first steps so far taken to solve the problem of labor disputes which may impede the defense program include the utilization of an existing agency and the creation of a new one. For years the United States Conciliation Service, a branch of the Department of Labor, has been attempting to settle labor controversies by bringing the parties together voluntarily. Because of the urgency of the defense program it has proved to be



ONE OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION'S BOTTLENECKS—BRINGING THE MAN TO THE JOB

unwise to leave such disputes entirely in the hands of an agency operating on the basis of a willingness of the disputants to meet in the presence of a government conciliator.

The National Defense Mediation Board was therefore created. It assumes jurisdiction only after the Conciliation Service has certified the dispute to it. Because of the psychology generally prevailing and the need for speedy settlement of controversies, the Conciliation Service has been certifying cases to the National Defense Mediation Board as soon as it becomes convinced that its efforts are not meeting with success.

The major weapon in the hands of the Mediation Board is its ability to arouse public opinion on the basis of its findings and to use the pressure this creates to compel whichever party may be recalcitrant to arrive at a settlement.

But there are other problems, and they involve the redistribution of labor. The International Labor Office of the League of Nations, in its study of labor problems in time of war, crystallizes the problem in these words:

"Millions of men have been withdrawn from industry and agriculture in different countries. Urban centers have been partially evacuated because of the dangers of air raids. Immense resources have been turned to the production of armaments. Hours of work have been increased. Large numbers of women, children, and elderly persons have been drawn into industry, commerce, and agriculture. Frontiers have been closed. An economic blockade has been established. Prohibitions or restrictions have been placed on numerous articles of export and import. A large-scale redistribution of manpower has taken place."

But, in the face of these facts, the I. L. O. points out that a serious skilled labor shortage exists while the ranks of

the unemployed do not substantially decrease despite the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of employed men for military service.

The I. L. O. summarizes the question by saying:

"Employment and unemployment become specially important problems in wartime. It might be imagined, at first sight, that unemployment was swept away by mobilization, and that the calling up of vast masses left empty places in offices and undertakings which would automatically absorb the unemployed. That would be so if the problem of unemployment were purely arithmetical. The real situation is much less simple. In the past few years, experience has shown in several countries that an increase in the demand for labor means the reemployment of a corresponding number of unemployed only if they have the necessary qualifications for the vacant posts. This question of qualification, so far from being eliminated by mobilization, has become of primary importance."

In facing the question of skilled labor requirements in a defense economy and in preparing blueprints for a widespread apprentice training program, defense agencies are confronted by new difficulties. Union labor is never eager to increase the number of men equipped to perform a specialized service; and it is less so in an era when millions are unemployed.

Yet, unless that difficulty is overcome, the skilled labor shortage which actually exists today and which has already impeded munitions production in more than one plant will in our own unlimited emergency become a major obstacle to achieving maximum efficiency in our utilization of the nation's resources.

It is the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management which is con-

(Continued on page 495)



ARTHUR J. ALTMAYER
Chairman, Social Security Board

IF A SOCIAL insurance system is to be adequate, it is necessary to pay benefits to those retiring in the early years which are in excess of the actuarial value of their contributions, since they have not had an opportunity to make sufficient contributions in the past. Here social insurance does nothing more than adopt the example afforded by private group insurance contracts, where employers assume "past-service" liability. It is also obvious that the earnings qualifications cannot be as strict in the early years because those reaching retirement age in these years have had only a limited opportunity to demonstrate their earnings record since the system went into effect. However, as the system grows older and the opportunity to establish a contributions and wage record increases, it is desirable that the contributions and earnings qualifications also be strengthened in order to protect the persons in covered employment who are paying for the benefits.

MARGIN FOR ERROR

In considering the 1939 amendments the appropriate Congressional committees recognized the difficulties involved in working out the various elements in the insurance plan. The committee pointed out that "Only after experience has been obtained in paying benefits for several years will we have a better picture of the probable future development of the system." It was also specifically pointed out that "the estimates presented are subject to a margin of error. . . . Constant study and frequent revaluations are, therefore, essential for the long-run financing of our social insurance system."

During the past fiscal year nearly \$700 million has been collected in contributions from employers and employees. The expansion of employment due to the national defense program has resulted in an income yield substantially in excess of the estimates made in 1939. In addition, the benefit payments have been substantially below the estimates originally made and these two factors have

SOCIAL SECURITY *Buffeted* by DEFENSE *Conditions*

By ARTHUR J. ALTMAYER, Chairman Social Security Board

By 1943, one million persons over 65 will have retired. Reserves large, but future needs great

resulted in a larger reserve fund at the present time than was originally estimated by the actuaries in 1939. At the present time, the reserve fund for this purpose totals approximately \$2.4 billion. Although the reserve fund is somewhat larger than originally estimated, it must be remembered that the insurance system is now incurring a tremendous liability for payments which will become due after the defense program stops and for many years in the future. It is estimated that by June 30, 1943, there will be approximately one million fully insured persons over 65 who will have retired or who could retire at any time. The increase in employment in covered industry due to the defense program will substantially increase benefit payments later on and will necessitate a careful reappraisal of the relationship between contributions, benefits, and the reserve fund during the ensuing years.

56,000,000 INSURED

Since the introduction of this system, social security account numbers have been issued to nearly 56 million persons, about 47 million of whom have some earnings in covered employment. In any one year, however, as few as 32 million persons may work in such covered employment. At the present time it is estimated that nearly 40 million persons will be employed in covered employment during 1941 and this figure will undoubtedly increase further during the operation of the defense program.

Although monthly benefits under this program were made initially only a little more than a year ago, over one-third of a million persons already have received insurance payments. By the end of June, 1941, nearly 220,000 aged persons, including retired workers, their wives, and surviving aged widows and parents were on the insurance rolls. In addition, more than 120,000 young widows and children were in receipt of monthly insurance benefits. Total monthly insurance payments now amount to approximately \$6.5 million, or an annual rate of disbursement of \$78 million. The monthly insurance payments to all aged persons in June were \$4.6 million and for younger beneficiaries, \$1.9 million.

The number of beneficiaries and

amount of benefits paid out for June, 1941, was as follows:

Aged Beneficiaries	219,058	\$4,643,189
Primary	163,021	3,833,196
Wife	45,063	570,874
Widow	9,559	218,219
Parents	1,415	20,900
Younger Beneficiaries	122,120	1,906,609
Children	89,142	1,187,081
Widows under 65	32,978	719,528
Lump-Sum Payments	9,299	1,026,202

In addition to the number of persons in receipt of insurance benefits there are other persons whose claims for benefits have been filed and approved. However, because of favorable employment opportunities they have returned to work. Nearly 27,000 aged persons are eligible for insurance benefits but were not receiving benefits in June because their payments were temporarily deferred for this reason. Many other persons who would have otherwise retired have not applied for their insurance benefits because of favorable employment opportunities and the national defense program.

PAYMENTS WILL INCREASE

The total number now eligible for payments is only a fraction of the millions of workers who already have made contributions and acquired rights toward benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance system, and of the millions more who will come under the program as they obtain jobs in covered employment. As these rights now being accumulated by contributors and insured workers mature, the number of annuitants and the total annual disbursements will increase markedly. Despite the impact of the national defense program on employment and the necessity of keeping aged skilled workers on the job, insurance disbursements have more than doubled during the past fiscal year.

The two social insurance programs have just gotten under way. Remarkable progress has been made in a few short years in getting these programs established. Now we must take the necessary steps to strengthen and expand these programs. We have managed to cope effectively with the most difficult administrative problems involved in the first years of operation and there now exists an administrative foundation in this country capable of supporting the task of a broader and more comprehensive social insurance system.

Our eventual goal should be the establishment of a well-rounded sys-

(Continued on page 487)

Pleasantdale Folks Is

NEW TYPE of LITERATURE

NOVELIST Rose Feld has written books which have attracted attention, short stories in the "New Yorker" and other magazines, book reviews for the New York Times, but it may well be that she will become best known for her radio series "Pleasantdale Folks," prepared for the Social Security Board.

This series is now being heard over hundreds of stations in the United States.

"Pleasantdale Folks" chronicles lives of wage-earners. It sharply etches the trials, sorrows, victories and triumphs of every-day folk. It dramatizes the kind of economic ordeals which union men and women know so well. All this is done without sacrifice of dramatic and story value. Miss Feld knows the hearts of common folk.

What Pare Lorenz did in the movies with "The River" and "The Plough That Broke the Plains," Miss Feld now does with radio drama.

One of the present series of "Pleasantdale Folks" follows:

"PLEASANTDALE FOLKS"

(Second Series)

Music—theme—homey, melodic and quiet—establish then fade under:

ANNOUNCER: Just Pleasantdale Folks.

Music—bring theme up—hold full to finish then segue to mood strains—emphasize strings—fade under and hold.

RUTH SAWYER (*Girl of 20—troubled but alive and courageous*): How is a girl of 20 to know what's the right thing to do? Marry Frank Weldon and take Ann and Ted and Laura with me or to remain Ruth Sawyer and forget about marriage? How could I burden a young man with my younger brother and two little sisters? They were my problem, my care. That much I owed my mother . . .

Music—up then fade under—segue to theme and hold 30 seconds for local announcement.

* * * * *
(Not recorded) Local Announcement.

* * * * *
(Following recorded)

Music—swell to finish.

RUTH SAWYER: Two months ago there was no problem. Mother was alive then, being mother and father, both, to the four of us. She started being that when dad died, eight years ago. I was 12 then, Ted 8, Ann 6, and the baby 5. Dad left some insurance and a little money in the savings bank, enough to see us through for a year but no more. It must

Rose Feld's series on radio for Social Security Board represents high level of entertainment.

have been terrible for mother to be left alone with four fatherless children but she was wonderful. We moved into a smaller house and then she got a job as assistant bookkeeper in the paper mill. When Mr. Alcott, the bookkeeper, retired last year, she was promoted to his place. Her salary was raised to \$37 a week, same as he got . . .

Music—sneak under with a quiet theme and hold.

Being the oldest, I sort of kept an eye on the children. Mornings we'd all go to school together; afternoons I'd see they had something to eat and did their home work. Mother always called me her assistant. When I graduated from high school I got a job in the office of the Pleasantdale Machine Shop. It was easier all around then. The children were older, we'd more money to spend. We bought some new furniture and a phonograph. We were crazy about the phonograph . . .

Music—work in recognizable strains of "Dolores Waltz"—then back to former quiet theme.

. . . one of the first records mother got was a song called "Dolores Waltz." Dad had proposed to her at a restaurant when they were playing that, she told me. That song was important in our lives. . . . Then last Christmas Frank asked me to marry him. Frank is grand. He's an expert tool-maker in our shop and, well, although he's only 25, the older men come to him for help and advice. Now with all this defense work going on, he's making big wages. We planned to get married on my birthday, which is next month. The only trouble we had—we were so happy we thought that this was trouble—was finding a house to live in. Lots of new workers have come to Pleasantdale to work on defense orders and there's a shortage of houses. And then one morning mother simply didn't wake up. She died in her sleep of heart failure. None of us knew she'd even been sick. That was the kind of person she was. Frank just was wonderful. Without him I should have gone to pieces. But all the time he was helping me, I knew it was over. I had lost not only my mother but I was going to lose him, too. I had a family to take care of. I didn't know how to tell him and then, the day after the funeral, when the children had gone to their rooms to do their home work, he said something.



MISS FELD

Music—fade out on Ruth's last line.

FRANK: All this is going to make a difference in our plans, Ruth.

RUTH: Yes, Frank. You'd better forget about our being married. That's all over.

FRANK: Ruth! What in the world are you talking about? Forget about being married! Why, it's more important now than ever. We're not going to wait. We'll do it at once.

RUTH: It's impossible, Frank. I've got three children to take care of.

FRANK: Sure. I know it. That's what I mean. We'll get married and take care of them together.

RUTH: You're sweet, Frank, but no, I can't. You're young. It isn't fair to burden you with a grown family.

FRANK: I'm young! What about you? You're only 20. And how do you think you'll manage?

RUTH: Oh, I'll manage somehow. I'll work overtime at the office. Maybe they'll even give me a raise. And mother left a little money in the saving's bank.

FRANK: A little money. Good heavens, Ruth, it takes more than a little money to take care of three kids.

RUTH: That's it exactly. That's it. Ted and Ann and Laura are my responsibility. I'll not hang them around your neck. . . . What was that? . . . I thought I heard something.

FRANK (*Ignoring sound*): Listen, I love you, Ruth. Doesn't loving mean sharing? Suppose your mother had died after our marriage, you would have let me help. . . .

(*Sound—sobs again—running feet—door opens—door bangs shut—all off mike.*)

RUTH (*Excited*): The door banged. Who was it?

FRANK: Never mind that. Tell me you'll marry me next week.

(Continued on page 466)



SAN FRANCISCO, CAPITAL OF THE LARGE NINTH DISTRICT, IS HEADQUARTERS FOR CONVENTION TRAIN.

Western IBEW Special to Go to CONVENTION

THERE is going to be a convention in St. Louis in October which is attracting nationwide interest and enthusiasm. As press agents say, all the roads lead to St. Louis in October. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers gathers in the Missouri city.

In the large and enterprising ninth district on the Pacific Coast there are perhaps 45,000 organized electrical workers concentrated. These members are manifesting unusual interest in the convention. Plans are maturing for taking the large delegation from this district to the St. Louis convention by special train. Whether this train will go direct to St. Louis or go to Chicago for a rendezvous with other members prior to the convention has not yet been fully determined.

The delegates from the Pacific Coast local unions are now being contacted relative to making up special cars from individual localities. These cars will be assembled at a set location and will go on as a special train to St. Louis. Everything points to the consummation of these plans.

MEET AT SALT LAKE

Delegates from Oregon and Washington will go to Salt Lake City by way of Portland. Delegates from northern and central California will go to Salt Lake City by way of San Francisco and Reno, Nev. Delegates from southern California and from Arizona will go to Salt Lake City by way of Los Angeles and Boulder Dam. A special train will be made up in Salt Lake City and go on to Denver to pick up additional delegates and will

Plans maturing
on West Coast to make
convention entrance gala
affair.

arrive in the convention city singing and waving banners to complete the I. B. E. W. family from central and eastern

United States, Canada, Panama Canal and Alaska.

Vice President J. Scott Milne and his staff are busy making plans to make this trip unusually enjoyable. Scenic routes will be selected so that the special train, as it roars out of Salt Lake City, can go through the Rockies on those roads affording the best views and the most fun.

In the meantime plans are under way to make the convention an unusual success on the entertainment side. Local Union No. B-1 and other sections of the electrical industry in St. Louis are planning a pageant—a cavalcade of the years—and it is likely that the 1941 convention will go down in history as the most "scenic" in half a century.

PLAN FOR WORK AND FUN

G. M. Bugniaziet, international secretary, made a special trip to St. Louis the middle of August to complete all arrangements for the seven days of business grind. Innumerable details make careful planning necessary so that the delegates and their families may have an enjoyable time as well as grind out important business.

Committees are now at work receiving resolutions. Study committees are tracing the economic trends that are likely to shape the destiny of a great liberal organization. These trends are being charted. Pension plans, in particular, are being studied. The convention gives promise of being a gala affair. The great expansion of the union membership, well over 200,000, means that the 1941 convention will be the largest in the history of the Brotherhood. Many delegates have traditionally brought their wives and children to the convention. Plans are now under way in many an I. B. E. W. family to combine attendance at the convention with vacation.

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CHICAGO MAY GET PRE-CONVENTION JOLLIFICATION PARTIES.

“Who Was Before Me In Those Fights?”

By MATTHEW COLEMAN, L. U. No. 125

Strange—while resting on this day *
 Which has been set aside
 To honor those who died
 For liberty—confusion’s sway
 Dissipates ease, confusion misbegotten:
 A day, a month, a year, all freedom’s years
 With all the hard won gains we’ve got,
 If for a moment we forgot,
 Would crash amid a sea of blood and tears;
 Yet strange, have I not forgotten!

How can the hot beating heart forget
 Those hearts emptying with no regret?
 Why should it take an act of will
 To sense those hearts now still?
 Those hearts that gave their generous all,
 Like leaf mold in the trodden grass, lie
 rotten;
 While I, I, oh what a fall,
 I have indeed forgotten.

True, there is the ringing word, the
 bright parade,
 The memorial wreath and all that;
 But where the brooding spirit sits alone
 I have let their memory turn to stone:
 No spirit moves me from my wonted
 groove.
 When younger hands must wield the
 blade,
 I turn idly from my trade
 To grumble, on my rights stand pat.

Rights! Who was before me in those
 fights!
 I strike when strike I must
 Or see my hopes compounded with the
 dust.
 Shall I strike now, abuse my new won
 power,
 For a few paltry pitiful cents an hour?
 Though others scramble to appease their
 lust
 Laborer I, and labor I must,
 If I am to justify this liberty
 Laboriously, bloodily won for me.

* Reflections on Memorial Day—so appropriate for any day of a war year.

ALUMINUM *Production*

Depends Upon POWER

THE largest industrial user of electric power in the nation today is the aluminum industry. Upon this sleek and gleaming metal depends a major portion of our program for national defense. From zippers and pans to airplanes and streamlined trains the secret of its popularity, of course, centers largely in its lightness of weight combined with great mechanical strength.

Since power plays such a significant role in the productive process, its cost is a compelling factor in the selection of a site for an aluminum plant. A difference of one mill in the price per kilowatt-hour can be the determinant. A prospective or expanding aluminum producer thus embarks upon an earnest search for large blocks of power, available at low cost—and cheap power in great quantities usually means waterpower.

According to testimony of David E. Lilienthal, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, before the appropriations committee of the United States Senate on June 25, 1940, the process of producing aluminum from aluminum oxide requires from 10 to 12 kilowatt-hours of electricity for each pound of metal obtained.

TRIPLE PRODUCTION NEEDED

Aluminum is now selling at 17 cents a pound. With production for the current year estimated as approximately 650,000,000 pounds¹ and with military requirements for the coming year estimated (as of last May) at 1,795,000,000 pounds,² it is easy to see why power occupies such a crucial position in the industry's picture.

A complex, vise-like, chemical interlocking binds together the component atoms which make up a single particle of basic aluminum oxide. It requires the rocking shock of a tremendous charge of electricity to persuade these atoms to loosen their hold upon each other, thereby freeing the aluminum from the oxygen.

It is possible, though not economically feasible, to produce aluminum from several sources, since various forms of it are common among the silicate minerals which are the basis of rocks and soils in the earth's crust. Commercially it is produced from bauxite, a muddy, clay-like ore consisting chiefly of aluminum, oxygen and water.

U. S. ORE SUPPLY LIMITED

Only a very limited quantity of bauxite of a sufficiently high-grade quality for

¹ William L. Batt, deputy director of the division of production, Office of Production Management—statement on June 25, 1941, before U. S. Senate Committee on appropriations at hearings on the Tennessee Valley Authority. (Hearings on H. J. Res. 194, 77th Congress, first session, page 17.)

² Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War—same hearings, same date (page 6).

Precious metal is on priority because it enters into most defense articles

commercial use is found in the United States. The deposits, five and one-half million tons, are located in Arkansas. Considered to be only enough for a three years' supply for manufacturing aluminum, U. S. deposits have been kept more or less in reserve up until now.

Bauxite used commercially in the United States comes chiefly from the jungles of Dutch Guiana on the north coast of South America. A little comes from the Malay peninsula. Canada obtains hers from British Guiana, Germany from conveniently near-by Hungary, Italy and France.

Before being shipped to the United States the bauxite is crushed, washed and dried in local mills, to remove silica and certain waste materials.

Originally a fleet of about 60 ships was in the service of converting bauxite from South America to the United States; but the number has been cut down now, by the ship requirements of the U. S. Maritime Commission, until the industry is faced with an impending transportation problem.

The bulk of the bauxite ore is landed at Mobile, Ala. Here it is pulverized and reduced to the basic substance, alumina, or shipped for this purpose up to the concentration plants at Lister, in north-

ern Alabama, or East St. Louis in Illinois.

Alumina, a fine, insoluble white powder, is pure aluminum-oxide. To obtain it (by the Hall method, which is most widely used in the United States) the crushed and cleaned bauxite must first be mixed with a hot caustic soda solution, then pumped into "digester tanks" where it is subjected to high pressure. Aluminum oxide dissolves out of the bauxite through the chemical action of the caustic soda, resulting in a sodium aluminate solution.

ROASTED CRYSTALS

After impurities have been filtered off, the hot sodium aluminate solution passes into "precipitating tanks," 60 to 70 feet deep. As the solution cools crystals of aluminum-hydroxide gradually form and settle to the bottom. The crystals are then removed and the remaining solution is concentrated and returned for further use in the digester room.

As a last step in the reduction phase of the process, the aluminum-hydroxide crystals are roasted in huge revolving kilns, until the water which they contain is driven off, leaving a residue of pure white powder, the alumina.

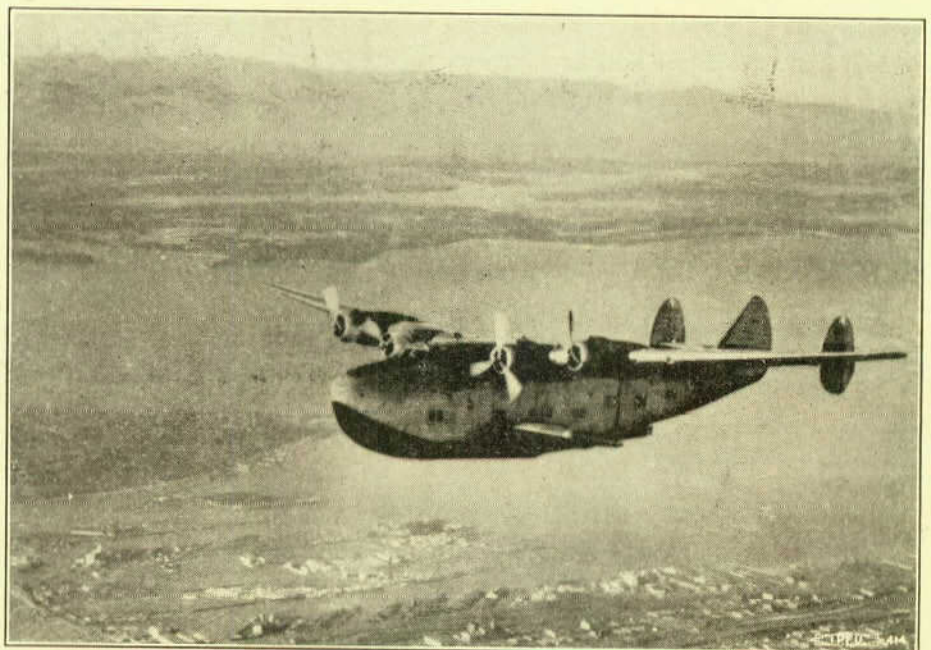
It takes about four pounds of high-grade bauxite to yield enough alumina for a pound of metallic aluminum.

The entire process of transforming bauxite into alumina requires relatively little electric power. It is the next step, the electrolytic reduction of alumina to aluminum, which is the supreme power eater.

For this purpose the alumina is shipped across country to smelting plants strategically located at points where substantial blocks of cheap power are available.

At present our chief electrolytic conversion plants for aluminum are found at Alcoa, Tenn. (near Knoxville), and Lister, Ala., in the Tennessee Valley region; Badin in the Piedmont section of North Carolina; Niagara Falls and Massena, N. Y., on the St. Lawrence; and

(Continued on page 497)



AIRPLANES IF THEY LIFT MUST BE LIGHT; THAT IS WHY ALUMINUM IS SO IMPORTANT

Need for SKILL

DOUBLED by Defense

THE American Federation of Labor has sent the following bulletin on Defense Training to state federations, international unions, central labor unions and local unions:

DEFENSE TRAINING—BULLETIN 2

The American Federation of Labor believes that special programs for defense training are necessary because of the greater proportion of skilled workers required for defense production as shown by the comparison of these percentages:

	Normal Production	Defense Production
Skilled worker	28.5%	41.8%
Semi-skilled	45.1%	40.9%
Unskilled	26.4%	17.3%

Defense training can be done most effectively by adequately expanding the existing agencies, thus making use of accumulated experience and standards and procedures found constructive instead of creating new agencies. Two federal agencies expanded can fully meet our training needs: The Federal Committee on Apprentice Training and pre-employment and related instruction vocational courses provided through the public schools under the U. S. Office of Education.

The American Federation of Labor was instrumental in getting established the two main training agencies under the federal government:

WHAT WORKERS SHOULD DO

A. Vocational education initiated by the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 and expanded by the George-Deen Act of 1936 is financed by federal subsidies which states must match. The U. S. Office of Education prescribes standards which must be met as a condition of securing grants.

Educators, employers and employees have a function to perform. Employers and workers through representatives chosen by their organizations, should constitute a policy committee which lays down fundamental principles and programs. If this procedure is not followed, vocational education fails to achieve its purpose. The purpose was to provide additional educational opportunities adapted to the needs of specific occupations and to give supplementary and related instruction to persons already employed, either of a general nature or to provide related information necessary to master a trade.

The program will fail if the representatives of employers or workers are not selected by the organizations concerned and are not held responsible by their

A. F. of L.
publishes bulletin on Defense Training

organizations for maintaining vocational training opportunities of the best order. Training in school, vocational and academic, is removed from the job and is therefore more difficult for those in industry to follow. Unfortunately there has been a tendency to take work training out of the shop and put it into the schools—trade and vocational high schools.

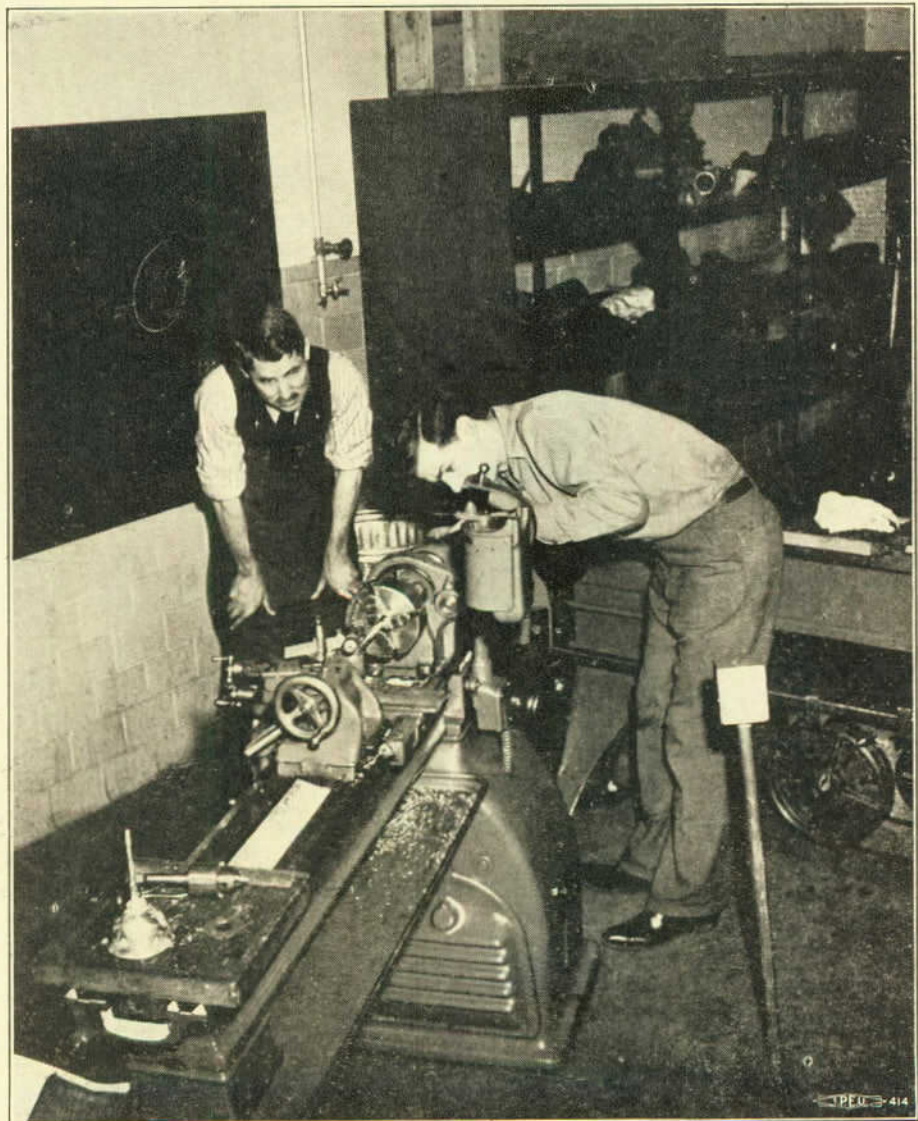
A. F. L. PARTICIPATION

B. The Federal Committee on Apprentice Training of the Department of Labor

was set up with the approval and cooperation of the American Federation of Labor. This committee, consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers, has set up national apprentice standards and recommends legislation to establish state apprentice training committees within state departments of labor.

Under the auspices of the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training committees consisting of representatives of employers association and the national or international union, set up the standards and lay out the plans for apprentices in each trade. Locally similar joint committees with the cooperation of the public schools carry out training in local plants—work training in the plant under practical guidance and related instruction in the schools. The training program must be planned and administered by persons of practical experience. This federal committee should also formulate principles and standards to direct short-time training for single process workers to meet shortages of full trained mechanics.

The plant apprenticeship committee should plan and supervise all in-plant



Apprentice machinist gets some first-hand pointers in the training program.

VALOR Award Given to Lineman MEMBER

LINEMAN J. B. Handley is the proud possessor of a national award given by the Edison Electric Institute at its 1941 meeting "for valor" on the job, in recognition of his resourcefulness and hardihood in meeting a blizzard emergency, and restoring electric service to the towns of Quitaque and Turkey, Texas. The award, and the check for \$150 which accompanied it, have made him very happy. But there was one omission he would like to have rectified.

"In all the stories which appeared in the newspapers and magazines about this, it was never mentioned that I was a union man. I am a charter member of L.U. No. 1044 at Quanah, Texas, and have been its recording secretary since the local was organized."

Brother Handley feels that his union membership should be recognized as in some part responsible for the mental and physical prowess that made possible his exploit. It's true that the possession of intelligence and natural skill predisposes a man to become a union member; and also that union membership tends to increase his abilities. So Brother Handley thinks that in some intangible way his I. B. E. W. membership is responsible for that extra measure of grit he showed.

"FOR VALOR . . ."

Fellow workmen, and the officers of the West Texas Utilities, by which he is employed, collected pictures, statements, news accounts of the storm and other data supporting their claim of a national award for Brother Handley. The Claud L. Matthews Valor Award of 1940 was given to him at the annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute recently. At the quarterly safety meeting at Childress, Texas, of the West Texas Utilities he received the \$150 check and a handsome scroll containing this citation:

"During a severe snow and wind storm in the neighborhood of Childress, Texas, on February 16 and 17, 1940, J. B. Handley, lineman, employed by the West Texas Utilities Company, traveling alone on foot, carrying only his lineman's pliers; all other equipment and materials having been deliberately left behind to reduce the difficulties of travel; on his own initiative and at great personal risk, patrolled 10 miles of transmission line through deep snow, improvised means of climbing ice-coated poles, made necessary poletop repairs, and restored service to the towns of Quitaque and Turkey in the shortest possible time. By his action he showed a high measure of foresight, courage, resourcefulness, and determination well beyond the reasonable demands of duty."

J. B. Handley, L. U.
No. 1044, distinguishes himself
by skill and courage

LINE BLOWN DOWN

With two other linemen, Jay Hunter and Bob Adams (also a member of L. U. 1044), Handley was assigned to do routine repair work on the Quitaque-Turkey line on February 16 when the blizzard struck. The line went out. The repair crew hastened into Childress, the nearest town, where they received instructions to make emergency repairs and get the line back in service.

The three set out with a pickup truck but it was necessary for them to take turns walking a mile across farm and pasture to patrol the line while the truck followed as best it could through the snow-choked road. During his turn on foot Brother Handley found himself isolated when the truck bogged down in a snowdrift and was unable to meet him at the next crossroad. Although the snow was then falling so heavily that it was

difficult to see from one pole to the next, Brother Handley continued his patrol alone. His tools, excepting only his pliers, had been left in the truck to reduce the toil of floundering through the drifts.

THROUGH DRIFTS TO FARMHOUSE

Late that evening he was stamping his chilly feet on the doorstep of a lonely farmhouse. Here he was welcomed by kindly folk, given food and a bed for the night. The next morning he resumed his patrol, with weather much colder, the wind stronger and the snow deeper.

Halfway between Quitaque and Turkey, Brother Handley found the break in the line. Lacking safety belt and climbers, he cut wire from a nearby fence to use for footrests, and with this emergency-improvised equipment he climbed seven ice-coated poles and restored to their place the wires which had been torn loose from the insulators by the wind and snow.

Explaining his method to a representative of the Childress Index later, Brother Handley said,

"It was a trick I learned when a kid. We'd take a long piece of wire, tie it loose-like around a pole, and use the ends to make a loop for the foot. By the time I'd climbed those seven poles, knocking the ice off with my pliers, and slipping the wire upward a few inches at a time, I was getting pretty good at it and making fair time." A photograph of the resourceful lineman showing how he arranged the wire around the pole and made the foot loop appeared in the local newspaper, but it is not recommended as the safest method of climbing.

THOUGHT RECOGNITION DUE

By noon-day Brother Handley reached the town of Turkey with repairs made and the lines ready to go back in service after an interruption of less than 24 hours. Records show that the storm was one of the worst that ever hit West Texas. Traffic by road and railroad was tied up for several days, also communications. But when electric service was resumed so quickly due to the single-handed efforts of one lineman the folks 'roundabouts, and particularly workers of the West Texas Utilities, who could evaluate the effort Brother Handley expended, thought some recognition was due.

Brother Handley received the Valor Award due not only to his own splendid courage and skill, but also to the collective efforts of his fellow workers and union members who were plugging for him to get it.



J. B. HANDLEY

Our great thoughts, our great affections, the truths of our life, never leave us. Surely they can not separate from our consciousness, shall follow it whithersoever that shall go, and are of their nature divine and immortal—Thackeray.

INVENTION *Can Function* *Through National Council*

IN a war of machines we must have the best machines of war. We must not only equal the enemy's, we must have machines faster, stronger, more accurate, more efficient. Inventive genius is at a premium. And it is not only the man in the laboratory who may produce an original idea, but the man at the cross-roads garage, the country doctor, the radio technician, the machinist at his lathe, the man with the pliers repairing a motor. All are being urged to make their contribution for defense of this nation.

The way is made smooth for the man who has technical skill coupled with originality of thought. Though he may be unknown, his financial resources small, if he has a useful idea he can bring it quickly to the attention of a battery of experts. The only cost to him will be in preparing and mailing his description. The men who scrutinize it not only know how to evaluate a new device or improvement; they are familiar with existing devices and patents so that they are qualified to give an accurate and fairly quick answer when confronted with an innovation.

The means has also been set up to bring a meritorious idea to practical completion when the inventor himself is unable to do so. The services of many laboratories have been enlisted for whatever work is necessary to put flesh and bones on a brain child.

IDEAS INTO ACTUALITY

The National Inventors Council (Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.) has been functioning for the past year. This is the storehouse of ideas, the clearing house through which they are routed. But only recently has the setup been made complete with the creation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, which can take a brain wave and make it into something tangible. If the Inventors Council sees merit in an idea, and finds it is wanted by the Army and Navy but needs further development, it is then sent to the Office of Scientific Research which will place it with the laboratory, research or other agency best fitted to bring it to completion. In this way the best scientific resources of the nation are also enlisted.

In these new agencies are mobilized recognized technical authorities, some of the nation's outstanding inventors, scientists and industrial engineers, having wide experience in the development and utilization of original thought. They are serving the government without pay.

Only inventions relating to national defense will be examined, but this covers a wide scope. Almost any new industrial idea would be useful because of the great variety of equipment used by an army and

Way open
to utilize new ideas in
defense through committee
of experts

in the behind-the-lines production at arsenals and navy yards. Each suggestion should be submitted in writing, preferably typewritten, and accompanied by suitable drawings and blueprints when necessary. The inventor should retain copies of all material submitted, which he should sign and date in the presence of witnesses. Models should not be sent unless the council requests it, nor should you come to Washington in person.

Do not be disappointed because your suggestion is not used. It is possible that others are ahead of you in the same field. However, of the 16,000 inventions or inventive ideas the council received in its first six months of operation, it is said that a surprisingly large percentage merited serious consideration and many have already been accepted for use by the Army, Navy, Air Corps and other agencies.

INVENTOR'S INTEREST PROTECTED

In order to protect the interest of the inventor all ideas are handled with strictest secrecy. If the article has merit and is recommended to the Army or Navy by the council, the inventor will be notified and asked to make an agreement transferring his rights. The value of such rights will be determined by negotiation. If patentable, the Army and Navy will secure a secret patent in order that important military information may be safeguarded. If the idea has commercial value the inventor will, after the national emergency has passed, receive a patent securing full commercial rights.

Most of the members of the Inventors Council have made their own distinguished contribution to technological progress. Chairman is Dr. Charles F. Kettering, who helped develop the automobile into its present form. He invented the self-starter, also ignition and lighting systems. Is now vice president of General Motors and general manager of their research.

A brilliant chemist who invented the tetraethyl antiknock compound known as Ethyl, now used in more than 75 per cent of our gasoline, Dr. Thomas Midgley, Jr., is vice chairman. Lawrence Langner, executive secretary, is an old hand on the knotty problem of patents. During the World War he was consultant to the Ordnance Department on munitions patents and he is now executive secretary of the advisory council to the Committee on



ROBERT MORSE
An artist invents the telegraph.

Patents of the House of Representatives.

Other outstanding members: Dr. William D. Coolidge of General Electric, inventor of the Coolidge X-ray tube and improvements in radio; Dr. Webster N. Jones, director of the college of engineering of Carnegie Institute of Technology, who was formerly head of the processing division of the B. F. Goodrich rubber manufacturing company; Dr. Fin Sparre, director of the development department of E. I. Du Pont; Dr. Orville Wright, one of the two Wright brothers who invented the airplane, now director of the Wright Aeronautical Laboratory; Dr. Fred Zeder, chairman of the board, Chrysler Corporation, who directs the engineering policy of that corporation.

MILITARY TECHNICIANS

Army and Navy have their representatives on this council to scan and evaluate each suggestion in the light of their knowledge of existing practical applications. They also act to route inventions and ideas to the proper government bureaus for utilization.

Admiral Harold G. Bowen is senior member of the Navy Department council for research and director of the Naval Research Laboratory.

Radio devices take the keen eye of Maj. Gen. J. O. Mauborgne, Chief Signal Officer of the United States, himself an inventor in the radio field, actively engaged in research and development work for the Signal Corps.

Guns, cannon to side arms and all that goes with them will be scrutinized by Maj. Gen. W. H. Tchappat, U. S. Army, retired, former Chief of Ordnance and recognized as one of the world's greatest authorities in this field.

Conway P. Coe, United States Commissioner of Patents, is another member of the council.

If an invention is found worthy by the council but merits further development, it goes to the Office of Scientific Research and Development. This is headed by Dr.

(Continued on page 490)

Costume Ball

in NORTH WOODS

“WAS you in de J&J logging camp agin dis winter, Jules?”

“Yass!” said Jules. “We was bot’ dere.”

“Den you mus’ know all about dat fight? De Sportin’ Paper, she is full of write ‘bout red-headed Ireesh logger from de J&J camp w’at is mak’ de fight wid dat beeg nagur, w’at is leek Joe Leclair las’ spreeng, an’ ween all dose logger money? De paper, she say, dis logger Casee, he is ween dat fight w’en he is brek dat nagur’s jaw wit’ wan mighty wallop an’ de logger is ween all deir money back wa’t dey is loss on Joe Leclair.”

“Yass!” said Jules, as the patrons av the bar crowded aroun’ him eager fer an eye-witness’s story av the fight.

“We was bot’ dere an’ w’en ever’ wan t’ink dees Casee is out dead on hees feet, den he is come sudden to life—he is out-fox dat nagur de way hees trainer is instruc’ heem an’ jus’ w’en dis Smoke is set himse’f for to knock Casee out, den Joe Leclair, he is steek hees head up t’roo de ropes an’ is cuss dat beeg nagur, so weeket, dat no paper is dare preent w’at he is say, an’ dat mak’ Smoke so mad dat he is turn an’ look Joe’s face right in de eye an’ is say w’at he is do wit’ heem w’en he is feenish dis Casee.

“Jus’ w’en he is go to mak’ spit in Joe’s face, dis Casee, w’at is play de fox an’ fool Smoke, is sudden come to life an’, ‘fore Smoke is know w’at is appen, he is get wan mighty wallop, right in hees eye, an’ is druv across de ring agin de ropes—hees duck hees head—dat is no use—Casee is drive hees head up wit’ lef’ uppercut—sweeng roun’ on hees lef’ foot an’, bah tonder! he is hit dat Smoke so hard on de jaw dat it shake de hol’ house—lif’ heem up in de air—w’en he is come down de rope is turn heem over smack on hees face. De ref’ree man is mak’ de 10 times count—pouf! she is all t’roo for dat beeg nagur. Dose logger, dey is get so mooche excite, dey is mos’ wreck dat beeg buildin’. All night long dey is walk up an’ down de sidewalk of de town.

WHERE IS CASEY?

“Wan bunch is yell from wan side, ‘Who is leek dat beeg nagur?’

“Nodder bunch is yell from odder side, ‘Casee! de logger champeen, he is leek dat beeg nagur!’

“Dey is kip dat up all night an’ is mak’ de beeg hunt for dat Casee but he is tak’ wing an’ fly away an’ no wan is fin’ out w’ere he is go.”

“Well!” said ‘Poleon, wid a sly wink at Jules an’ me, “If dere is any reward out for to fin’ dat man, Casee, I t’ink I is know w’ere to lay mah han’ on heem!”

There was fun in those days, too, and romance, besides work and adventure

“W’ere you t’ink he is?” said wan av the wide-eyed listeners. Jus’ thin a door opened an’ a voice called,

“Dinner is ready!” Jules picked up the pack an’ we entered into a spacious dining room. Madame, a middle-aged, refined-lookin’ lady, met us wid a smile, an’ said,

“Well, Jules! we are glad to meet you again, and Mr. —?”

“O’Grady, mam,” said Jules.

“Perhaps you gentlemen would like to have a wash before you sit down. Come out into the kitchen.”

Two handsome, mischievous-looking young women were making up sandwiches on a table at one end of the room, as we entered. They came forward to meet us.

“Well, well!” said Jules, with a laugh, as he shook hands with them. “Here is mah two sweetheart, w’at is not mak’ de marry yet but is wait for leetle Jules! W’ich wan of you is lak me de bes’? You, Rose, or you, Marie?”

INVITATION TO THE BALL

“We haven’t made up our minds, yet, Jules, you’ll have to take us both,” was the giggling answer. Jules introduced me to them as Mr. O’Grady and we shook hands. With a basin of hot water, soap and a roller towel we freshened ourselves up. Jules brushed and combed his hair. I tried to do likewise and make the fiery cowlick on my head lie down and look decent, and when I looked in the glass to see how it looked—everyone laughed. We marched back and took our seats at a table in the dining room and did full justice to a fine cut of cold roast beef, fried potatoes, bread, butter and coffee, while Madame and the two girls kept up a running conversation from their seats at a nearby table.

“I’m sorry,” said Madame, “that you were too late for the regular dinner.”

“If we never fare any worse than this, Madame,” said I, “we will certainly be fortunate.”

“W’ere is you put us to sleep tonight?” said Jules.

“That is what is puzzling me, right now,” said Madame. “You see, we have a big dance on tonight and all the rooms are taken except one off the dance hall upstairs and, with the dance in full swing until nearly morning, I’m afraid you’ll not get much sleep until it is over. Why not take in the dance and get what sleep you can after?”



“As the Marquis de Rochambeau I have got to live up to the dignity of my position.”

“Yes, do!” said the girls with a giggle. “What, in our old clothes? And how could we dance with moccasins on?” said I.

“Don’t let that stop you,” said Madame. “There is very little style, especially amongst the men—a few quaint touches to their picturesque habitant dress is all that is looked for and we can fit you out with dancing slippers. Now Rose, what are you and Marie whispering and giggling about? I never saw such girls to giggle.”

“Well!” said Rose, with another giggle, “Marie says, why not let Mr. O’Grady wear that old court dress of the Marquis?”

“I don’t know,” said Madame, “which one of you girls thought of this first, but it is certainly a bright idea, if Mr. O’Grady is willing to go through with it. You see, Mr. O’Grady, one of my ancestors, the Marquis de Rochambeau, was a favorite at the court of Louis XIII for a time but for some unknown reason fell into disfavor with that fickle monarch and was banished to Canada. The court dress of that period was on a scale of magnificence undreamed of in these prosaic days. With them, in their exile, the Marquis and Marchioness brought some of their court finery and it was worn on state occasions in old Quebec.

NEW ADVENTURE STARTS

“As the years passed the fortunes of the family declined, until all that was left were the memories, revived at the display of those ancient costumes. They have been carefully kept all through the

(Continued on page 498)

28 Miles of **FLUORESCENT** Light New **LOCKHEED BASE**

By W. H. DUNN, L. U. No. B-691

Editor's Note: Defense—any kind of defense activity—is news. Here is a "local" story of national, even international, import. At Glendale, Calif., 200 electrical workers service one of the greatest airplane factories in the world. They have wired, with latest gadgets, a huge new addition. The plant grows; planes pour out. America goes forward.

LOCAL No. B-691, although small, having a membership of less than 200 members, is today one of the vital links in the gigantic national defense and preparedness effort.

Just as southern California has become in the past few years the very heart of the aeroplane industry, so shall Local No. B-691 take its place among the auxiliaries serving that industry and the community which has been built around it.

In Local No. B-691's jurisdiction, which takes in the cities of Glendale and Burbank as well as the major portion of the San Fernando Valley, is the giant Lockheed Aircraft Corporation plant and its subsidiary, the Vega Aircraft Corporation.

200 MILES OF CONDUIT

The newest addition to this already large factory is the new \$7,000,000 manufacturing and assembly plant by Vega; the main building of which has a ground

Small local plays important part in huge 39-acre defense plant

floor space of 707,000 square feet. This entire floor space, as well as the mezzanines which add another 250,000 square feet, and also seven other separate buildings, are lighted by the largest fluorescent lighting display in the world. The plant is 39 acres in area and has 28 miles of fluorescent tubing in 40-watt, 48-inch size. Up to now the lighting and power in this job have involved the installation of some 200 miles of conduit of sizes from one-half to six inch, and over 800 miles of wire. Besides this, we have 85,000 feet of 5,000 volt, high tension cable, which is all installed underground in approximately 10 miles of tile duct.

FABRICATING AT SITE

The system itself is the new three-phase-four wire, 108-220 volt type, and is served from eight separate concrete transformer vaults built under the floor of the plant. Each vault has from six to nine transformers.

Unlike most jobs of this size, the fabrication of all bussing and tubing installations was done on the job. A fabricating department was set up with all

tools necessary, and some very beautiful work was turned out by the men chosen for this work. Incidentally, most of the men in this department were those older card men who were unable to stand the high climbing or the heavy pipe work.

EXCELLENT PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM

In this plant we have installed, with local supervision, the largest and finest public address system west of Chicago. The speakers of this system are installed in such a manner as to enable each and every employee to hear distinctly even though he may be working in a very noisy department.

On this job there was absolutely no labor trouble. Here were men from at least seven different locals, all cleared through L. U. No. B-691, and all treated on a par with L. U. No. B-691 men. All foremen were picked by the local and several of them were from outside locals. The overtime work was divided in the same manner and each man had his turn whether he belonged to the home local or not.

The electrical contractors were the Jones Electric of Pasadena, and Commercial Electric of Los Angeles. The top payroll for one week was \$10,000; the average weekly payroll for the job was \$7,000.

With the excellent cooperation between the Vega Company, the contractors, and the local unions involved, this has been a fine job, and we are hoping very sincerely, that all jobs, everywhere, will in the future, be as pleasant to work on as this one has been.

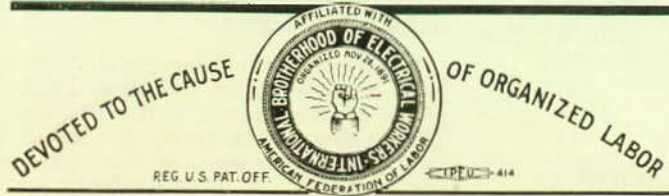
No man lives without jostling and being jostled; in all ways he has to elbow himself through the world, giving and receiving offense.—Carlyle.



I. B. E. W. CREW WHICH WIRED GIANT LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT PLANT

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XL Washington, D. C., September, 1941

No. 9

Wanted: Reports are appearing in the press to the effect that a survey of the activities of the Office of Production Management has been directed by the President. If this can be done without hindrance to the main business of OPM, the forwarding of defense production, it will be welcomed by the public generally. The fact is, anyone traveling through the country becomes aware that there is uneasiness among both employers and labor at what approaches chaotic conditions at OPM. Fortunate it is, this attitude is not dependent upon partisan politics or friction between capital and labor. Nor does it depend upon personality. The attitude involves a distinct impression that OPM has made blunders in the kind of structure it itself has built. OPM has organized itself more as a legislative body than as an executive agency and has not even performed a task of coordination. Much of the work is done by committees and these committees resemble at times debating societies.

With a dual head, OPM has never appeared to move with precision and exactitude. This does not mean that OPM has been a complete failure—far from it—because airplanes are being produced and the main problem of priority has been faced. OPM also has allowed the mass pressure of industry upon it to sway its judgment at times away from the national welfare. Now it confesses to having made mistakes about the ability of this nation to go on a defense basis and carry on normal production. It now confesses that it made errors as to the amount of aluminum, steel and other basic resources available.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL believes that what is needed most at OPM is a director of operations, a single head, responsible and resourceful, capable of cutting red tape and getting things done. A director of operations is not incompatible to the democratic principle—democracy does not mean the rule of committees. In our political life Congress makes policies but the President executes them. OPM has been largely a Congress and not an executive arm of defense operations.

"It's a Great Brotherhood" The zeal, the enthusiasm and the unanimity with which members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers prepare for their international convention indicate how closely knit this organization is. More than 1,200 delegates will meet in St. Louis in October to transact certain common business of the union. They will come from every part of the North American continent. They will bring loyalty, good sense, resourcefulness, and the American spirit to play over the problems of organization.

Among the apocryphal slogans of this organization is "It's a great Brotherhood." How great, we sometimes think, its own members do not know. It presents a union of conservatism and progressivism. It has done a statesmanlike job for a half century and will continue to do so.

Labor and Government One of our members has sent a copy of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of early August to this JOURNAL. This Hawaiian newspaper has an incisive editorial called "A Wise Decision," which lauds the action of the Hawaiian Government Employees Association in refusing to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. This paragraph appears:

"The employees of the government are in the service of the general public. Their employer, in a democracy such as ours, is the whole people, and that, incidentally, includes members of labor organizations as well as businessmen. Their salaries come from the taxpayers. They are not working for a private enterprise for profit."

These statements are all true but that does not necessarily mean that federal employees have not the right to belong to unions and to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Labor policies are not incompatible with sound public policies. In fact, in democratic countries policies that originate in the labor movement generally find their way to the top as sound public policies. Merely to say that government represents the whole people and labor represents a segment of the people does not mean that there is anything incompatible between the policies emanating from labor and the policies of the government itself.

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin goes on to point out the wickedness of the strike. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has taken the position that the strike is a weapon of last resort that brings anti-social and stubborn employers to their senses. This JOURNAL has taken the position that it has often been worked to death and it can never take the place of conference and negotiation. It should be pointed out to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, and to other citizens enjoying the same illusion as the Star-Bulletin, that the government has been slow to recognize the value of collective bargaining, conference and negotiation. Most govern-

ment departments are set up on the basis of an individual contract, and there is no machinery for adjusting grievances between employees and the department heads. The Honolulu Star-Bulletin should recognize that we are moving into a new era where legalized collective bargaining must play a larger part, and it is time for the government to modernize its own machine to include collective bargaining.

Townsend Plan An overwhelming argument arising from present economic conditions is developing against the so-called Townsend plan of old-age pensions. The Townsend plan is based upon the idea of a flat pension for every citizen reaching the age of 60. The government is to pay without question on the presentation of evidence that the person has reached the retirement age. This plan, of course, is alluring and appeals to a great segment of the population—to that naive group of people who believe that the world owes them a living, that the government owes them everything and they owe the government very little.

The Townsend plan stands in marked contrast to the contributory insurance plan upon which the present Social Security system of the United States rests. Certain Congressmen and Senators have the backing of the Townsendites and are pressing for the Townsend plan in Congress. The overwhelming argument now developing has to do with economic inflation. What workers and other citizens should be doing at this time is not spending but saving. The contributory insurance plan is a plan of saving. The worker and the employer put away a certain amount of their weekly earnings against the day of unemployment and depression. Under the Townsend plan no such earnings will be put away but a weekly gift will be given the aged person to be spent as he sees fit. There may be some argument for gifts in time of depression; there can be no argument for gifts in time of abundance and at a time of impending inflation. Gifts will only aggravate the situation and send the balloon of inflation higher and higher.

Problems of Labor Supply During the first year of defense preparation the American public heard nothing except about labor shortages. The term, labor shortage, took on a peculiar meaning. A labor shortage was a dearth of men in a given defense industry. A labor shortage was inability to supply needed men at a given place at a given time. Even during the first year of defense preparation there was no total shortage of labor power. Our manpower was and is adequate. Now then, with the coming of curtailed normal production for peacetime needs, there is a more intensified defense production with a detailed system of priorities. Many men are being thrown out of work, and we have the ironic

situation of labor shortage in defense industries and dire unemployment in related industries. This problem, of course, is not insurmountable if tackled with resourcefulness and energy. Men can be readjusted to defense production and men can be retrained and many men can be discovered capable of defense production who lie concealed on farms and in non-defense work. But the labor supply situation forcibly suggests that to do a great deal of hit or miss training of specialists will only further clutter up the labor supply field and do a great injury to established workers.

What Is a Nation? What is it that makes a nation? It is not mere racial inheritance. Switzerland is a great nation but it has a mixture of French, German and Italian peoples within its boundaries. A strong government does not make a nation. The mere ability to hold a population between designated boundaries is not enough. A nation in the last analysis is a spirit, the holding of common ideals, allegiance to collective memories, the determination to preserve these ideals against all attack and invasion. In this sense the United States with its score of different nationalities, its wide-flung boundaries and its centralized government is certainly a nation. From the very beginning, persons from all nations who believed in freedom, opportunity, enterprise and decency have flocked to the North American continent to live together and to forge their destiny. Nothing can break this circle of fellowship except those people within the circle themselves.

Fair Play The New York Times reports that three professors at one of the college institutions of the city have clandestinely engaged in business involving selling articles to students. Nearly one-half million dollars of business was done by the firm in which the three professors owned most of the stock. It is a rule of the college involved that no professor can engage in outside business without the consent of the head of the institution. This consent was not obtained. In view of the fact that the business, therefore, was clandestine, involving the selling of articles manufactured to the students themselves, it looks dangerously like racketeering, but the "Fair Enough" columnist remains silent. He fails to shout that all teachers are crooks, that the educational system of America is rotten; that our educational institutions are harboring thieves, criminals, and that the schools should be wiped off the map simply because three members of the college faculty forgot their duty to make surreptitious thousands.

Anybody with an ounce of fairness in his makeup and any kind of intellectual method now understands that the animus of the attack by the "Fair Enough" columnist against labor is an effort to destroy labor's prestige, but not an effort to reform criminals.



Woman's Work

—L.P.E.U.—414



THE GOOD OLD DAYS

By A WORKER'S WIFE

Mary waked up in an unfamiliar room—yet it was not exactly unfamiliar, but more like something once known but almost forgotten. It was very chilly. She bounced out of bed, banged shut the window, and began hurriedly to dress. The register in the center of the room sent up only a faint breath of heat.

The clothes laid on the chair were strange, but she got into them quickly to get warm. First, heavy long underwear; then a cotton chemise; a corset with heavy stiff whalebones and long back-lacing strings—then, heavens! black lisle stockings! She tried to snug down the underwear and draw the stockings smoothly over it, but nevertheless it produced a lumpy-looking leg.

An ornamental corset cover, a shirt-waist, cotton petticoat, long skirt and high black laced shoes completed the outfit. To one used to the light flexibility of the modern woman's attire it seemed cumbersome, indeed, but comfortably warm. She combed her hair in a pompadour and "did up" the knot behind. Then she smoothed a very small quantity of white face powder on her face.

Downstairs, past the old hall tree and the table with the tray of calling cards, her feet seemed to know the way to go, right out to the kitchen, which was the only warm room in the house. Here the family huddled around the well-stoked range until a stern voice called them into the dining room.

Father, the domestic tyrant, insisted on obedience. At each place was a dish of stewed prunes. Mary ate them reluctantly, wishing for orange juice, but somehow recognizing that orange juice was unheard of. She passed her dish up to be filled with steaming oatmeal. Toast made in the kitchen was brought to the table. Some of it bore evidence of having been charred and "scraped." Coffee was poured from a white enamel pot. The children had cocoa. When the oatmeal bowls were empty everyone was served with griddle cakes and sausage. This rather heavy breakfast at least gave her a feeling of warmth.

She went out into the hall to dress for work. A jacket over her shirt waist, a long, plain wool coat. High, fleece-lined galoshes. A large hat anchored with hat-pins. Then as the last touch, a fur scarf with "natural" head and tail draped coquettishly under her chin, a large pillow-shaped fur muff and knit gloves.

Although Mary's family was comfortably fixed, they did not own a car or any other conveyance. When they wanted to go on an excursion they rented a "carry-all" and team from the livery stable. To

go to work, to church, or anywhere else in town, they walked. Anyone who wished to go to another town could take the train. It wasn't at all necessary for Mary to work but, as an "emancipated woman" she insisted on doing so, and secretly attended woman's suffrage meetings as well.

She walked 12 blocks to work, with her feet creaking through the snow where less enterprising citizens had failed to clean their walks. There were no conveyances in the streets except bobsleds for heavy hauling and occasionally a light cutter, the horse with his string of bells jingling merrily along. Autos were all "blocked up" for the winter.

The dry-goods store where she clerked had wide aisles with "bargain tables" in the center but most of the goods were on shelves. Among the items in demand were yard goods of every description, trimmings, notions, underwear, stockings, men's shirts. Its shoe department was struggling along, bitterly resented by the regular shoe stores. The store, however, couldn't compete with the local milliner, who knew how to put on those individual touches to suit her customers. The proprietor had been persuaded to stock a few "ladies' coats and suits" to see how they would go. Every woman knew how to make a simple dress, shirtwaist, or nightgown for herself. For the more elaborate items the seamstress would be called in. With her mouth full of pins she would "fit" patiently, her fingers, which were always cold, leaving goose pimples on one's back. Materials selected were heavy and durable, each garment being expected to last several years, and were lined, bound and stitched with great care. When she was not busy Mary studied the printed patterns and searched the shelves for materials. She wished she could have a split skirt with the slash worn open. Her father would be furious but she could button it down when he was around.

Working hours were from eight-thirty to six o'clock, with an hour for lunch. Some of the girls carried lunches, while others walked home for the meal. The ones who stayed finished their sandwiches and gathered at the "kandy kitchen" for an ice cream soda. It was a center for gossip and dates.

"I can really tell you Mabel is fast. At the last dance I heard she went outside during intermission and she was seen taking a puff from Herb's cigaret, and he spiked her punch with his flask!"

The rest of the week she went home for lunch, but on Monday Mary stayed down town because on wash day her

mother and the "hired girl" were too busy to prepare food. The whole house smelled of steam and soapsuds from the wash boiler.

During the afternoon Mary received a message that her mother had been called away to help a neighbor overcome by a dizzy spell, and would Mary please stop at the grocer's and get a few things for supper. No suggestions were made as to what she should get. Mary went into the grocery with an open mind, thinking she would look around for inspiration.

The clerk bustled up.

"How may I serve you?"

"What would you suggest for supper?"

"We have some fine veal cutlet."

"What fresh vegetables do you have today?"

"Turnips and parsnips are all there is right now, miss—potatoes, of course. I can give you green peas or corn in cans."

Fresh fruit was similarly limited, including only oranges, bananas and white grapes packed in sawdust. For bread, cake or cookies one had to go to the bakery, though it was hardly considered respectable to buy baked goods. Every woman prided herself on her bread and cakes.

The shelves of the store had a sober, conservative look, with little of the variety of canned, glass-packed and gaily packaged goods now present in every grocery. Olives were considered a luxury item, reserved for parties. Salad dressing could be bought in a glass jar, but mayonnaise had never been heard of.

What the grocery store lacked, the housewife made up in some measure by her skill and the food stocks in the home. All summer she had been canning fruit and vegetables, making jelly, jam, grape juice, pickles and relishes. Potatoes and other root vegetables were bought from the farmer and stored in the cellar.

Mary ordered a slice of veal and a can of peas. As her package was being wrapped she listened to two men talking.

"How's the world treating you, Ned?"

"Say, I was getting along fine until that rattle-brained idealist, Woodrow Wilson, got into the White House. You mark my words, he'll absolutely kill business in this country."

"Why, some lines of business are booming."

"Well, I don't trust him. I wish I could go back to the good old days."

* * *

Something in the ring of this phrase startled Mary. She found herself sitting up in bed and as her hand groped for the

Through the Cellophane

Have you ever bought sliced bacon, packaged in cellophane with the wrapper striped red so that the bacon looked meaty and richly streaked with lean? Then have you gone home and pulled off the wrapper to discover that the product was not as lean as you had expected?

If you have had such an experience, then a red letter day for you will be October 1, 1941, Consumers' Guide, publication of the Consumers' Counsel Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reports.

On that day a new set of regulations will outlaw this practice for all meat products entering interstate commerce. The new regulations have been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the Federal Meat Inspection Act.

Other practices which are strictly not cricket have also been ruled out of bounds, such as the use of tinted cellophane wrappers on hams and other smoked meats which might give people the impression that the product is more richly flavored and appetizingly smoked than it is.

Safeguards which have been required by the federal meat inspection service remain in force; meat and meat products intended for interstate or export shipment must continue to be federally inspected; labels on meat products must be approved by the meat inspection service; label statements and pictures must conform to federal standards of truthfulness; cereal in sausage and similar products must be declared on the label.

The new rules, generally stated, require that meat or meat food products containing two or more ingredients must list the ingredients on a label in the order of their predominance. If there's more water in the sausage than cereal, then water goes ahead of cereal.

"The regulations do not make it any less necessary for consumers to use their wits when they go shopping. Label statements can mean nothing to consumers if they don't read them and act on them," says the Consumers' Guide.

familiar bedside lamp she realized that it was really 1941. In her dream she had been wandering through the period of her girlhood 25 years before.

"We didn't have silk stockings, and most of the cooking pots were cast iron or enamelware," she mused. "Most of the people didn't have automobiles. Chromium hadn't been invented. Only the very rich women had fur coats. Heating plants weren't so good and many people were still using parlor stoves. The housewife couldn't get a complete meal out of cans. Hundreds of gadgets we now take for granted hadn't been invented. But we were comfortable and we had a good time.

"I wouldn't want to go back. But it's silly to get excited about silk stockings and aluminum ware. We'll probably get something we'll like better anyway."



Courtesy National Association Service

SEA FOOD PLATTER

By SALLY LUNN

Visitors to Washington usually take the opportunity to enjoy at least one sea food dinner at one of the many restaurants specializing in this, and a favorite selection is the sea food platter. This offers a variety which may include oysters, fish fillets, shrimp, scallops, clams, crab meat. It's accompanied by tartar sauce, cole slaw, sliced tomatoes and hot rolls.

With modern methods of food distribution you may find the essentials for a sea food platter in almost any metropolitan center, as oysters are shipped in refrigerated, scallops and fish fillets by the quick-frozen method, and canned shrimps and crab meat may be had if fresh are not.

For the best effect you must use the deep fat frying method and authorities are now advising the use of bland salad oil for French frying. This may be heated to a high temperature without deterioration, will not absorb the flavors of food cooked in it, and may be strained after use and re-used many times.

Clean the desired number of oysters and scallops; drain thoroughly on absorbent paper. Prepare fish fil-

lets, removing as many bones as possible—but do not remove skin as this holds the meat together. Clean shrimps, removing black vein. All should be as dry as possible before dipping into the batter.

Some cooks prefer to dip the pieces in fine crumbs, beaten egg and crumbs again. Others like to use batter. After preparing according to your preference, fry the pieces in hot deep fat at 370° F., or hot enough to brown a one-inch cube of bread in 50-60 seconds. Drain on absorbent paper and arrange on a hot platter.

FRYING BATTER

1 cup sifted flour	½ tsp. salt
1 tsp. sugar	1 egg well beaten
1 tsp. baking powder	1 tsp. bland salad oil
	1 cup milk

Sift flour, sugar, baking powder and salt together. Mix egg, salad oil and milk and stir into flour mixture, beating until smooth. The thickness of this batter may be adjusted to individual needs by increasing or decreasing the amount of milk. For most food one cup of milk will be correct.



Correspondence



—IPFU—414

Convention Note

A beautiful electrical exhibit is being prepared in St. Louis for the pleasure of delegates to the I. B. E. W. convention. This electrical exhibit is being prepared under the auspices of Local Union No. B-1. One of the features of this exhibit is a complete electrical home. Tickets of admission to the exhibit provide that visitors may suggest names for this electrical home and compete for prizes. Delegates may receive these tickets before they arrive in St. Louis if they write to Local Union No. B-1, 4249 Gibson Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

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

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

August is an eventful month for Local Union No. B-3 for on August 21, just passed, we celebrated the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the "SIX-HOUR DAY, 30-HOUR WEEK."

Just a brief paragraph with a world of meaning, for it tells the story of a theory put into practice and proved to be "The Practical Solution for Unemployment," that it was, and still is claimed to be.

Without the six-hour day, we, of L. U. No. B-3, would have a much greater unemployment situation than we do have, for, comparatively speaking, we have very little defense work within our jurisdiction and other work is being hampered by defense priorities on materials.

On glancing over the JOURNAL for August we note that Brother Charles H. Prindle, of L. U. No. 363, writes that July 1 marked the completion of the first year under the banner of the six-hour day for them. Read his letter, Brothers, and learn for yourselves that the six-hour day is just as practical for a small local as it is for a large one like L. U. No. B-3. Congratulations to you, and all the members of L. U. No. 363, Charlie; and we of L. U. No. B-3 know that you all had to work hard and have vision beyond the immediate moment to bring about such a progressive action.

Much progress has been made in bringing the shorter work-week to the workers in other branches of our trade, within our jurisdiction, by the members of L. U. No. B-3, in these five eventful years, not the least of which was the organization of the Leviton Manufacturing Company workers and their strike of 10 months for recognition and decent wages and conditions.

Some of the other divisions organized within the last five years whose work-weeks have been shortened and working conditions improved are as follows:

Building; department store and hotel maintenance.

City employees.

Electrical contractors superintendents.

A. D. T. Burglar Alarm.

Neon Tube Workers.

READ

Who is it that throws the sabots in the machinery? by L. U. No. 377.

I. B. E. W. cracks Big Steel, by L. U. No. B-287.

Lively life of a radio technician, by L. U. No. 1258.

"Three electrocuted on farm," by L. U. No. B-17.

Fish story—it's a dandy—by L. U. No. 245.

These and other letters maintain the high standards manifested by our correspondents.

Industrial maintenance and alteration.
Street light maintenance and repair.
Gasoline pump repairs and maintenance.
Fixture manufacturing.
Cable, wire and box manufacturing.
Electrical supply employees.

These divisions had to be organized a small unit at a time, a shop, factory or building here, and another there, at a cost of much time and hard work by both officers and members. The loyalty, thanks, and appreciation of our efforts by those we have helped is our reward. That and the fact that by helping others we help ourselves.

Labor never gained anything without fighting for it, in the first place, and then fighting to hold what they have gained. Big business and industry do not love L. U. No. B-3 for having introduced the six-hour day to New York, and never cease in their efforts to tear down what we have built up.

(Continued next month)

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

The clambake held by Local No. 7 sure went over with a bang, and was a wonderful success, and the 150 members who attended went home plenty satisfied, for it sure was the most ideal day for a clambake. We can thank the employees of the Turners Park Corporation for putting on such a wonderful affair.

The whole morning and part of the afternoon were taken up by the softball game between the Short Circuits, captained by Scotty Jones, and the Dead Ends, captained by "Iron Man" Wilson. It was a close affair for three innings, Brother Kenefick was pitching for the Dead Ends and Hilse catching; and Brother Dan Brunton pitching for the Short Circuits and Brother Fuel catching. Brother Kenefick must have been practicing, for he held the Short Circuits to three runs and struck out 11 men. Some record for an old-

timer! But he had to ring in some of the out-of-town delegates on his side, and he even had Brother Martin Mullarkey of Local No. B-3, who was umpire and sure had a tough job on his hands. He stuck it out to the finish, calling everything strikes, and then the dinner bell rang and the game was over for the present, with the Dead Ends ahead, 6-5.

After eating a wonderful dinner, Brother Kenefick was elected to start the racing and weight-lifting contest and hog-calling contest, and he sure did a wonderful job. The three-legged race was won by Brothers Brunton and Jimmy Harrington, city electrical inspector, and the 200-yard dash was won by Lou Lalibertie, first; Art Illig, second; Duke Donehue, third. The horseshoe-pitching contest was won by Brother Martin Mullarkey, of L. U. No. B-3, and Brother Canty, of L. U. No. 7.

The hog-calling contest was won by Bill Poulin, and second was Max Course, and third Christ Jenson.

The weight-lifting contest between Brothers Lalibertie and Art Illig, which was to be lifting a cow, had to be called off because the committee could not get any. With all the publicity the farmers all sent their cows out of town, so we had to postpone the contest to some later date.

Guests of the event included John Regan, of Boston, our international vice president; William Doyle and John Slattery, of Boston; Frank Devine, of Hartford, and Thomas Karney, of Providence.

It was the first outing which has been held by the organization in several years. The outing was a sure sign the depression is over as far as the electrical workers of Local No. 7 are concerned, says Business Manager Caffrey. We thank the committee of four, Brothers Charles Caffrey, Lou Lalibertie, and Gordon and Bill Willett, for getting together such a wonderful affair in such a short time.

Hope I have not offended anyone in any of my articles. If I have, I sure apologize.

EDWARD MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

From time to time the headlines of the daily papers blaze with the account of some heroic or philanthropic deed performed by some individual. Or, it might be some vicious crime someone has committed. It may take weeks or even months before the papers give these headliners a rest, and at the least provocation bring them to life again. Undoubtedly you are wondering why all this seemingly waste of space; through the following paragraphs I will try to give you my reasons.

On June 19 the papers in Jackson, Mich., and the adjoining counties blazed with the news of a catastrophe. Three persons were electrocuted on a farm. One was the hired man, a retired doctor and owner and his grandson. The doctor was quite well known, having practiced around Jackson for over 20 years, so the accident made a headline. Many such accidents do not even make the front pages of the daily papers; this results in a much uninformed public.

Men in the Feild



A. W. McINTYRE
International Representative



R. ROY SMITH
International Representative



WALTER J. KENEFICK
International Representative

Back to the accident: the papers told how these men were erecting a long pole to be used in stacking hay in a field, but they didn't say anything about the voltage the wires carried nor how low the wires were nor how many such accidents have occurred. The day of the accident one of the representatives of the power company that owns the line is reported to have said, "Oh! we have lots of accidents such as these." In view of this reported statement, the power company hasn't done anything to eliminate these accidents.

Brothers, here are the sad but true facts of why so many such accidents happen. The power companies in most cases observe the law. After reading The Michigan Public Utilities Commission's Order No. 1679, a book of some 266 pages, I found that the law only requires that, and I quote, "Spans

150 feet or less, crossing above spaces or ways accessible to pedestrians only—300 volts to ground up to 15,000 volts shall be not less than 15 feet above ground." A farmers' field is not reserved to foot travel only; wagons, hayloaders and various other conveyances are used there. The lines on this particular farm were up to 27 feet, on the cross arms, the required height in crossing railroads handling freight cars where brakemen are apt to be on top.

My contention is that the requirements of the law are not sufficient to insure the safety of people unacquainted with power lines. I believe the commission's ruling can be changed, and if so it will benefit not only those whose life and property is constantly in danger but the men of the Brotherhood, whose members will do the work. Yes, there will be more work to do and it

will take a long time making the changes. It will be a battle getting the law changed, for the power companies have money, and with it they can hire influential lobbyists to work for them at the capitol. On the other hand, the farmer's vote is the vote that puts a measure over or defeats it. The farmer can be sold on a law and if this hope of mine ever gets as far as the capitol, the farmer must and will be sold on it.

In most cases rural power lines are built of creosote poles and a "Black Jack" pole is about 75 per cent ground, which is a serious hazard to linemen. I believe the power companies should be forbidden to use creosote poles and be required to set nothing less than a 40-foot pole when it is to be used for primary voltages, and all poles crossing private property carrying primary voltages should be placarded, telling the voltage and danger. The latter, to me, would seem a good job for those "so-called" old linemen the power companies get rid of at the age of 50 years. I would like to hear what some of the Brothers in other locals think about the law as it now stands and the possibility of changing the law.

The stores department unit, although less than a year old, has made great strides in the right direction. Under the shrewd and careful guidance of Brother J. Reilly of the International Office, Business Manager Hedgecock and Chairman Louis DeMute, this unit has been negotiating an agreement with the Detroit Edison Company. The agreement is expected to be signed within 30 days. Some concessions already are in effect, two of which are wage increases all down the line and 10 days' sick leave every six months. More power to you, Brothers!

J. MCCARTHY,
Press Secretary.

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

This month I wish first to apologize to my readers (if any) who may have looked in vain for a letter from Local No. B-18 last month. Toward the end of the month when



This group makes up the crew on the P. L. C. truck. Back row: Roy Schonce, lineman; Fred Carl, city foreman; Charles Hogan, lineman; Art Globke, driver; Jack Murray, lineman; Charles Levans, foreman. Front row: James Donnelly, helper; Joe McCarthy, lineman; Harold Capron, lineman. The driver and helper are members of City Employees Local No. 77—A. F. of L. All others are members of Local No. B-17.

I looked into that obscure corner of my head where I habitually grope around for ideas, I found a more than usually vacant space, so, no ideas, no letter.

This month I have had little better success, and this is particularly annoying, because in these times of stirring activity on every hand there must in reality be many, many subjects upon which much could, and probably should, be written. Take our defense program, for instance. We see soldiers on every street and highway (good-looking material, too, incidentally); we see cantonments, airplane factories, naval bases, shipyards, etc., being rushed to completion on every vacant lot, almost. Many of us have finally gotten out of the red as a result of these activities. We look forward eagerly to bigger and better defense jobs. We pledge allegiance to our flag. We subscribe to the U. S. O. Our radios bring us one patriotic program after another. And yet, it seems to me that some vital spark is still missing. To most of us it is still a remote European war in which we have little personal interest. Some striking event must yet take place to jog us out of our lethargy—a sinking of another Maine might do it. I only hope it doesn't come too late.

The coming convention at St. Louis in itself should provide the basis for a good letter. Much will have to be decided there that will profoundly affect the Brotherhood for years to come. Realizing the importance of the convention, Local No. B-18 has voted to send a full delegation. These Brothers have been duly elected, and we who will remain at home are confident that we have chosen well. There is much for them to do, and we trust that all will be done, not for the interests of any district or geographical division, not for any special craft or group of crafts, not for "B" members or for "A" members, but for the good of our Brotherhood as a whole. The welfare of all of us in the years to come may depend on this convention, and we, in turn, depend upon our delegates.

Another interesting letter might be written upon the subject of what we are going to do about the non-union electrical worker who wants to buy a ticket—how far should we go in letting down the bars to these "rugged individualists," many of whom were laughing at us a few years ago; and does it make sense for a local union to spend hundreds of dollars a month in an effort to organize electrical workers who are working in its jurisdiction while at the same time refusing to accept applications from others, no less capable, who would like to go to work in this same jurisdiction?

Any of these subjects might be the basis for an interesting letter. Some time I'll try to write one.

GEORGE SIMMONDS,
Press Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Local Union No. B-1, St. Louis, has notified the Joint Convention Committee that the members of Local Union No. B-1 are on strike in the following hotels in St. Louis:

Statler
Lenox
Mayfair
DeSoto

The foregoing hotels are employing non-members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who are taking the strikers' places in performance of electrical work.

Delegates to the international convention representing local unions coming to St. Louis, please take note.

The committee recommends that all delegates representing local unions make their hotel reservations in St. Louis early so as not to be disappointed at convention time. Delegates may communicate with the Joint Convention Committee, advising the type of room they wish. The committee will be glad to make reservations in St. Louis for all delegates so notifying them. Write to Gail Gibson, secretary of the Joint Convention Committee, 4249 Gibson Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

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

Editor:

We're inclined to agree with the scribe of Local Union No. 80, who says, "Brothers, if you want the time to pass quickly, just try being a press secretary for a while." True words, Brother.

As most people must know by now, we're engaged in constructing one of the largest ship yards in these parts, possibly in the country. Sixteen ways providing for the construction of 16 ships at once, this with the various auxiliary facilities such as electric shops, machine shops and assorted buildings, including cranes, substations and power facilities, go to make up a variety of work seldom found on the average job. All this tends to make the job not merely interesting but fascinating.

Local No. B-28, with the assistance of

visiting Brothers from a large assortment of locals, can take pride in the product of its labors. It's an achievement of a group of men that merits praise. No small part was played in this by the supervisory force from our superintendent down. A job of this magnitude calls for careful planning in time, materials and labor. Thus is created a monument to the efforts of organized labor once more.

Glancing through these pages we come across the familiar name of Jim Piatt, who's trying his hand at penning letters for Local No. 163 as scribe. Good luck and success to your maiden effort, Jim. Remember us to Jonesy and let's hope his toes are now O. K. Seems as though you finished the airport.

Local No. 6 takes up its slack in the building trades end by activity in the large group of shipyards in its immediate vicinity.

We also note that Local No. 6 takes time to deliver an eulogy on a Brother just passed on. This Brother, Al Cohn, evidently must have been of sterling character and a great union man to merit such praise. Men of this caliber we can ill afford to lose.

Seems as though the season for clambakes, crab feasts and outings or picnics in general must be on, judging from the various letters on the subject to the "good book." Well, in our humble opinion the summer get-togethers are the best way to blow off excess steam and the best way for the Brothers to get together and to really know each other. These annual affairs are beneficial from every angle.

Seems this heat question is on the lips of many scribes who use it as alibis for long letters or, better yet, as being the chief reason for the need of a vacation. Maybe the boys have got something there.

Brother Bob King, who is now doing his bit for Uncle has been with us for a short time while on furlough. The boy looked good and a bit tanned up. Good luck, Bob!

Local No. 245 points out a strange paradox that exists in their locality, whereby members of the A. F. of L. have wives who work under C. I. O. conditions and try to point out to the Brothers how much better off they are (the wives) and how much cheaper are their dues. An old story, this cheap dues argument—hardly worth discussing. "Buy cheap, get cheap," is the axiom to fit this story.

Local No. 322 mentions a very interesting lecture they attended in one of their educational series, that of fluorescent lighting. We can't think of anything more interesting at present.

The Sentinel of No. 632 expresses his thoughts in no uncertain terms and proves to be a great admirer of our great President, as he should be.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.



A happy gang of wire-twisters, members of L. U. No. B-38, attended the picnic given by the Collier Construction Co.

L. U. NO. B-38, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Members of L. U. No. B-38, working on the new Cleveland municipal light plant, were entertained by their employer, Collier Construction Co., at Astorhurst Grove, Saturday, August 9.

The day's activities began with a ball game between the Wildcats and the Polecats. Edward Blythin, mayor of Cleveland, pitched the first ball (picture enclosed) with our host, Pat Collier, behind the plate. Score: Wildcats 33, Polecats 21.

Following the ball game, clam chowder and liquid refreshments were served. Then several hot card games got under way.

The committee, A. Panek, E. Stone and E. Pickersgill, arranged for a delicious chicken dinner, followed by a floor show to suit any electrician.

Guests included the mayor, Utilities Director John Hickey, city engineers and officers of L. U. No. B-38.

CLAYTON R. LEE,
Financial Secretary.

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

Editor:

It has been quite some time since Local No. 46 has appeared in these columns, but we thought that you might be interested in seeing a picture of our representation at the last Labor Day parade in Sitka, Alaska, and also a graphic account of the working conditions.

The parade and arrangements were made very expeditiously and there wasn't a very good turnout of our members. Reading from left to right are: John Larson, Paul Gaunt and Larry McGuern, of L. U. No. 46, Seattle; Robert W. Morris, of L. U. No. 48, Portland, and Charles Mooney, of L. U. No. 46, Seattle.

Brother A. J. Adams is assistant business manager for the Alaska Territory and is doing a very fine job of organizing in Ketchikan, Alaska. He will cover all the jobs as soon as possible.

All requests for men in Alaska come through L. U. No. 46 and the men must be cleared through this office before they are eligible for work there and shall deposit their traveling cards in this union before leaving.

We do not know in advance when the calls will come in, as this is a routine matter of the Navy Department and the Siems Drake Puget Sound Company, contractors on these jobs.

We wish to state that if any member has been an inside wireman for a number of years, he should know the conditions and methods of employment, and it is up to the individual to make good. We would advise members to contact L. U. No. 46 before leaving their own locality.

The scale for apprentice wiremen is 95 cents and \$1.12½ per hour, and for journeymen \$1.55 per hour—six days per week, time and one-half for overtime and Sundays. Board and room in Alaska on the three naval air bases is very good. The price is \$10.50 per week. To date our members have been making a very good weekly salary and have been working a great deal of overtime. How long this will continue we do not know. Transportation is furnished from Seattle to the job. That means boat fare and board and room to the job is paid. Time does not start until they go to work, which is generally the day after arrival at the job.

Our election of officers was held in June, with the following elected: President, Harry Hilpert; vice president, J. E. Hicks; recording secretary, W. C. Lindell; business manager and financial secretary, William Gaunt; treasurer, W. C. Lindell; executive board, L. Van Inwegen, Sr., Charles Adams, Neil Day,



Representatives of L. U. No. 46, of Seattle, at Labor Day Parade in Sitka, Alaska.

H. A. Jacobson, J. E. Hicks and Ed. Scheib; examining board, Joe Little, Charles Adams, Oscar Crumm, Neil Day and George Park.

The following men were elected to attend our international convention in St. Louis: William Gaunt, Harry Hilpert, W. C. Lindell, L. Van Inwegen, Sr., H. A. Jacobson, R. A. Kelly and Ed. Scheib.

Hoping this article will give you boys an insight on the work in Alaska and that we will see you at the international convention.

WILLIAM GAUNT,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

The John Neagle Memorial has been mentioned in these columns before. The JOURNAL is the natural medium to advise his host of friends that our fond hopes are realized.

The character of our friend whom we delight to honor—his modesty and humility—those noble, rare attributes, rendered offensive any "drive" or show-off campaign to raise funds. So it was, the boys took up this worthy task with a spirit of reverence and restraint that was truly edifying. 'Twas a mark of love inspired by the true nobility of our subject. Hence the committee readily agreed: "Let us proceed even as he would. May our methods do no violence to his memory. May the tokens be purely voluntary—no soliciting as such; the mere mention of our aims should be enough. If the result is \$50, so

be it. If more, well and good. But let us bear in mind that this must be a pure acceptable offering at the altar of 'friendship'."

From the start we were received warmly on all sides. Our sister local, No. 1249, was quick to subscribe \$50. The president of the Central New York Power Corporation and the whole official staff were most liberal.

As the fund mounted our initial modest ideas had to be modified and expanded. The thought of a bronze plaque was discarded for a simple Scotch granite stone of much grace and beauty and inscribed:

"In memory of John Neagle
By his fellow workers and friends."

It cost \$185.

As the enterprise draws to a close and these lines are published some friends will read and exclaim, "What a shame! I never heard of it!" We did what we thought best in the circumstances. Forgive us.

Your goodwill will be prized as he abides in "the bosom of his Father and his God."

"That God who ever lives and loves;

One God, one law, one element,

One far off divine event,

Toward which the whole creation moves."

The committee is: Joseph Griffin, George Lively, Russell Moore, Michael Carroll, James O'Connell, Harry Richter and Thomas Berrigan.

THOMAS BERRIGAN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

It seems as though we are about to have an international convention, something we have not had for quite a few years. Here's hoping that it will be very successful, and that our delegates will bring back to us excellent reports.

Let us hope by the time this goes to press that our garbage will be collected. At this writing most of the residential districts are without any garbage collections. It seems very odd to this writer that when a citizen fails to put out his garbage the Health Department sends you a notice to move it or a penalty is put upon you. It certainly seems to me the Health Department should take an active hand right now when the people of Norfolk need it, but no, not a peep out of it. But I guess I know the reason why they are scared of our city manager. The Health Department officials should not worry about their jobs; there are plenty



Monument to a loyal union man, a memorial to John Neagle of L. U. No. B-79, by his fellow workers and friends.

of defense jobs that they can get. But, anyhow, I wish the teamsters' local success in their tie-up of the collections, because those boys should get more money to dump everybody's garbage.

As the old saying goes, I don't mind cleaning up my own mess, but I hate to clean up the other fellow's mess.

We are hoping for a quick settlement in the garbage collectors' and street cleaners' strike. If it goes on until this is printed, I guess the police of the city will have to live up to their name Police, to clean up. Maybe they can make a better job of cleaning the streets than they do with rackets.

Brother Andy Fowlkes reported that Brother A. S. Cornwell, who is in the Veterans Hospital at Roanoke, Va., sent for his laundry. Here's hoping Brother Cornwell will be back with us again very soon.

Paul Smith, A. F. of L. representative, was in Norfolk recently and gave a very good talk at the City Auditorium at a special meeting of the Norfolk Building and Construction Trades Council.

More next time.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

There has been much activity in and around Los Angeles and Local Union No. B-83 in the last few months; I could mention the various strikes that have taken place and the consequences, the work that the different committees of the local are concentrating upon, the construction of government defense work that is taking place and being consummated, and the numerous deaths of our members and the causes. Ordinarily any one of these occurrences would be a topic of interest for our general membership, but somehow, in view of the message I wish to give to our members and friends, relative to the uncertainties of world disorder, these all seem secondary and commonplace.

A great number of people in this country of ours are in a state of fear and dread of what tomorrow may bring to them, their families or relatives in the European nations defending themselves against ruthless aggression. To you who feel depressed with world conditions and are uncertain of the outcome, try to have faith in what our great President stated in one of his fireside chats to the nation when he said: "We have nothing to fear but fear itself." His reasoning in revealing this signal of hope and comfort to the people of this country, and the world, is based on the fact that the world conditions existing today are contrary to a great divine law that manifests itself throughout humanity.

These conditions exist because there are men in the world who are contaminated with a negative essence of the spirit that directs their minds; they are trying to invert the divine law of God and make life manifest, as Satan has decreed, which is the direct opposite to nature itself. Such men are not worthy of the trust they hold as men; they have renounced their birthrights by their conduct and fallen from grace, for men generally have been entrusted with exalted powers and responsibilities. It is not that some humans are as gods and others just men; it is rather that some are men and others bestial.

When this government of ours, which we call a democracy, was founded, it was conceived (in the minds of men who were God-fearing and understood the divine law, and how it manifests through all nature) that this law had three elements which were necessary for its perfection and thus, basically, is the foundation of the law of the triangle which symbolizes the divine law. This they

used as a guide to their thoughts when the principles of our way of life were laid down, for its three points represent the three elements of all life: In the organic natures these are spirit, soul and consciousness; in the inorganic natures the elements are electrons, atoms and molecules.

(Continued next month)

WILLIAM H. HOLT,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

The best thanks a press secretary can receive is when a Brother in his home local or a Brother of some other local in the Brotherhood writes him and says he enjoyed reading his letter. We feel that someone is actually reading these letters.

In the past several years we have enjoyed letters of scribes from other locals, but none have made us feel better than the two cases of which we are about to write.

Both Brothers are the type of members of which every local has a few, the type who always attend the meetings, who never stand on the curbstones and "tell the world" what is wrong with their union. They never violate the principles of unionism on the job or off it, but at the same time are seldom heard on the floor.

Since the early days of the depression Brother Grove Wehnes has lived in a small town about 50 miles from Rochester. Shortly after moving there he fell from a tree and was quite severely injured. Throughout the intervening years Brother Wehnes never failed a monthly letter to our office.

At our annual family picnic, held recently, we again had the pleasure of seeing and talking to Brother Wehnes for the first time in over eight years.

One of the first things he mentioned was how much he enjoyed hearing from his local. He said the first thing he did was to look for the letter from No. 86.

Those words meant more to me than I can convey to you here, and it made me feel badly to think that some months go by without our usual letter.

The other Brother mentioned above is Brother Burt Lawrence. Brother Lawrence has been a member of Local No. 86 for a good number of years. He is a veteran of the last war and recently was confined for a number of months in the Veterans Hospital in Batavia, N. Y.

He was recently discharged, and at our last meeting he, too, told us how much he enjoyed hearing from his local when he was away and out of contact with things.

Incidentally, Brother Wehnes has been quite a "boomer," even having worked on ships to England. He told me that he once spent some time down in New Orleans, La., in fact, he says that after looking for Local No. 86 in our Worker he turns to Local No. 130, but "for a long time now no see."

He was wondering what former Business Manager Todd and George Ovitz and "Jim" Chivers are doing now. Well, the local union directory tells us that "Jim" Chivers is the F. S. of Local No. 130 at the present time.

We have been doing a little "booming" ourselves and we know how our thoughts keep drifting back to friends we met in other towns.

That reminds me to tip off my namesake in Lansing, Mich., "Spence" Mead, to watch out for that movie camera of "Bill" Stoke's—he now has a telephoto lens that not only brings distant objects close but bends around corners, too!

Our business manager, John Downs, and the chairman of our executive board, Victor Cleminson, were elected to represent Local No. 86 at the forthcoming convention in St.

Louis. Our former business manager, Arthur Bruciciki, and Brother James Lombard were elected as alternates.

This may be slightly premature, but at this writing it looks as though "Fibber" McKie, down in the Canal Zone, will be having company from Local No. 86 in the person of Brother "Jimmie" Lombard before many weeks pass.

Speaking of the "Fibber" reminds us that he is back at work, although his hand, which was severely injured, is not entirely healed. We all hope he continues to improve and recovers the full use of the injured member.

At our recent family picnic Brother Charles Yanick and his wife received the prize offered for the youngest "newlyweds" on the grounds. Our picnic was the largest yet with a goodly representation from the Samson United Co., makers of electrical heating appliances. But what happened to Laube's? Did all the boys work that day?

Now, "Art," I know you have been reading this all the way through, so I'll not keep you in suspense any longer—the torch is nearly finished. Too many 56's on 1's around or it would have been finished sooner; they're not all like Frank.

CARLETON E. MEADE,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.

Editor:

The local in the heart of the Commonwealth is back to normal again after a few busy weeks. Festivities started with the election of officers and ended with a bang-up banquet celebrating our forty-second birthday.

William J. Smith, who has served our local in a most able manner for the last four years, declined to run again and the members elevated Charles E. Martineau, recording secretary, to the presidency. Franklin Labossier went in again as vice president and Samuel J. Donnelly continues to serve as business manager and financial secretary. Brother Donnelly is starting his eighteenth year in that capacity, and this is evidence of his ability. Joseph Jasper will continue to serve as treasurer, and he will be starting his fifth year in that capacity as well as his ninth year as chairman of the executive board. Yours truly went in as recording secretary. The members comprising the executive board, other than the officers, are Past President Smith and Brothers Howard Hughes, Frank Santomenno and Edward Burns.

As a change was made in the by-laws some time ago, the officers have four years of service instead of two, and, whether business is booming or otherwise the next few years, it is going to be four hard years, and the fullest cooperation from the members is desired.

Many years have passed since the local had a real get-together, so it was decided to celebrate our forty-second birthday. The day, July 12; the place, the Silver Nile Room, Aurora Hotel; the time, 8 p. m.; the qualifications, male; the food, excellent; the speaking, well chosen; the entertainment, well, ask any of the boys. The executive board, with the able assistance of Brothers Arthur Olson and Howard Hughes, served as a banquet committee. Business Manager Donnelly was the toastmaster. We broke the traditional menu of chicken and peas, topped with pie and ice cream, and had steak, finishing off with strawberry shortcake.

The city of Worcester was represented by his honor the mayor, William Bennett, who, as a good and genial fellow, rates high, and in his talk welcomed us and wished us continued success. We had three of the charter members, Leon Bull, now of L. U. No. 103, Boston, Al Goodwin and Patrick Cunningham, with us

The local's past presidents present were retiring President Smith, George Evans and Henry Chartier.

The International was represented by our old friend, Walter Kenefick, whose clear and resonant voice is always a pleasure to hear, and Charlie Aikers, from Greenfield, Mass. Jim Meehan, O. P. M. representative, and Rudolph Marginot, another O. P. M. representative, informed us on labor conditions and national defense. John Murphy, A. F. of L. New England representative, was there and offered the aid of his organization.

Other representatives of the I. B. E. W. were Business Managers Clarence Durkin, L. U. No. 256, Fitchburg, Mass.; William Doyle, L. U. No. 103, Boston, Mass.; Timothy Grady, L. U. No. 707, Holyoke, Mass.; John Nelson, L. U. No. 284, Pittsfield, Mass. From other sections of the labor movement were Business Managers Dick Donnelly, of the Plumbers; Walter Hazelhurst, Musicians; Benny Gordon, Carpenters; Jack Hauser, Stage Employees. Our old friend and member, Jack Grace, of the State Examiners of Electricians, was there, as well as the city's wire inspector, Horace Biglow.

The electrical contractors were well represented, and we believe this is one way of bringing closer contacts between employer and employee.

When the eating was over we continued with remarks by the new president, Martineau, who introduced the toastmaster. A short resume of our founding and history was given and the speaking of the evening started. That organized labor is faring better today than at any time in its existence was the general impression given by the speakers. We of the younger generation know nothing of the early struggles of these locals, financial and otherwise. To have been a member then meant accepting strange looks from the average public. At the conclusion of the speaking the local presented to retiring President Smith a beautiful desk lamp with pen and holder, as a "thank you" for his work.

When the formal part of the evening was over we then turned to hilarity and fun. We only wished that our boys working in other locals could have been with us.

Conditions around here are looking up. Worcester has not shared in large defense jobs affecting our men, so we are very grateful to other locals for calling our business manager for the use of our men. Some of them have gone long distances with the possibility of staying there. Two of them are in England. We hope and look forward to the time when we will be able to reciprocate and do a turn for others, and with this thought in mind and good wishes to our traveling sons, will sign off.

HAROLD E. MAGNUSON,
Recording Secretary.

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

Editor:

About the most important subject hereabouts amongst the local boys and union building tradesmen in general is the pact signed by the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., with government agencies handling construction projects for the defense program. And as far as the members of L. U. No. 99 are concerned, there is plenty of kicking being done over the lowering of the overtime rate from double time to time and a half.

We have no quarrel with the International Office, for Brother Brown, international president, voted against the pact. But we do resent representatives of other crafts voting away our conditions, gained only after years of struggle. Instead of signing a blanket contract covering all building trades, each

craft should have negotiated its own agreement. And even then it would appear to be more equitable to all concerned if some form of referendum had been resorted to. As it now stands, we can see another breach in the wall of local self-government with the end not yet in sight.

The wage rate in Providence is rather low (\$1.25 per hour) when one takes into consideration the fact that we no longer receive any traveling expense within our jurisdiction. That means that we may be called upon to travel up to as much as 100 miles per day at our own expense. Sixty miles a day is common. So it is natural for the boys to look for a little overtime with which to take up the slack in the old pay envelope. So, while a good many of the boys do not work much overtime, those who do feel that a drop from double time to time and a half is really a cut in wages, especially if they travel a long distance.

With some form of inflation staring us in the face, many of us are wondering what we can do to compensate for the higher cost of living. We are trying, for one thing, to negotiate a new agreement calling for a raise in the basic rate of pay. But, as most agreements now read, it would be some time before most of us would benefit by a raise. For the raise would not apply, as in our last agreement, to work now under way or contracted for. So no wonder it pays for a local union to look ahead and be prepared.

Contrary to common belief, a wage increase does not always mean that the cost of production for a given product will go up in proportion. There are many cases where the percentage of labor cost to the total cost of production is so small that a 10 per cent wage increase, for example, may mean that the cost is actually increased not more than 1 per cent. But the manufacturer grasps at a chance to ballyhoo the raise in wages and tries to pass the boost to the consumer with an actual increase in profits to himself. So it is a healthy sign to see the government stepping in and telling the big boys not to do it, for it is not justified by the realities of the situation.

The Quonset Point Naval Base job is rapidly approaching completion. It was a big project from start to finish. At the peak it employed about 12,000 men, with 3,000 there now. It has been built in record time, and organized labor can truly be proud of the part it played in erecting this link in the chain of national defense establishments. Through wind, rain, cold, snow, ice and the heavy traffic they plowed, slushed and drove to do their bit.

Here, as in other countries, the worker is really the keystone to the national effort.

In closing, I would like to make a correction in the August report from these parts. It was Mr. Bartlett and not Mr. Rust who attended the local union's outing at the Chopmist Hill Inn. Mr. Rust hasn't been with the firm for some time, yours truly has been informed. So an apology is extended to Mr. Bartlett for the error.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-120, LONDON, ONT.

Editor:

Local Union No. 120 held a family picnic on Saturday, August 9. Once again we take off our hats to Tom Hindley, chairman of the committee, who along with the weatherman helped make the picnic the great success it was.

The sports program was very interesting and varied, thanks to Clare Sproule, and competition was keen due to the number of useful prizes. Don Woodley and George Jones

had the honor of being chosen the two best looking men on the grounds. I wish I had their pictures to put in the WORKER, but no such luck. There should have been a movie of our ball game; that would bring a laugh every time it was shown. We even had E. Ingles, our international vice president, for umpire.

The boys are still talking about the supper. Joe Walzack donated a pig and the gang sure got a fullup of pork. No fooling, we had a hard time disposing of the cake and ice cream.

Maybe I'm saying too much about the picnic, although it is something we won't forget for awhile. But the thing I noticed most was the grand get-acquainted feeling. Us fellows are out with the boys a lot, we are attending meetings and that. I often wonder what the wife, or girl friend, thinks about it. But when they meet the rest of the fellows and their families they meet people who are just like themselves, and I think that family gatherings like this are one of the best ways to get the ones who stay home most of the year to line up on the side of the union.

C. M. Kew.

Recording Secretary.

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

Editor:

So you're going to St. Louis in October! St. Louis, the French outpost of American civilization in the early 1800's, where bearded fur trappers appeared out of the vast and mysterious West, made merry, and disappeared again on their perilous quest. And later, where the Mississippi packets unloaded the commerce of half a continent; and the levee resounded to the rhythmic voices and shuffling feet of the darky stevedores and the hoarse shouts of the roistering rivermen. And still later, where a valiant group of workers in the infant electrical industry gathered to throw a protecting organization around oncoming generations of electrical artisans.

Those pioneers in the labor movement sensed the enormous possibilities of the electrical field and they built well. They erected a social structure that has endured for 50 years, and grows stronger as time goes on. But there have been anxious periods for the Brotherhood in that half century. The first few years of its existence, it seemed as though all the forces of law and order were arrayed against it. For five years it staggered under the impact of a secession movement. It has been hounded by enemies and buffeted by depressions. It has survived them all!

The coming convention faces a new and ominous crisis. Indeed, it meets in the shadow of a crisis so overwhelming that the fate of civilization hangs in the balance. The proceedings of the convention will have but little effect on the latter, but they will have far-reaching effects on members of the I. B. E. W. The delegates must shape policies with almost the gift of prophecy. They must shore up the foundation of the Brotherhood to withstand the economic earthquake which is almost sure to follow the mighty defense effort, whether our country engages in war or not. They must, in all fairness, make provision for the older members—the shock troops who have carried the banner of the Brotherhood through entanglements and over barricades during the three crucial decades just past—lest they be shouldered aside by the horde of new members created by the emergency. Setting up a pension fund for electrical workers who reach the age of 65 was a splendid achievement, but later employment trends have left a large group of members stranded several years off from that security shore.

We were deeply interested in Jere Sullivan's article in the August JOURNAL, concerning L. U. No. B-3's method of pensioning its members at 60 years of age. Unfortunately, only a few locals in the I. B. E. W. are big and strong enough to adopt the New York plan. Consequently, Brothers throughout the land who are plodding into the late fifties, knowing the present demand for their labor may flatten out at any moment, are turning weary and worried eyes St. Louisward, hoping the convention will be able to devise a plan to lower the retirement age to 60.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 183, LEXINGTON, KY.

Editor:

Perhaps you wonder where we've been all this time. We have managed to survive since 1915, when we were granted our charter by the I. B. E. W. Due to geographical location, which places us in the heart of an agricultural district and far from industrial centers and transportation routes, we have a small local.

Congratulations to the other locals which are fortunate enough to have large volumes of defense work under way in their localities. Our good fortune has been our nearness to other locals having defense projects under construction in the territory over which they hold jurisdiction, thus enabling us to place some of our members with them. In this respect, we wish to express our appreciation to those locals which have given our members employment; in particular Local No. 369, of Louisville, Ky., and Local No. 212, of Cincinnati, Ohio. These two locals have been using a large number of our members for about a year.

At the present time we have a large membership compared with that of the past few years. All of our boys are now working and we have managed to keep them employed all along. At present the volume of work around here is below normal with prospects for the immediate future not so bright.

The year 1940 marked the completion of a large building program at the University of Kentucky. The following units will give you some idea as to the extent of the above-mentioned program: The central heating plant employed three members for seven months; the students union building three to six members for one year; the law building four members for four months; first and second sections of the biological sciences building eight members for one year; Jewell Hall (an addition to the women's building) four members for five months; the home economics building four members for four months, and a large addition to the underground system. Last, but not least, is the aeronautical motor testing laboratories, which is the second building of its kind in existence. We point to it with particular pride because it is the most complete electrically equipped laboratory that could be had with the apparatus now available to the mechanical world, and was completely installed by members of our local.

If you so desire, and providing the material is available, I will supply you with more information about this laboratory.

(Continued next month)

JOSEPH L. BOSTON,
Recording Secretary.

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

Editor:

If smiles, giggles and ha ha's had been ounces it would have required the service of the H. M. S. Queen Mary to have carried the tonnage of the 750 members, employees,

their families, sweethearts and friends on the annual picnic of L. U. No. 213 at Secheltz, Saturday, August 2.

All aboard, the S. S. Lady Cecelia cleared dock at 9 a. m. In a downpour of rain, the spirits and ambitions of this huge crowd were at high tide, as all seem to have had the assurance of the weather man that old Sol would show his face and join in the gaiety and pleasures which had been so earnestly prepared by the committee under the able chairmanship of our sports expert, Brother Frank Plantic. On clearing the dock, music was at once started by our orchestra and was amplified to all parts of the boat and to the people on shore alike, telling the world that the I. B. E. W. of Vancouver was again host to a capacity crowd in a day of fun and good fellowship. At ten-thirty the voice of Brother Frank Parker, our able master of ceremonies, was heard over the amplifier, announcing that refreshments would be served. And in a short time ice cream was much in evidence on the lips of old and young alike for the first treat of the day.

Arriving at Secheltz at eleven-thirty, all were in high spirits, as the weather man had fulfilled his promise and a fine afternoon was assured. Going directly to dining tables, all were soon seated for lunch, which had been prepared by caterers. During the meal addresses of welcome were given by the chairman of the committee and others, and were highly applauded. Brother Parker then requested all to assemble immediately after lunch for a panorama, which turned out to be a wonderful group picture which showed the faces of all in solid contentment and eager to enter into the sports listed on the program.

I fear that space in our JOURNAL could not be allotted me to give the names of winners of the 30 sports contests which followed. All can be assured they were keenly contested. Wits of the judges were taxed to determine the winners of both field and water events. After prizes had been awarded to all contestants, it then became the duty of the caterers to double their efforts in appeasing the appetites of a tired and happy crowd. After supper the whistle of the Cecelia notified all that the return trip was due to start. The trip home was enjoyed in music, dancing and sing-song. The day proved all too short and we hope that the date of the first Saturday in August one year hence will be looked forward to by all, and we trust that this old troubled world will be at peace and that our sons, brothers and friends who are now with the Colors will be permitted to join us on our next outing.

F. LOONEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

I evidently stepped on some toes in the August JOURNAL, as the letters are still coming in from wives of our members. The majority are in accord with the contents, while a small minority was not of the complimentary nature; but both sides were appreciative and convincing. Those letters opposing my article in some cases were not signed; others requested that the letter be destroyed, but they are all welcome. My address is 1005 Campbell St., Toledo, Ohio.

The month of August has done well by me inasmuch as it brought me some good friends and distinguished guests. Among them were the one and only Bill Kime and the good wife, from Los Angeles, Calif. Bill, to you I. B. E. W. members on the Coast, will be known as one of our good members, and Mrs. Kime is a member of the auxiliary to L. U. No. B-18. I hope they enjoyed their trip on

east from here, and a safe return home. Happy landings, and come again soon!

Another August guest was that Mt. Clemens "blimp," that man that combs his hair with a wash rag, William ("Bill") Daugherty. For a long time I no see him, but he is the same old happy-go-lucky Bill. Ernest Mattingly has been seeing and will see a lot of Bill in the future. Congrats, Ernie! Bill, like yourself, is aces, and you two will get along all right.

Mrs. Kime speaks so well of the auxiliary out there on the Coast that I am tempted to revive my campaign of a few years ago to get the women folks together in an effort to organize an auxiliary here in Toledo. If we had 200 women here who really saw the light, and the importance of patronizing union stores and union clerks, and were educated to recognize the union label and insist upon it wherever a purchase was made, a lot of good could be done in the way of organizing our stores and beauty shops. Too few recognize the importance of purchases of the garments with the A. F. of L. label.

If two or three hundred women were supplied with union shoppers' cards and were to visit one store in any one week or 10-day period, and demand the label and union sales people, it certainly would make it easy to organize that store. No matter what the nature of their merchandise, be it food, clothing or hair-do. I can see great possibilities in a system of that kind and would like to see it have a fair tryout, but what do some of the rest of you think of it? With me it's the opinion of an individual.

The new 316-foot radio tower will be completed and in service when this magazine comes off the press. The tower was built by one of our line gangs, O. W. Buchanan holding the whip and megaphone. This tower is the only thing in Toledo that has made a dwarf out of Lineman Winchester. While at the top of this tower his six feet nine inches didn't help him; he was only a speck, as were Ed Gardiner, Bob Barber and Frank Siems, none of whom could be classed as juveniles when it comes to size. Delbert Chatfield, the driver, is the runt of the gang, and he weighs over 200.

The annual fish stories are coming in fast now from vacationists, but to date all honors go to W. S. Smith (Winfield Scott Smith, if you please). To be different this year, Scott went to the Coast to fish in salt water, off of Sandy Hook. Here's the story: The day was hot and the beer was cold, when suddenly, swish! went his line, a two-inch hawser. Two hours and 20 minutes later he landed his prize, the U-16 of the United States submarine fleet. The line had gotten tangled in the propeller. Besides that, he caught a fish, too.

And now the sad part of this press secretary job; that of notifying you of the death of one of our members. Frank Steakley met with a horrible accident recently on one of our highways and died soon afterward. The tragedy of his death is double, as just a short time ago Frank's father, Floyd Steakley, met his death through an accident. Two deaths in one family in such a short time is a blow few of us could stand, and the sympathy of the entire local goes to Frank's mother and sister Gertrude.

Since Steve Hayes went on the air on our new radio system one hardly knows him. He dresses each day like it was Sunday. Did some of you wise guys around the Acme tell Steve that it was television?

Even if our taxes are high here, please remember that they are still assessed instead of taken away, and mass murder by armed forces is not a national pastime; but the communists will still bear watching.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-287, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Editor:

Can you make room for a new correspondent? Our charter was installed in October, 1940, by our esteemed vice president, Brother G. X. Barker, aided by Brother Hugh Brown, international representative at that time, and at present business manager for Local Union No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.

Our jurisdiction covers the Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co., a subsidiary of U. S. Steel. In February, 1941, we presented to the management a proposal for a contract and of course they being of Big Steel appeared unimpressed. However, the members, being men of steel, showed their true metal, continued to organize and press for recognition.

After several months of hard work, we were really organized, but Big Steel still appeared unimpressed. In June, 1941, a strike vote was taken, resulting in an unanimous yea. The company was notified of the results and we called the Conciliation Service, U. S. Department of Labor. This agency also failed to impress Big Steel, so had the case certified to the National Defense Mediation Board.

The dead line for the strike was set for July 18, 1941, and the Mediation Board set hearings for that date in Washington, D. C. Your correspondent and our president, Brother P. P. McGothy, were chosen to represent the local.

On our arrival in the capital we contacted International President Brown who personally took charge and assigned Brother Lawson Wimberly to the case. Brothers, take it from me, he is the real "McCoy." After four days with the Mediation Board, Big Steel began to bend. They signed an agreement with the union to return to Birmingham and bargain to a conclusion on classification of electrical workers, adjustments in wages and to work out a form of incentive for certain classifications of maintenance electricians.

This agreement was approved by the Mediation Board, with August 15 as the deadline. Unless satisfactorily settled, hearings were to be resumed before the board. Results: On August 8 we signed the first agreement between the I. B. E. W. and a member of the vast U. S. Steel group. Naturally, we didn't get all we asked for, but Brothers, we got more than those of us who know Big Steel expected.

The agreement covers approximately 800 men, and the net results will be a gain of approximately \$1 per day per man, or about \$200,000 per year. Just a minute, that isn't all. It establishes rates in the various classifications and particular mills. Our top rate now is \$1.17 per hour, and our bottom rate is 75 cents per hour. The minimum allowable percentage of men on the top rates and the maximum number on the lower rates are established. It also eliminates six previous classifications and further assures that employees in the lower classification will be advanced as vacancies occur.

On our return from Washington, Brother J. R. May, international representative, and our own Brother A. A. Thorpe, committeeman, joined us. Brother, when you work with men like May, Wimberly, Hugh Brown and G. X. Barker, as we have, you can readily understand why the I. B. E. W. gets results. We are, we believe, justified in our exuberance, because Brother, it proves that with the proper leadership and determination, the will to win can't be defeated.

L. U. No. B-287 is still in its infancy, but we are growing fast. Our membership at this time is approximately 500, and now that the agreement is signed we expect those few remaining electrical workers to come on in and help make L. U. No. B-287 the strongest local in the country.

L. E. BROWN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-347, DES MOINES, IOWA
Editor:

This is my first attempt at this job so will do the best I can.

With the building of the new small arms plant, work is picking up and most of our members are back home with plenty of work ahead.

This territory is also being considered for another defense project but there is nothing certain about it yet.

There is a big job at the cement plant and a new city hospital going up.

Local No. 347 negotiated for a new wage agreement and received \$1.50 an hour for a 40 hour week with double time for all overtime except on defense work which pays time and a half for overtime.

Election of officers was held July 18, and elected a new group, with the exception of Brother Syester, who is still business manager.

Brother Syester is doing a good job on this defense project as he has everything lined up 100 per cent union.

J. E. COXE,
Press Secretary.

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

The Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has signed an agreement with the United States Government, guaranteeing to us a closed shop as far as the A. F. of L. are concerned on defense work. For this we are to agree to work eight hours a day on the first shift and seven and one-half hours on the second and third shifts with pay for eight hours on the last two shifts. All overtime is to be paid at the rate of time and one-half. This is all well and good on defense work in localities where there is plenty of defense work and there is a scarcity of workers. However, in this territory, for example, there are very few jobs, and among them only one defense job (Iona Island Naval Arsenal). At the present time our members are scattered over the country helping to put over the defense program. At home here, for over one year we have been working six hours per day; two jobs at the Iona Arsenal we have completed working the six-hour schedule, completing our work ahead of schedule in each instance. The pending program at the aforementioned Naval Arsenal included a power house job with a change-over of the entire plant from D. C. to A. C. This job was let to a certain engineering company over one year ago. We have an agreement with the Electrical Contractors Association of Rockland County whereby we can only supply men to electrical contractors doing business under a signed agreement with the I. B. E. W. This engineering company called upon us for men some time about a year ago and we refused to supply men only through an electrical contractor. Therefore, rather than start the job, they held back on the electrical work, pending our giving them men direct. The job, as I see it, is bound to break now at any time, but as long as we are supposed to have a closed shop on defense work, even though this job is given to a recognized electrical contractor, why should we go in and work over our normal six-hour day when the W. P. A. is still engaged in doing work on this particular project? The Rockland County Building and Construction Trades Council have notified the Navy Department that they are agreeable and willing to live up to their part of the agreement at such time as the W. P. A. are excluded from all construction work on this particular job. Local Union No. 363 is willing

and agreeable to make every sacrifice in the interest of national defense. Our rate for overtime at the present time is time and one-half, hence we have no conflict with the new agreement, but in the case of many locals where the wage scale was not so high and double time was the prevailing rate for overtime we see a hardship being forced upon these locals. I hope that when they present new contracts for higher wages per hour they will not be accused of hindering the defense program.

(Continued next month)
CHARLES H. PRINDLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 367, EASTON, PA.
Editor:

The old adage that "no news is good news" may be true, but the writer feels that some news from this local union will not go amiss, and in my first effort I will make a feeble attempt to give you readers the doings of this local union.

At our July meeting the following officers were installed: J. Earle Kocher, president; Earle Slack, vice president; A. P. Benner, business manager and financial secretary; Norman A. Wagner, recording secretary; Francis J. Lyons, treasurer; Brothers William Godshalk, Clarence Seifert, Louis Marra, executive board; Owen Lyons, John Coyle, Walter Schumaker, examining board.

L. U. No. 367 has enjoyed a very successful year, having increased its membership well over 50 per cent, and we are looking forward to an even better one in the year to come, under the leadership of our new officers, and with the support of our fellow members.

This local instituted two meetings a month recently, namely the first and third Friday, due to the large amount of business that must be transacted, and in the hope that it may make it possible for some members to attend the meetings. Usually, it is the same members that are in attendance, and the writer urges all members, whether old or new, to try to attend at least one meeting a month. Your presence at the meetings is vital to the welfare of your organization, and you owe it to yourself to attend.

The accompanying photograph was taken on the New Jersey Powder Company job at Belvidere, N. J., during the past winter. (Editor's note: Sorry picture was received too late for reproduction in this issue.) General construction was under the capable supervision of Mr. Raymond Wehlock and Mr. L. P. Hall. The electrical supervision was in charge of Brother Oscar Erickson, of Richmond, Calif., and Brother Charles Kulp, of Belvidere, N. J. The writer was general foreman, and was ably assisted by the following foremen: Brothers Earle Kocher, Norman Wagner, William Godshalk, Kenneth Splain, Earle Slack and Owen Lyons. The foremen in charge of line construction were: Brothers George Berryman, William Willever, Walter Schumaker, E. McMahan and Herbert Anderson, all members of L. U. No. 367. Actual electrical construction was started on November 13, and was completed June 30, 1941. At the peak of the job there were well over 125 mechanics and helpers employed, and we are grateful for the support of Local Unions No. B-3, of New York; No. 52, Newark; No. 361, Lebanon; No. 81, Scranton; No. 1153, Wilkes-Barre; No. 325, Binghamton; No. B-1049, Glen Cove, L. I.; No. 1055, Huntington, L. I., for furnishing men to man this job.

This was one of the largest jobs enjoyed by this local union within its jurisdiction in a long time, both in man hours and wages earned. Credit for the success in unionizing this job rightly belongs to the New Jersey

State Building and Construction Trades Council, and the untiring efforts of our business manager, A. P. Benner.

The writer and assistant foremen are indeed grateful for the wonderful spirit of cooperation extended to them by all I. B. E. W. men employed on this job.

Brother Jacob Smith is now well on the way to recovery after having suffered a compound fracture of the right leg while at work.

Recently work within this jurisdiction has not been any too plentiful, and we wish to extend our thanks to Local Unions No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa., and No. 375, Allentown, Pa., for placing our unemployed members on jobs within their jurisdiction, and we are looking forward to the day when we can reciprocate. Signing off here with best wishes to all.

FRANCIS J. LYONS,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

May I give my theory of what is causing the unrest on construction jobs throughout the country? Editorials in the papers pounce on every little misunderstanding between employer and employee to write long diatribes against the union, forgetting that a great many of these men are veterans of the last war, or have sons in the army and navy preparing to defend the country now. In order to man the various jobs with skilled men, the various internationals must transfer large bodies of men from quiet sections of the country to busy sections. These men are under double expense, they must maintain two homes and sacrifice the comforts of being with their families. They can't keep their heads above water on a straight week's pay, they must get overtime.

We go into another local's jurisdiction knowing what the rates are, they are agreeable. We say the job is all right and are contented, work a week and some one on top sends out an order that instead of seven days a week, hereafter we will work five days. Whereas before the job was progressing rapidly and up to schedule, the change would wreck the morale of the men. There would be grumbling and dissatisfaction. A large number of men would get through, then they would give them six days a week. Still the men would leave. If they gave them 10 days it would take a master mind to get the men back in stride again.

It's a simple problem in human relations. Who is it on top that keeps throwing their sabots into the machinery? Live up to the conditions in each locality that the locals have worked so long to build up and all construction work will go ahead by leaps and bounds. And you won't find a better disciplined class of men anywhere than you'll find in the building trades unions. We're not fifth columnists. A majority are veterans, have sons in the army and navy and are buying their share of defense bonds. The cost of these upheavals is greater than the cost of paying the men their regular rates of pay.

ED MCINERNEY,
Press Secretary.

Now under the gracious banner of Local No. 1, whose officers show the greatest respect to an old card.

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

Editor:

Brothers Power, Plante, Monahan and Ferris have been away on the Stone and Webster job at the Blackstone Valley G. & E. Plant in Pawtucket, R. I., under the aegis of L. U. No. 99, of Providence, and they, as well as L. U. No. 396, wish it to be known that they are deeply cognizant of and grateful for the courtesy, loyalty and cooperation of the officers and members of L. U. No. 99,

particularly that of Business Manager Tom Kearney and Brothers Charley Gorman and Dan O'Brien. It is incidents like this which create a feeling of solidarity among members of the I. B. E. W. and exemplify the true spirit of the labor movement.

By the way, how do you like that combination Power-Plante? Some day when he gets time the Apsay is going to make a joke about it.

Last month International Vice President Regan successfully conducted an election at the Malden plant, which was ordered by the Labor Relations Board to determine the collective bargaining body for that unit. The I. B. E. W. was returned the victor, and from now on will be recognized as mediator for the workers.

Our fireball business agent, Arthur (Progress) Myshrrall, is positively doing anyone's championship job in organizing, contacting, and general executive work. As a result of his activities, we have more than doubled our membership in the last four months, and the end is not in sight. All available qualified apprentices are now working with the tools, and he has finally succeeded in getting the cable pullers into the fold. Our Arthur also had a hand in inducting the drivers and helpers into the Teamsters local. Added to all this, the said Mr. Myshrrall has been taking care of a beautiful headache in the task of acting foreman and keeping both sides satisfied. Compared to this brother, a one-handed flute player in a mosquito marsh is just an old sluggard.

Cyril, the Demon Helper, observes: "I must have had a dandy time the holiday week end. I don't know much about it, but my family tells me there wasn't one single minute that they were not worried about me."

THE APSAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 397, BALBOA, C. Z.

Editor:

Brothers: The Panama Canal Administration, through its employees, has requested that they write to any of their friends, in the U. S. A., asking if they desire to come to the Panama Canal Zone for employment. Members of L. U. No. 397 and L. U. No. 677 have responded to the call.

First I wish to state conditions as I know them to be, after 18 years of service with the Canal as an electrical worker.

The hours of labor are 8 hours per day and time and one-half after 40 hours have been worked.

The rate of pay for electrical workers is \$1.46 per hour.

Annual and sick leave are granted to the extent of 44 days per service year with pay, which is less than the pay received for having been on work status for the same number of days.

All leave is cumulative up to 120 days for a health reconditioning to a more temperate climate.

All national holidays are given with pay. The assignment of quarters is generally done on the basis of seniority. With some exceptions, there are employees within certain classifications that are given preference, but the electrical workers are not within this class.

There are quite a number of 12-family quarters here, with sitting room, bed room, kitchen and bath, all built of wood. There are insufficient quarters as quite a number of employees are living in the Republic of Panama.

The so-called grocery store is a U. S. Commissary, wherein almost everything for the home can be bought, and you stand in line at the various sections to be waited on.

There are clubhouses, movies, swimming pools, and excellent fishing. Florida Brothers, please take notice.

We realize, due to national defense which calls for extra efforts on the behalf of all citizens in the race against time, conditions are not perfect. But neither are they in the U. S. Above all there is no snow to clean from the sidewalks. We have given you a brief picture of the Canal Zone conditions, and any Brothers who may be interested in coming down here to work for your "Uncle Sammy," write to the Chief of Office, Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

LOUIS SCHMIDT,
President.

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

Sorry to have let the boys down last month, but I was mistaken about the deadline date. This being my first attempt at writing, I trust the Brothers will overlook all mistakes, etc. We, as other local unions, are handicapped at the present time by a lot of our older members working out of town, but the new members are coming through voluntarily and doing their bit for our cause. This is the spirit it takes. Unity is cooperation, and unless we have unity we have no cooperation or vice versa. Brothers, attend your meetings regularly, for it means much to your officers and you as well.

I am sure a lot of you noticed (but just in case) in the July issue of Electrical Contracting, Mr. Carl Whithorne put forth an editorial urging all contractors to become "canaries" for the electrical industry. This strikes a happy medium with me; why can't we all become canaries? Some of us are content with the daily routine, such as to work at 8 a. m., off at quitting time, a meeting once in a while. That's not all it takes. Just suppose our old-timers did just that, where would we be? Sure, I sometimes disagree with some folks and their ideas, but I don't get mad at them. The best way to combat any issue or problem is to cooperate with it. So let us see if we can't be "canaries," too, for the I. B. E. W. and its principles.

At our August 1 meeting we elected delegates to our international convention to be held in St. Louis, October 12. Having approximately 500 members, we elected three Brothers, Brother W. B. Doss, Brother H. C. Potts and Brother Ted P. Loftis, our business manager, to attend.

Thanks, Brother E. E. Hoskinson, of Local No. 16, for the new nickname handed Ted. I'm afraid McMillian will have to answer to "Fatty" if he doesn't watch his step. At our last meeting, the necessary steps were taken to allow our officers and executive board to invest some cash in Uncle Sam's defense program, bonds of whatever denomination that will be the best investment.

Brother W. B. Doss read a communication from Brother Dan Tracy, accepting our invitation to the September 14 meeting of the Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association, to be held in Nashville. Other high-ranking officers of the I. B. E. W., including Brother Ed J. Brown and Brother Arthur Bennett, have been invited. All members of B-429 are looking forward to this event.

(Continued next month)

WILLIAM A. WALKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-495, WILMINGTON, N. C. Editor:

This is my first attempt at writing to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, and I am no writer, as you all can see, but I hope that this will at least get third prize, for bad spelling and punctuation, and will be awarded a place in the JOURNAL.

At our first regular meeting in July, our new officers were installed for the next two years. They are: George J. Bumby, president; J. W. ("Shorty") Johnson, vice president; Alton T. Wrench, recording secretary; R. B. Webb, financial secretary and treasurer, and Homer H. Holland, business manager.

This local has enjoyed having a great many of the members from surrounding locals with us on the national defense work in this jurisdiction, and we are pleased with the cooperation they have given us in helping to keep our jobs straight.

We have also taken in quite a few new members, and yours truly has had a real job trying to work at his regular job and also do the 101 things that a secretary has to do, as secretary of a local that was very small and then suddenly started to grow all at once, as our local has here.

Brother Holland, our new business manager, really has some hard work here and it will require the cooperation of all to get things done, but he is a real go-getter and I believe he will get the results if we all get our minds made up that united we stand, and divided we go and take what we can find. We also want to commend Brothers McMillan and Adair, international representatives, for their splendid cooperation and hard work they have done here for all of us.

The shipyard construction work here was awarded to one of our fair contractors of the state and the work out there has been going along very nicely. We have not been able to get a closed shop with the North Carolina Ship Building Co., which is building ships for the Maritime Commission at the yard, but we have not lost hope yet.

R. B. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

L. U. NO. B-502, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Editor:

Well, fellows! I am trying to redeem myself with a letter to the JOURNAL at long last, just to let you know we of Local No. B-502 are still kicking at the traces.

We have succeeded in getting a very satisfactory agreement with our employers for the men at the Saint John Dry Dock and Ship Building Company where over 40 of our members are employed.

We have had the pleasure of having Brother Broderick, of the International Office, with us on two occasions of late. He has been a great factor, as has Brother George Melvin, president of L. U. No. B-502, in getting our agreement.

The membership of our Local No. B-502 is steadily increasing. We'd like to see a better attendance. How about it fellows?

We have a few exceptions. At least we will call them such.

Brother Murray Young, our secretary, has been out of town for some months, as have others.

Now Brothers Al Dalton and Ed (Dinty) Moore have, well, they have to stay home to look after (or at) the babies.

Brother Ed. Yeomans has just got married so he, too, has to stay in at night. (I know, I'm married!)

How about the rest of you fellows? Be seeing you at the next meeting—we hope.

M. EVERETT CLARK,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-605, JACKSON, MISS.

Editor:

Our local recently elected new officers, in whom we are well pleased. Our business manager, J. O. Wilson; president, J. B. Courtney, and financial secretary, W. O. Franklin, were re-elected. Newly-elected officers were R. T. Cardwell, treasurer; R. S. Evans, recording secretary, and myself as press secretary. We see a very profitable and con-

structive year ahead, with the above officers and our newly-elected executive and examining board.

I would like to give you a bird's-eye view of a few high lights of our recently held State Federation of Labor convention, a three-day convention held in Meridian, Miss., July 14, 15 and 16. Convention was opened Monday at 10 a. m. by President Cammeron. Invocation was given by Mr. Dixon. Mr. George Gooze introduced Philip P. Fleming, administrator of the Wage and Hour Division. His talk was on benefits to labor and capital alike; overtime and living costs in the North and South. Welcome address was given by Tom Bailey. Then in rotation we had a talk by Uncle Jim Barrett on advance of labor and A. F. of L. in the defense of America; talk by Congressman Collins on advancement of military equipment; address by Mr. Robinson, international vice president of Barbers Union, on injustice done to unions by newspapers printing one side of a story, and not waiting to hear both sides before going to press. This oftentimes leaves a bad impression on the minds of the public, before accusations and misrepresentations can be clarified. We adjourned until 2 p. m. Representatives from different organizations gave talks during the afternoon. After adjourning at 3:45 p. m., we drove out to Lakeview Park for a barbecue supper. A swell time was had by all.

Tuesday the meeting opened at 9:30 a. m. Telegrams were read from different locals and people throughout the state, wishing a constructive and successful convention. After this, the following duties were performed: Report of delegate attendance, roll call, report of rules of order and report of auditing committee. Joe Tone, representing Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, gave a talk on the labor movement. Meeting adjourned at 12 noon for lunch. Meeting reconvened at 2 p. m. with roll call. Mr. Holcomb, representing Governor Paul Johnson, gave the governor's regrets for being unable to attend the convention. Then came talks by the following: Mr. Jones, business representative for Lime, Cement and Gypsum Workers; Mr. Roper, president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, and then came a round-table discussion. We were free to ask questions on any phase of the labor movement which was not clear in our minds, or that we were doubtful about. We adjourned at 6 p. m.

The entertainment committee gave a dance in behalf of the delegates. One of our Brother delegates told us how to get to the club house where the dance was to be held. After driving about an hour we found ourselves at the end of a road and in a man's front yard. We proceeded to awaken the man in the house and he instructed us to go back the same way we had come in. After reaching the highway and making several inquiries, we found the right road and drove on to the dance. A good time was enjoyed by all.

Meeting opened Wednesday at 9:15 a. m. with a talk by Herman J. Schad, international secretary of Bakers and Confectioners union. After the roll call we had reports of the by-laws committee, resolutions committee, credentials committee and report of president, vice president, secretary and treasurer for the past year. After taking time out for lunch, the roll was called. Officers for the new year were nominated and vote cast. The result: Joe Cammeron, president; Jack Rutledge, vice president; Sam O'Flynn, secretary and treasurer, and the district vice presidents were as follows: Freeman for Gulfport; Louis Spann, Jackson; Brown, Meridian; Doty, Columbus; Burdine, Kosciusko; H. H. Burns, Vicksburg; O'Leary, Hattiesburg, and Holt for McComb.

All of the newly-elected officers were obli-

gated by Mr. Roper, president of Alabama State Federation of Labor.

Hattiesburg, Miss., was selected as the convention city for 1942.

This winding up our convention, we adjourned at 3:30 p. m. and started for home.

RALPH M. HURST,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Hello everybody, back again. Here in Georgia the Georgia Federation of Trades has started a publication to give to the public the true facts about labor in Georgia. I think this is a fine move forward for labor because labor will put the facts to the public as they are and not twisted and warped as in the case of the newspapers and magazines.

Things are beginning to tighten down to the old regular routine here, getting ready for winter and anything else that might happen. Our representatives are now on the spot in battling the railroad managements and will meet the truly stiff opposition in regard to the increase in pay and the two weeks' vacation with pay. I want to say this for the shop men, we have tried to cooperate in every way possible with management in making the railroads a success and profitable, and in the end the cooperation that we have received up to date is an insult and a rebuke.

Gentlemen, we have feelings and we have been true and faithful. How much more we are going to swallow I cannot tell, but we are looking to our representatives for the desired results. If the desired results do not come out of this conference with managements of the railroads, I think that we should send our representatives back immediately to demand a compensation that will satisfy. I hope and trust that the managements will realize the seriousness of the shop men's plight, for they have held their feelings under remarkable control, more so than their fathers who started these organizations and who were ready to fight at the drop of a hat. I am sure that this feeling still exists in the hearts of our men today. If the hard way does come, you can bet we will be there when the finish comes.

THE SENTINEL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 649, ALTON, ILL.

Editor:

After being unanimously drafted by the local, I suppose that I will have to do something about this secretarial job, so will try to write a few lines of interest or otherwise about some of the boys and what they are doing. Brother Brown and Brother Prulage were elected delegates to the national convention at St. Louis, also Brother Herb Challacombe and yours truly were elected alternates.

We would like to call to the attention of the delegates and visitors to the convention the fact that we have some dam here at Alton, only a few minutes' drive from St. Louis. No dam in the world is backing up a bigger river than "the Father of Waters." It has a large and small lock to take care of the big tows and small craft that daily and nightly ply the waters that flow from Minneapolis to the Gulf. Several roller gates and other types that extend clear across the river control the depth of the pool above.

The brass mill at Western Cartridge Co. is under way and about 14 of us conduit contortionists are on the job. Brother Harry Brown is steward on the job and any steward knows what that means. Brother George Palmer, the old standby, is electrical superintendent and Brother Brown is foreman. Your correspondent tried to get George

on the phone the other day and his wife said he was out of town. I didn't ask where he was because I knew in my mind's eye I could see him with his back against a sapling on the bank of some creek patiently angling for the elusive members of the piscatorial tribe.

You talk about fishing, but Ted Nolte of No. B-1 takes the cake. One day last winter on the Western Powder Mill job we were eating dinner and Ted told us about a lake down in Texas where the fish were so many and big that when the birds would fly and land on a float jutting out from the shore the fish would jump up, plop! and get them just like that. Yes, sir, he'd look right at us and tell us tales like that. Ted was super and there wasn't a thing we could do about it. One man started to sing "When the Bloom Is on the Sage" and we all filed out to do our afternoon chores.

Most of our boys are working out of town trying to pick the spots where they get the most overtime. Brothers Plumb, Art Fuess, Pat Doyle are on the Venice Power job, and Brother Herb Challacombe, son Jack and others are at the small arms plant in West St. Louis. Brother Les Noble is, or was, at Cincinnati. Brother John Kolditz is back on his old job at the state hospital. Last night we took in members of the gas department of the Union Light and Power Co., Hugh Sloan and others whose names I can't recall to mind.

Well, Mr. Editor, your correspondent will soon be 70 years old, and my advice to all the boys here and there is to save as much of their earnings as they can, for what has happened before can happen again. When this war bubble bursts, look out.

"For 'tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore
And coming events cast their shadows before."

MACLEAN L. WATKINS,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

There appeared in the JOURNAL for August an article titled "Over-Age Benefit System of L. U. No. B-3."

We are confident that the Brotherhood as a whole will agree with this article in its entirety. Pioneering in the right direction and for the common good seem to be close to the hearts of the officers and members of L. U. No. B-3. We can visualize the feelings of those veterans who will share in this well-planned system that will insure them peace and contentment in the evening of their lives. It is our sincere wish that they live long and enjoy the health and strength to enable them to secure the greatest benefits from this excellent system.

We congratulate the joint pension committee for a splendid job well done; to those Class A apprentices who are making the sacrifice in order that the plan may function, we have the highest praise and are sure that their reward will be manifest in many ways during their lifetime.

We welcome a new scribe to the JOURNAL, Brother Sol Felig, L. U. No. 413, Santa Barbara, Calif. If the initial contribution of Brother Felig is a criterion of the future, then L. U. No. 413 is indeed fortunate in having in their midst a correspondent who will measure up in all respects. (Don't let me down, Brother Felig!)

Our local union hall was the scene of the regular monthly meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania Regional local unions, held on Saturday, August 16. Dinner for the delegates followed, after which all attended our picnic, held at Grace Park.

The picnic was one of the most enjoyable

affairs we have attended in a long time. We wish to thank the contractors and members for the many fine prizes donated for the various sports events and games. The entertainment committee and their assistants deserve great praise for this pleasant outing.

Brother Bert Chambers, Jr., our hustling business manager, was elected as delegate to the international convention and President Jim Haslett was elected as alternate.

Harry Wade and family didn't think the United States was large enough. Notice they did not stay in Canada long, though.

We all welcome that southern boy from New England, Ben Reilly, back home.

Brother Wheeler sure is taking his new job as Cliff Browning's assistant in earnest. How about Ed. Sibre? How's he doing, Bob Stephens?

J. A. DOUGHERTY,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Conditions throughout our jurisdiction remain about the same as they have been during the past year. To date there has been no defense work in our territory. There is a proposal for a large army camp to be constructed near Medford, Oreg., and a large staff of architects and engineers have been working for the past several months, but the actual construction of the project seems no nearer than when they began work. Many letters are being received at our office from Brothers throughout the country asking about work on this army camp. The only answer which can be given is that when the camp is constructed additional men will be needed.

We are continuing our organization work, taking in the radio technicians within our jurisdiction. An agreement has been signed with KORE, at Eugene, Oreg., and negotiations are under way for KRNR, at Roseburg, Oreg., and KOOS, at Marshfield, Oreg. It is our plan to have all of the stations under agreement before the first of the year, if possible.

Organization work of the employees of the Mountain States Power Company is going ahead and I hope shortly to have a majority of these employees and be able to negotiate for an agreement with that company.

A new agreement was negotiated with The California Oregon Power Company, effective July 1, of this year, which provides for increases in pay for a large number of our members, mostly those employed in the power houses, warehouses and as merchandise servicemen. We also were successful in increasing our Utility Man scale from \$4 to \$5 a day. This has been our aim for the past two years, and it is considerable satisfaction to gain this increase for the men in the lower wage brackets.

Our agreement also contains a union shop clause which provides that all employees of the company covered by the agreement shall be members of our local in good standing. This also is a long step ahead for the electrical workers in this territory. Rival organizations viewing the gains that have been made by the I. B. E. W. are always on hand to take away the gains we have made and to create dissatisfaction among our membership. The union shop clause enables our local to handle any members with subversive tendencies and to protect our local from radical outside influence.

Our local is planning to send our full quota of delegates to our international convention and is looking forward to a pleasant meeting with the representatives of our sister locals throughout the United States and Canada.

We are continuing to have difficulties with R. E. A. work done within our jurisdiction.

Non-union contractors do not pay our wage scale or maintain union conditions. As time goes on I believe it will be necessary to have an all-out organization campaign to cover all R. E. A. jobs and work for better standardization of working conditions on such jobs.

International Representative Smith was a recent visitor to our local headquarters. We are always glad to have him call on us and certainly appreciate the assistance and advice he has given us since our local was established. Local Union No. 659 is young in years, but we certainly feel that we have definitely established ourselves as a part of organized labor in the territory where we are operating.

CHARLES W. TOWER,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Editor:

This is vacation time and our members are enjoying their vacations and all that goes with them. Included are long fish stories, great mileage per gallon and wonderful scenery.

For the first time this year our members are getting two weeks vacation with pay. All members who have been employed five years or longer get two weeks and all members employed one year and less than five get one week vacation.

Our members can give our union full credit for getting this vacation for us.

By the time you read this article in the JOURNAL, Labor Day, 1941, will be history, but I want to mention something about the Labor Day parade here in Springfield.

At our last regular meeting on August 11, Brother Murphy, business agent for L. U. No. 193, Springfield, invited our local members to march in the parade as one group of united electrical workers. The invitation was accepted by popular vote of the members present.

The point I want to bring out is that the majority of L. U. No. 193 are employed by the competitor of our employer. But on that day we shall march down the street as one group of electrical workers, loyal to our organization and our fellow men.

After all the competitor's men work for a living the same as ourselves. We all have about the same problems. So why not be sociable?

At our last meeting our members had about their first opportunity to get acquainted with our new business agent, Brother Boyd, and his assistant, Brother McGrady.

I believe these men made a good impression on our membership. They seem to be very fair-minded in all ways. Brother McGrady sounds like he has what it takes to iron out a few little grievances that some of our membership have.

In some instances the word is circulated that when a group of men become organized, their employer might make working conditions hard on the men. But working conditions are better with us now than at any time before we organized nearly five years ago. In all fairness to our company we must admit that our equipment and supplies are better than ever for doing our work and for the health and safety of our men.

One particular line of equipment I wish to mention, is the automotive equipment. Everything possible is done to make the company cars and trucks safe for the men who use them as well as safe for the public.

Considerable credit for safe condition of the cars and trucks should go to our congenial Brothers Wainwright, Foster and Truax. These boys are sure conscientious about their work.

At the last meeting of the Springfield American Federation of Labor, delegates were chosen for the state convention held at Danville, September 15.

Delegates chosen were: John Fancher of Progressive Miners Local No. 16; Sam Bonansinga of Stage Employees Local No. 138; Edward Benning of Letter Carriers Local No. 80. R. E. Woodmansee of Pressmen's Union was selected to represent the local A. F. of L. at the national convention at Seattle, Wash., to be held October 6.

To all of you members who enjoy reading a good story about unions and how they can help both employee and employer, get a copy of the Saturday Evening Post dated August 16. The title of the article is, "New Styles in Unions."

Well, folks, let's all remember to pass a good word along for our fellow workers. They surely will appreciate it.

CHARLES MILLER,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

In my fan mail of three or four guys, they wanted to know why in heck I don't get a letter in the JOURNAL. Well I always have an alibi in a case like that, and first that gator Bozo got sick again. I don't know what caused this last tummyache, but a neighbor lady has been looking for her pet cat ever since. So I got rid of Bozo by swapping him for a parrot. His name is Mike, and he is the smallest, toughest one bird I ever saw, and if Mr. Ickes will allow us enough gas to pilot the Model T into St. Louis we are going to that convention. I am going to take Mike along to do my cussing for me.

Last month we held our usual state association meeting in Orlando, and, as usual, time was short, but the business was taken care of. The report of the legislative committee was of the utmost importance, as our legislature met this year and all the anti-labor bills known were introduced. We did not succeed in getting our state inspection bill passed, due to the fact that there were too many other anti-labor bills to knock in the head. They tried to pass the same bill that our adjoining state of Georgia stood for in their legislature. That bill called for open shop on all preparedness and municipal work; also wanted to regulate the initiation fees and dues for our unions. Well, Georgia, you can have it, but they didn't get it over here, and Business Manager Harper, of West Palm Beach, and Business Manager Sommerkamp, of St. Petersburg, deserve plenty of credit for the way they handled that trying situation.

I was sorry the St. Petersburg delegation was late in reaching the association meeting, as I had my galloping dominoes all hopped up to make a little expense money. I also invited Tommie Thompkinson up to my room to have a little shot of gin, knowing he doesn't like gin. He declined with thanks, but later in the day invited me up to his room to have a shot of Scotch. I declined with thanks, but have been wondering ever since if Tommie knew I don't like Scotch.

Brother Porter, of Tampa, failed to reach the meeting owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Porter at the last minute. Our sympathy, Brother Porter, and we hope Mrs. Porter is improving, if not entirely recovered.

We have had a bunch of celebrities in this town of Fort Lauderdale the past six months. Franklin D. was a guest in Port Everglades Harbor for several days, and in case you don't know where Port Everglades is I might say it is right in Fort Lauderdale's back yard. We also had John Lewis here for a while recuperating from the flu or something. John claimed he was here incognito, and do



Part of the crowd at the last meeting of L. U. No. 734, fast-growing Norfolk local.

you know he was just as inconspicuous walking our main streets every day as a baby elephant. But John had hard luck and had to leave ahead of time for Kate Smith landed here for a ten-day stay and broke up his playhouse, but I have a growl coming at Kate Smith, too, for the only thing her manager could think to do was install Kate and her party in a 100 per cent scab-constructed hotel.

We had a surprise visit at our last meeting from Vice President Barker, who gave a very constructive talk to our members on the present labor situation which was highly appreciated by the members. Brother Barker also caught up on his exercise that night. We moved our meeting place to a new hall since Brother Barker's last visit and failed to inform him of the new location. He arrived in town late that evening and went to our old hall, which was dark. He then started to burn a little gas to locate us and gave that up as a bad job and parked his car and took it on the hoof. After a one-hour hike he located us. It was at least 90 in the shade that night, and Brother Barker looked as if he had been caught in a rain. You don't often find a disposition like Barker has in stock. He wasn't even sore about it. Next time we move GX, I will make it a point to drop you a line.

And Bachie, of Atlantic City, I located our friend, Dan Geary. He wasn't lost in the Everglades. It seems he went up Virginia way to help the boys mess up a bunch of wire, but Dan informs me that when the frost gets on the pumpkin up that way we are going to have a good man to put to work here. All right, Dan, come on down.

Another member of our local, Tiny E. F. Pence, six feet, three inches in his socks, who was working down Louisiana way for some time, took a notion to have a boat ride and landed a job on our naval base in St. Lucia, British West Indies. Well, good luck, Pence, from the boys.

Sorry to announce the death of the father of one of our members, Brother El. Warren, this month. Local No. 728 extends sincere sympathy to you, Brother Warren.

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

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

Editor:

Well, boys, here I am again. If you will remember I wrote a couple of times in the

past about the slack attendance at union meetings and wondered what could be done about it. At our meeting of August 1, we tried the good, old reliable method of free beers and eats and the accompanying photo speaks for itself. This is all of the crowd we could entice away from the bartender long enough to get "mugged." Needless to say a good time was had by all and a goodly crowd was there. Thirty-three new members crossed the "hot sands" and applications were received from 31 new ones. This puts us well over 700, and the new applications are coming in so fast our good financial secretary, Brother Cherry, has developed a case of writer's cramp.

At our recent election of officers the following were seated for the next two years: As president, W. H. (Bill) Baker; vice president, yours truly; recording secretary, Jerome E. (Baldy) Hawkins; financial secretary, J. Fred Cherry; treasurer, W. F. (Willie) Taylor. I could supply a nickname for the financial secretary, but it wouldn't look well in print.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without saying a few words about our retiring treasurer, Joe Rossano. I have differed heartily with Brother Joe in the past and we have had some real hot drag-out fights, but we remain firm friends still. For 18 years Brother Rossano held the treasury strings of L. U. No. 734, handling nearly a quarter of a million of our dollars, and never any trouble with the auditing committee. How is that for a record? On top of that Joe has found time for such diversified labor activities as president of Local No. 734; president, Portsmouth Central Labor Union; president, Norfolk Central Labor Union; delegate to Portsmouth Metal Trades Council; member of the shop committee, and twice president of the Virginia Federation of Labor. He is still a member of the executive board and a member of the national legislative committee of the latter organization. If this isn't a labor record of which to be proud, I have never heard of one.

Brother Rossano is feeling his age somewhat and had to curtail his duties, and as a result we have Willie Taylor taking over the purse strings. He is stepping into large shoes but we know he can fill them. Luck to them both.

O. W. HERB,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 744, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Editor:

Shorts and Briefs

Two of the most outstanding topics of the day among railroad men are the war and the proposed wage increase. The consensus of opinion relative to the war is that we don't have any objection to the U. S. A. sending aid to Russia, but we do say that we don't like the milk (communist ideology) from Moscow (ma's cow); it's difficult for Americans to digest.

Slim Porr, our financial secretary, says the A. F. of L. doesn't care if the C. I. O. dies today. We believe you have something there, Slim!

The electrical boys from Local No. 744 residing in Reading, Pa., had a picnic or shindig and had a swell time. I'll hear more about that later.

To be an efficient recording secretary one should study the science of philology. Al Dawson, our R. S., made the study. He should know.

Jim Ciarrocchi, our treasurer, told me that one union man at a meeting was worth more than 100 in the movies. We agree, Jim, the political, social and economic events are brought to us at these meetings and we are prepared to confront them legitimately when we leave the meetings.

A midwestern news sheet just recently published a statement that rail men were paid tops in wages (\$8 per hour). Wow!

Propaganda extreme, I'll say.

Most people are moved by emotion rather than by logic and rail managements understand this public deficiency and take advantage of it by spending thousands of dollars to poison the public's mind with vile propaganda; therefore, rail management becomes propagandist for the duration of the struggle for a wage increase, so prepare for some slander.

One of the most fruitful means of dealing with ordinary propaganda is to concentrate on the fact that the propagandist is working for predetermined ends (no wage increase, or very small). The propagandist may not tell the truth, but about one thing he will not lie: what he wants people to do or to believe. (That we are now receiving more than we should in wages.) If his statements are read with that end in mind it becomes easier to judge their truth or falsity, and thus detect the propaganda.

Suggestion: a good book for the whole family, "Typee" by Melville. You'll like it; get it at the public library.

DAVID H. CROUSE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-816, PADUCAH, KY.
Editor:

Well, here we are after an absence of over a year, and here's hoping that an item will appear each month. Election time is over, and with a new set of officers Local No. B-816 is looking forward to a very busy year. The following officers have assumed their office: Sam Beasley, president; L. D. Wilson, vice president; H. V. Allen, financial secretary; J. R. Blankenship, recording secretary; E. E. Robinson, treasurer. On the executive board the following have been installed: C. B. Newman, M. L. Colvard, H. W. Stice, J. R. Blankenship, Burt Gurney, and J. R. ("Curly") Phillips.

Work is under full swing at the TVA Kentucky Dam, working six days per week; about 90 per cent of the local members are employed on this project.

International Representative "Charlie" Maunsell spent three days with us lining up our disorganized contractors. We hope in the near future to have all of them lined up. We are also looking forward to landing a

large defense project in western Kentucky. All of our members are working at the present time.

KARL KIRCH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Editor:

Our last meeting was a good one, and refreshments and drinks were served. All enjoyed themselves and stayed around until everything was cleaned up and the "Old Kegs" were turned upside down, for it was good until the last drop.

Brother J. H. Kirchain is our delegate to the international convention. Brother J. E. Ross is alternate.

Brother Kirchain is doing a swell job as committeeman for the Jax Terminal Company members, and deserves a lot of credit. We also want to thank Brother Ross, our past federated committeeman, Seaboard Air Line Railway shop, for the services and time he gave us while on that job.

There are a number of new members from Seaboard Air Line shop: Brothers G. K. Jolly, C. L. Miller, T. W. Alred, electric crane man; Bob Murray, electrician. Welcome, fellows!

Remember, boys, the local meets every second and fourth Friday night at the New Central Labor Hall, 808 Main Street. Good attendance makes good meetings.

A number of our members are on the Diesel Electric trains with lay-over in Savannah, Ga. The Seaboard Air Line Railway operates the famous Orange Blossom Special and Silver Meteor from Miami to New York. We haven't forgotten you out there. Hello, boys! Brothers C. H. Campbell, "Big Heart" Smith and Henry Stahl and the others, how are you? We want to see the time come when your trips won't be so long and you will be given the same consideration as the others of the train crew. Would you like that? We are thinking of asking for a change in the System Council By-Laws where the officers of the same will be elected by a referendum vote of the entire membership. As it is, the general chairman and the others are elected by about five delegates' votes. That's not the democratic way. How about it, L. U. No. 732? Let's get busy.

Brother Rickett is getting mighty fat on the job in the Power House, but Major Ritch is running him a race since he's been on second shift over in the shop. Wonder what Brother Rickett looks at so closely on switchboard.

It has been pretty hot down this way. Somebody saw Brother Rickett putting ice on the thermometer the other day.

I am getting a little worried about some of the boys in the gang losing their hair. If they will see me I will tell them the name of something that will restore same; can't write the name.

Some of the members have asked who our general chairman on the Seaboard Air Line is. He never comes around to see the members while at the Shops, and how they are getting along. How about it, Brother Cubbedge?

J. R. BOYLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 923, AUGUSTA, GA.
Editor:

We are down here in Georgia where the politics are so hot I dare not try to tell you about it. You will have to read the papers for that information. However, our local is doing right well in spite of politics. We have a good majority of the employees of the operating department in the Brotherhood, and our working agreement is considered a fairly good one. Of course we can see the need of

improvements and are hoping to get some of them in our next agreement.

Speaking of the next agreement brings to mind some very pleasant recollections of hours spent working with the Brothers representing Athens, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, and Rome divisions during the negotiations for our present contract. You know, after working out our problems together we really begin to feel like members of one Brotherhood and not strangers to each other. The improved working conditions that are a result of this working together is proof that it was time well spent, too. I often wonder what happens to these good Brothers after the contract is signed, sealed and delivered. I think we should see more of each other for the sake of keeping our working agreement intact. You know there can be a lot of loose ends in one division that it might be well to advertise to the other divisions before our next contract.

We have lost several members lately due to some leaving to take better paying jobs with the government, and others to better paying jobs on defense projects. Others have been tempted to leave when offered more money, but those with dependents are hesitant in leaving a steady job for one that may turn out to be temporary. We also have several who are away with the Marines. I don't think the draft will get very many more, for a while anyway. We lost a very active member when Brother R. C. Ramsey resigned his position with the Georgia Power Company to enter a new field. Best of luck, "Rabbit." Things haven't been the same since you left, especially in the meter shop. You know, we have no foreman now and you can imagine!

Brother R. W. Barnes, our local union president, was recently re-elected as president of the Central Labor Union of Augusta. We are very proud of the confidence in us that this election signifies. Our local has elected Brother Barnes as delegate to the St. Louis convention of the I. B. E. W. Being elected as his alternate I wish to say that of all the members in our local, I believe Brother Barnes is the most deserving of this honor and privilege, and I sincerely hope nothing prevents his attending the convention.

We were very pleased to have International Representative T. H. Payne drop in for his first visit at our last meeting. I am sorry we didn't have more members present to hear him and meet him. I believe he has what it takes to do his job well. L. U. No. 923 wishes him success in his new assignment and pledges their full cooperation in assisting him.

I wish some of the other Georgia locals would get some news in this column sometimes. What do you say, Horace, Cliff, "Scrum," and "Smoke?" By the way, "Smoke," has your division been recognized yet as part of the company? If not, we would be glad to have you join us. We wouldn't take all of your "mountain water" either.

That's all for this time except a thought for the day:

"The world has battle-room for all.
Go fight and conquer if ye can.
But if ye rise or if ye fall,
Be each, pray God, a gentleman."
THACKERAY.

I think we all could profit by that spirit, don't you? Let's try it.

R. M. BALLARD,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1100, PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

Local Union No. B-1100, consisting of 57 employees of the Arizona Power Corporation, of Prescott, Ariz., has filed suit for

over \$15,000, and a like amount for liquidated damages, for overtime hours worked by the members since October, 1938. We are being represented by Minne and Sorenson, attorneys, of Phoenix, Ariz.

Alfred ("Fire Ball") Shackelford and C. L. Thomas, international representatives, are working in cooperation with the local and the management of the Arizona Power Corporation to secure higher wages and improved working conditions for the employee members.

This is our first attempt and we only wish that we could tell you that we had our proposed contract negotiated and signed.

H. L. WILLENBERG,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1220, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

I believe this is the first correspondence you have had from this local for quite some time, therefore allow me to re-acquaint you with Local Union No. 1220, Associated Broadcast Technicians Unit of the I. B. E. W. We proudly point to the fact that we have the second largest such local in the U. S. A. with some 165 true and loyal Brothers.

Meet the principal officers: President, Charles Warriner; vice president, Eugene Krusel; recording secretary and treasurer, Arthur Maus, and financial secretary, Holly Pearce.

At the regular August meeting there were about 25 per cent of the members in attendance, which was fair, considering the vacation season and summer heat and that also in this business of feeding the hungry mobs "soft symphonies and soothing soap ads" 24 hours a day, there must be some of the boys on the job all the time, making perfect attendance a virtual impossibility. We do, however, alternate our meeting times so that all of the members can get to some of the meetings at some time.

There were three new members voted in at the last meeting: Brothers Carlson, Flynn and Reynolds. These Brothers were sworn in by Business Manager Rennaker, who was present.

Delegates to the International I. B. E. W. convention, to be held at St. Louis in October, were elected.

A brief report was made by Past Financial Secretary Freeman Hurd. A more complete one will be made at the next meeting, in September, when the books are returned from the Certified Public Accountant where they are now being audited.

Mr. E. H. Taylor, of Graybar Electric Company, was a guest at the August meeting, and gave a very interesting talk on one of Western Electric's newer types of microphones and its uses. From a group of men who use mikes of all kinds and in every way conceivable in their everyday work, Mr. Taylor received a hearty round of applause.

Charles Warriner reports that he was most favorably impressed with the reception he received at the Illinois State I. B. E. W. conference, held in Springfield, August 16. He was there as an official delegate of this local. He was told that he was the first A. B. T. U. representative to attend any of the Illinois State conventions of the I. B. E. W. One of the principal subjects talked over at the conference concerned union problems involved in regard to national defense and other government projects. Along these lines Brothers Al Wegener, representative of International President Brown, and International Vice President Mike Boyle made some very fine comments. The Brothers were urged to save some money and to be prepared for higher living costs and more taxes in the near future. It was also suggested that each local recall its experiences during the last

depression and profit by its past experience in coping with a new depression, if and when it hits.

One thing came to light, however, that is not so flattering for the A. B. T. U., and that is, Warriner discovered that there are very few old-time I. B. E. W. men who realize that they have an A. B. T. U. Unit within their own organization to handle radio men and their particular problems.

In fact, in one of our larger Illinois cities where there has been in the past quite a lot of difficulty even to the extent of a strike in the broadcast industry, the I. B. E. W. local in the city did not even know there existed such a unit of I. B. E. W. radio men, and expressed concern over the fact that they were not called upon for help, which they would have gladly given.

Fellows, it seems to me that we have slipped some place. We cannot blame the I. B. E. W. Brothers for not knowing these facts. We will have to lay the responsibility at our own back door. Of course, it is a fine thing that we can be independent and stand on our own two feet, but it is quite another thing when our fellow Brothers do not even know we exist. So for goodness' sake, let's wake up and give our Associated Broadcast Technicians Unit of the I. B. E. W. all the plugs we can. Let's send delegates to these I. B. E. W. conventions and pass no opportunity by to publicize the fact that we have an up and coming union.

Brother Harry Harvey, formerly of WBBM's transmitter staff, has taken a new job as chief engineer at station KMOX in St. Louis. Also, Harlan Gregg's new housewarming party was a great success. I only hope he doesn't have to rebuild now that the party's over. Bill Ketelhut has been in Detroit for the past few weeks engineering the broadcasting of the Ford Sunday Evening Hour, heard every Sunday over the CBS at 8 p. m., E. S. T. It seems that Bill has been giving his best, as usual, for even the Ford Company officials have written their appreciation to Bill for his effort, stating that they have noticed a marked improvement in the program since he took over.

Last Tuesday, August 26, the boys of the WBBM maintenance department, or "shop," all dropped their screwdrivers, soldering irons and whatever pieces of equipment they were working on at the time, and made a rush for the exit to see what all the rumpus was about in the hall. What should greet their inquisitive eyes but, of all things, an odd-looking individual trying in vain to get his Mexican burro (jackass) that he was riding through the revolving door and up the steps and into the building. Well, the shop boys, having all been Boy Scouts in their younger days, immediately sized up the situation and went to the little fellow's aid. After extracting the mule from the revolving door and helping the stranger to his feet from the spot in which he had landed after the third time around in the door, whom should they find dressed in the Mexican regalia but our fellow Brother, esteemed Local Secretary and A. B. T. U. President Art Maus.

The inside story is that Art had a little trouble with his car during his vacation in Mexico City and traded the provoking thing off, even up, for a Mexican pack animal. He thought his troubles were all over and started back in plenty of time to get home to go to work. But, alas, when he passed Holly Pearce's place on his way in to Chicago, Holly made Art a proposition of 40 cents an hour for the use of the mule to mow his lawn. Well, you know Art, how he is about propositions, and when the job was done it left him just enough time to make the Wrigley Building in time to go to work. Art said he would have made it, too, had it not been for the revolving

door. Seriously, Art said he had a fine vacation and has his nerves all rested up so he can go right back into master control for the next year and make all the switches right so New York won't have to log him for feed-back on the Round Robin.

In an effort to end this report on a serious note, I could find nothing more suitable and which expresses the feeling of all the Brothers of this local more appropriately than the words of our present Business Manager Russ Rennaker, who one time said:

"I believe in an organization whose first obligation should be to the rank and file of the membership.

"I believe in an organization with a definite responsibility to its leaders; to its members; to the Broadcast Industry; and to the employers with whom we deal.

"I believe in an aggressive organization, an organization which will have the courage to fight for the ideal in which it believes and at the same time, common sense to know the difference between that which is good for it and that which is bad.

"I believe in an organization tough enough to mean it when it says 'NO!' and fair enough to know when to say 'YES.' An organization powerful enough to make a mark for itself in its field, but proud enough to make sure that it is not a black mark."

JERRY SMITH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1255, WEST NYACK, N. Y.

Editor:

During the past month I have heard quite a few of the Brothers of my local talking about taxes, so I dug up a little information that I hope will serve as an eye-opener. So Brothers, let me begin with a short quotation from Benjamin Franklin. "The king's cheese is half wasted in the parings; but no matter, 'tis made of the people's milk." And this, in a nut shell, is the story of taxes.

Today I read that the Senate Finance Committee passed a bill by a 10 to 6 vote to reduce the personal tax exemptions from \$2,000 to \$1,500 for married couples and from \$800 to \$750 for single persons.

This means that any married couple without dependents earning 30 dollars a week will shell out a yearly tax of \$40.70 under this Senate bill. Single people earning \$14.23 per week, or 35½¢ per hour for a 40-hour week, will also have to pay a tax.

Add to this the hidden taxes and let's see what we pay. Last year 19¢ of every retail dollar we spent was milked from us by hidden taxes we did not know existed. For the thirty-dollar-a-week couple without dependents, this means \$295.40 more taxes. What the heart didn't know, the mind didn't worry over. Annex with this that just a few days ago the federal debt towered above the stratosphere of \$50,000,000,000. Debt now marches on at the rate of \$277.50 per second. Now comes the cheerful statement from Mr. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, that he expects the debt of the United States to rise to 90 billion dollars. Looks like Congress will have to send to Sears & Roebuck for some of those automatic milkers. I hope they won't use all the butter-fat and leave us the skim.

Once the American people really try to find out what a billion dollars really looks like we will then become a little more tax conscious. The other day I asked a fellow "How many make a billion," and he answered, "Damn few." Well, I guess the gentleman was right. But, if you look at the second hand of your watch and count "one" every time it moves, you will have to count day and night for 31 years and 259 days. By that time you will know what a billion is, for it will take just that long to count it. If one billion is a myth, 90 billion is a fantasy!

Back in 1869 when the Maharaja of Bhagvatsinhji, of Gondal, India, ascended to the throne he not only abolished about 50 taxes but, for these past 72 years he has kept his country free of all forms of taxation, a feat unparalleled in modern America. I believe we should say to Mother India "Come up 'n see us sometime, we'd like to see how you do it."

Did you know, Brothers, that every time you sink your teeth in a hamburger you're biting into one hundred and twenty hidden taxes? No wonder we ask for a slice of onion and a dash of catsup to help swallow it.

If you and your wife spend \$27.00 a month on food you will be paying a hidden tax of about \$2.11. Maybe this is what gives you indigestion. Taxes are so hard to digest.

I wonder if Mr. Ickes will learn to ride a bicycle so he can lend some practical moral support to his gas curfew. He might pedal his long legs down to Texas and investigate the story of 50,000 tank cars lying idle in the Lone Star State, as well as find out why the oil wells down there are operating only once a week—by government order. It seems to this writer that if the wells were operated five days a week and the 50,000 tankers were started rolling there wouldn't be any gas shortage along the eastern seaboard. It's not the lack of gas, it's the lack of cooperation that's causing this nonsense.

Ten-thirty every Sunday morning is known as the Children's Hour, but seven o'clock night and morning is now known as the Ickes Hour.

As I opened this little write-up with a quotation from Benjamin Franklin I think it appropriate that I close it with one and here it is, "Good sense is a thing all need, few have, and none think they want."

RUSSELL ODELL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1258, DES MOINES, IOWA

Local No. 1258 is newly organized, having transferred our membership from Local No. 347 of this city. And speaking for the membership, we would like to publicly express our appreciation to Brother Syester, business manager of Local No. 347, for his cooperation and helpful interest during the three years of our association. Our withdrawal from his local reflects no discredit on him or the other members of the local.

In the short life of Local No. 1258, we have made great strides and are well satisfied with our progress. From the minimum charter of 10 members, we now have grown to 20 members, including those on military leave, and those whose applications or traveling cards have been received. The defense project has called three from our ranks, Brothers Peavey, Johnson and Duncan being called to active duty in the Naval Reserve, the former two going to Corpus Christi, Texas, the latter to the Great Lakes Training School. To fill the depleted ranks caused by this exodus, as well as to fill the vacancies created by vacation needs, and an increased staff, we called on Local No. 1220 of Chicago, which was able to furnish us with several good men.

At this writing construction on the new transmitter building is being rushed to completion and by the time this gets to print we anticipate that KSO-KRNT will be all moved in. We understand the boys at the plant are looking forward to the new lay-out. How does the shower work, boys?

Brother Rennaker, national business manager, made his appearance in our midst and "wowed 'em to a full house." Rapid and efficient handling of our difficulties with the management resulted in a contract being signed which had been hanging fire for sev-

eral weeks. An excellent increase, averaging about 20 per cent, was obtained for all technicians. Other provisions, such as vacations, sick relief, holidays, consecutive time, etc., with time and a half and double time penalties for overtime, were included in conformity with the standard radio contract. Back pay to June 1 was especially welcome. Such payment, in a lump sum, brought out the darnedest bunch of new suits you ever saw.

Technicians in M. C. have been quietly (?) going nuts these days. A complete job of redecorating in the studios and reception rooms, as well as a new suite of offices on the twelfth floor, with carpenters, painters, etc., underfoot hasn't lowered the noise level on the program channel. As yet, this activity hasn't started on the M. C. yet, but we are living in hopes, with one eye on the floor.

Work in the recording department is increasing rapidly. Being originally a one-man job of recording and memos, it has now grown to a three-man proposition with talk of need for a fourth. At least, we have never had all four recording units operating simultaneously. Not yet, at least.

This correspondent would like to express his agreement with the employment project of the I. O. By the time this reaches print, no doubt, the plan will have passed the formative stage. We feel that a central clearing office for unemployed technicians is a crying need, particularly during our present dearth of competent help. Each local should get behind this proposition and give the I. O. complete and thorough cooperation.

"DOPEY,"
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1270, TIFFIN, OHIO

Editor:
Midland Wire Corp. employees now have their union charter.

Ira Brasswell, organizer of the I. B. E. W. in Ohio and Kentucky, installed the charter at the Central Labor Union Hall, Tiffin, Ohio, on Sunday, August 10.

After the installation of the charter, officers, and a brief program, various committees were appointed, among which was a committee designated to draft an agreement for submission to the management of the Midland Wire Corp. Cletus A. Zoll was named chairman of this committee.

Officers elected were: George Wolf, president; Melvin Lee, vice president; Ruth Barlekamp, financial secretary and treasurer; Cletus Zoll, recording secretary.

Delegates appointed to the Central Labor body were: Robert Work, chairman; Richard Weatt, Marian Shuman and Carrie Sullivan.

The next meeting will be held September 7.
CLETUS ZOLL,
Recording Secretary.

APPRENTICE STANDARDS

(Continued from page 454)

the "Why" as well as the "How" of things pertaining to his trade, to make possible through a basic knowledge of fundamentals, the solution of new problems as they arise in the future, and to enable him to profit by reading or studying throughout his electrical career.

Any modern one-volume general text book outlines the basic information needed by the apprentice.

The apprentice student must at least learn enough theory to intelligently accomplish the work of his other courses and in so doing should acquire an electrical vocabulary, a knowledge of the relationship between the various units of measurement, the solution of given

formulae, the methods of creating current electricity, relative conductors and insulators, comparative effects and uses of A.C. and D.C., magnetism, electro-magnetism, electro-magnetic induction, internal construction of dynamos, sources of information which need not be memorized, etc.

Any necessary review or teaching of mathematics to be given as needed.

LABORATORY TESTING

To further develop his theoretical knowledge by applying and checking it under practical conditions.

Suggested Content:

Applied Theory. (Not listed as separate experiments, nor in sequence.)

Use of measuring instruments
Measurement of resistance by all methods

Methods of power measurement
Computation of costs of operating lighting loads

Application of laws of series and parallel circuits

Primary and secondary cells
Effects of line drop
Checking instruments by comparison for accuracy

Circuit tracing: Receiver, lamp, bell, instruments

Megger and magneto testing
Effects of magnetism and electro-magnetism

Electro-magnetically induced currents
Motors and generators, all types and their auxiliary equipment; connection, operation, reversal, testing, paralleling, speed measurement, speed regulation, diagnosis of trouble

Protective equipment
Comparison of effect on circuits containing only one and combinations of (a) Resistance, (b) Inductance, (c) Capacitance

Test for power factor

TRADE TECHNOLOGY

To tie together and condense all of the training and experience into practical application; to provide technique and "Tricks of the Trade," and to provide discussion of recent developments and current problems.

Suggested Topics:

First aid
Artificial respiration
Safety methods

The National Electrical Code as it applies to grounding, sizes of conductors, conduits, fuses, switches, cut-outs, panelboards, etc., permissible materials in prescribed locations, definitions of terms used, interpretation and use of tables

Organization of Code and how to find desired information, etc.

How inspection departments function
The local utility company's plan of distribution, voltages and phase-systems supplied, and their service requirements

Sub-station planning and construction
Handling of heavy equipment
Transformer connections

Vector diagrams and cross-phase voltages

Maintenance of equipment
Stress welding relief

ELECTRICAL DRAWING

To develop an ability to properly interpret diagrams, sketches, and drawings.

Suggested Content:

- Use of T-square, triangles, and drawing instruments
- Use of rule to measure distances by scale
- Electrical symbols and standard practices
- Circuit diagrams
- Wiring diagrams of equipment
- Free hand sketching of simple objects:
 - (a) Orthographic projection
 - (b) Isometric projection
 - (c) Dimensioning
- Drawing a simple floor plan with electrical lay-out
- Tests on reading of commercial blue prints of actual jobs by answering prepared questions concerning the prints.

OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

The finished electrician is called upon to operate, maintain and repair the complete electrical industry. He should continue his study of the industry to keep abreast of the times, and should seek information on the following items:

Suggested Topics:

- Photo-electric cells
- Automatic elevators and their controls
- Large synchronous and wound rotor high voltage motors
- Motors and their associated controls for air conditioning
- High tension transformers
- Network systems
- Network projectors
- A.C. and D.C. armature winding
- Rewinding coils, compensators and transformers
- A.C. generators
- Motor generators, rotary and synchronous converters
- Electrically operated ventilating equipment
- Signal systems, such as: Intercommunicating telephone systems and dictographs, public address systems, sprinkler alarm systems, night watchman report systems
- Photographic machines, arc and mercury lamps
- Operation and maintenance of modern projection machines and their complex sound equipment
- Impulse type clock systems
- Storage batteries and charging equipment
- Laboratory units which call for electrical service in connection with their experiments involving pyrometer control
- Precipitators operating at 75,000 volts
- Cranes and skip hoists
- Coal and ash handling equipment
- Smoke detectors
- Electrical instruments and their various applications
- Operation of switch boards in paralleling generators

- High voltage oil switches
- X-ray machines
- Electrically operated refrigeration for water coolers
- Knowledge of automatic controls
- Direct current machinery and circuits
- Alternating current machinery and circuits
- Metering equipment—A.C. and D.C.

VOCATIONAL CIVICS AND ENGLISH

To combine the two-fold purpose of improving the apprentice's use of the English language while acquiring a knowledge of the non-technical things which affect or concern the life of the union electrical worker.

Conference method should be used.

Suggested Topics, Oral Discussion:

- The moral responsibility of an apprentice to the public, to his local union, and to his employer
- Brief history of the labor movement. Advantages versus disadvantages of organized labor to (a) worker, (b) employer
- Parliamentary procedure
- The constitution of the union
- The responsibility of a local union to its building trades
- Trade union ethics
- Proper method of obtaining employment
- Read and discuss sample specifications

Written Work Should Include:

- Business correspondence
- The writing of minutes
- The writing of a resolution
- A report of job progress
- Description of equipment
- Form of writing an estimate or bill

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL JOINT COMMITTEE FOR THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING TRADE

- Representing the National Electrical Contracting Association:
- E. H. Herzberg (Chairman, Apprenticeship Committee), National Electrical Contracting Association, 1602 West Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 - E. C. Carlson, 118 East Front St., Youngstown, Ohio.
 - J. W. Collins, Electrical Contractors Association of Chicago, 228 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
 - Paul Geary, Secretary, N. E. C. A., Hotel Lee Sheraton, 15th and L Sts., Washington, D. C.
 - W. F. McCarter, 401 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 - Robert W. McChesney, President, N. E. C. A., Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
- Representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:
- Edward Brown (Vice Chairman), International President, I. B. E. W., 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 - Marion H. Hedges (Secretary), Director of Research, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 - G. M. Bugniazet, Secretary, I. B. E. W., and Vice President, A. F. of L., 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 - H. W. Maher, 801 South Euclid, Oak Park, Ill.
 - C. W. Spain, 2610 14th St., Detroit, Mich.
 - William Walker, 1807 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOCIAL SECURITY BUFFETED BY DEFENSE CONDITIONS

(Continued from page 458)

tem of social insurance to provide at least a minimum security to individuals and their families due to unemployment, sickness, disability, old age, and death. In addition, we must provide a series of constructive social services to supplement the cash aids provided under social insurance.

Even though our social insurance programs provided protection against all the economic hazards to which wage earners in general are subject, there would still be groups of the population for whom special public assistance—on the basis of need—would be necessary.

It is for that reason that it is necessary to have a program of general relief to provide for those persons who are not cared for by other programs.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Local Union No. B-1, St. Louis, has notified the Joint Convention Committee that the members of Local Union No. B-1 are on strike in the following hotels in St. Louis:

- Statler
- Lenox
- Mayfair
- DeSoto

The foregoing hotels are employing non-members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who are taking the strikers' places in performance of electrical work.

Delegates to the international convention representing local unions coming to St. Louis, please take note.

The committee recommends that all delegates representing local unions make their hotel reservations in St. Louis early so as not to be disappointed at convention time. Delegates may communicate with the Joint Convention Committee, advising the type of room they wish. The committee will be glad to make reservations in St. Louis for all delegates so notifying them. Write to Gail Gibson, secretary of the Joint Convention Committee, 4249 Gibson Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only **\$4**

+

IN MEMORIAM

+

Lawrence J. Fitzpatrick, L. U. No. 210
Initiated June 2, 1939

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 210, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, Lawrence J. Fitzpatrick, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which to a large extent we share with them.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Fitzpatrick and a copy of this shall be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his family and one to our Journal for publication.

E. W. JONES,
J. L. BUTLER,
OLLIE KING,

Atlantic City, N. J. Committee

James D. Taylor, L. U. No. 210
Reinitiated October 25, 1940

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 210, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, James D. Taylor, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which to a large extent we share with them.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Taylor and a copy of this shall be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his family and one to our Journal for publication.

E. W. JONES,
J. L. BUTLER,
OLLIE KING,

Atlantic City, N. J. Committee

John J. McCaffrey, L. U. No. 210
Initiated May 13, 1924

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 210, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, John J. McCaffrey, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which to a large extent we share with them.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother McCaffrey, and a copy of this shall be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his family and one to our Journal for publication.

E. W. JONES,
J. L. BUTLER,
OLLIE KING,

Atlantic City, N. J. Committee

F. E. Johnstone, L. U. No. B-125
Initiated September 4, 1917

With the passing onward of Brother Johnstone, L. U. No. B-125 has lost a well-beloved member of long standing, whose absence will be deeply felt.

We sorrow with his loved ones, and extend to them that sincere heartfelt sympathy which comes from a sense of mutual loss.

The charter of Local Union No. B-125 shall be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Johnstone, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

H. HOLLETT,
J. W. ROBINSON,
M. KUPETZ,

Portland, Oreg. Committee

James Kay, L. U. No. B-1098
Initiated October 9, 1937

It is with sadness that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1098, record the passing of our late Brother, James Kay; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of James Kay.

WILLIAM BATTISON,
Pawtucket, R. I. Financial Secretary

Taylor B. Moore, L. U. No. 734
Initiated December 20, 1939

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken suddenly from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother and friend, Taylor B. Moore; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Moore, Local Union No. 734 has lost a lovable and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy and condolence to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 734 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JEROME E. HAWKINS,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT, JR.,
J. FRED CHERRY,

Norfolk, Va. Committee

Leo J. Peltier, L. U. No. 911
Initiated April 17, 1939

It is with sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 911, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Leo Peltier, who was called from us on July 15, 1941; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his family and friends and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family as a testimonial of our deep sympathy and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, as a tribute to his memory.

Officers and Members, L. U. No. 911,
JOHN WHITE,
Windsor, Ont. Recording Secretary

Edwin Kristan, L. U. No. B-713
Initiated January 11, 1919

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-713, record the passing of our late Brother, Edwin Kristan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM RUDOLPH,
JOSEPH VASEK,
ANGELO ANTONELLI,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

William L. Welch, L. U. No. 335
Initiated March 2, 1940

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 335, record the passing of Brother William L. Welch, who passed on to rest August 11, 1941.

It is our desire to pay tribute to his memory, clean living and fair play with his fellow workers. We wish to express our deepest sympathy to the members of his family.

We, hereby, resolve that a copy of this letter be sent to the family of Brother Welch, a copy spread on our minutes and one copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

WALLACE F. LOWELL, SR.,
Financial Secretary and Treasurer
Boston, Mass.

Harold Thrasher, L. U. No. B-962
Initiated December 31, 1937

Local Union No. B-962 wishes to report the passing of Harold Thrasher as follows:

It is with deep sorrow and regret that Local Union No. B-962 records the passing of Brother Harold Thrasher, who passed away on July 15, 1941.

We wish to express our deepest sympathy to the members of his family. We therefore, resolve that a copy of this letter be sent to the family of Brother Thrasher, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

J. B. UPTON,
Charlotte, N. C. Recording Secretary

D. L. Fuller, L. U. No. 847
Initiated April 21, 1939

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed Brother D. L. Fuller; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Fuller L. U. No. 847 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 847 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Fuller and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. 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 L. U. 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

Frank J. Umpleby, L. U. No. B-28
Initiated November 7, 1919

In the sudden death of Brother Frank J. Umpleby, L. U. No. B-28 deeply mourns the loss of a loyal and faithful member of long standing; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and pay our last respects to a fellow worker; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-28, in meeting assembled, stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the high esteem in which he was held; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication.

CAMPBELL C. CARTER,
CHARLES F. HEFNER,
Baltimore, Md. Committee

James Trogolio, L. U. No. B-702
Initiated November 2, 1937

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, record the passing of our Brother, James Trogolio.

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him;

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the family in the hour of their greatest sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

V. A. TRUSKOWSKI,
A. LEGGETT,
A. NICOLI,
Ottawa, Ill. Committee

Floyd Odren Dwinell, L. U. No. B-453
Initiated May 21, 1941

With profound sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. B-453, record the untimely death of Brother Floyd Odren Dwinell, July 22, 1941.

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 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 our official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

J. E. THOMPSON,
Springfield, Mo. Business Manager

M. Lebeau, L. U. No. 561
Reinitiated March 2, 1927

With sincere feeling of sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. 561, record the passing of our late Brother M. Lebeau; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, to pay tribute to his memory, and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

G. HASSAM,
J. PARKIN,
T. F. GRAHAM,
Montreal, Que. Committee

George Ash, L. U. No. 252
Initiated August 26, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 252, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, George Ash, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst. We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which to a large extent we share with them; therefore be it Resolved, That we as a body assembled stand in reverent silence for one minute; and be it further Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 252 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; 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 sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

H. G. BACON,
GEORGE COMBS,
W. H. GREGOR,
IRA N. FERRIS,
REUBEN ROSE,
PETER ESTERMYER,
EUGENE LEONARD,

Ann Arbor, Mich. Committee

Howard Fletcher, L. U. No. B-702
Reinitiated January 11, 1938

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to suddenly remove from our midst our true and loyal Brother, Howard Fletcher; and Whereas the members of L. U. No. B-702 deeply mourn his passing to the great beyond, therefore be it Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further 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 spread upon the minutes of our meeting and also a copy be sent to his bereaved family and copies be sent to Galesburg Labor News and to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

HARRY M. ANDERSON,
GLEN W. CLARK,
ROY D. TODD,

West Frankfort, Ill. Committee

William E. O'Neil, L. U. No. B-302
Initiated October 17, 1928, in L. U. No. 151

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-302, record the passing of one of our true and devoted Brothers, William E. O'Neil; therefore be it Resolved, That in respect of his memory, our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that the members of this local shall stand for a period of one minute as a mark of due respect; be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this special called meeting of L. U. No. B-302, that a copy be sent to Miss Mae O'Neil, copies for publication to the Contra Costa County Labor Journal and to the Electrical Workers Journal.

E. A. LAWRENCE,
DAN J. O'BRIEN,
HARRY D. GATES,

Richmond, Calif. Committee

Zelma S. Hodges, L. U. No. B-220
Initiated February 12, 1940

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-220, are called to pay our parting tribute to a worthy member, Zelma S. Hodges, in his untimely passing from us on July 12, 1941; therefore be it Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory and that in lawful assembly we stand for one minute in silence as a further mark of respect to him and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

ROGER L. BERRY,
EDWARD B. HENKLE,
JOHN R. WALLACE,

Clifton Forge, Va. Committee

Joseph J. Tazak, L. U. No. 659
Initiated May 27, 1937

It is with deepest regret that we report the passing of Joseph J. Tazak on July 11, 1941. We express our sincerest sympathy to his many friends who will miss him. We, therefore, resolve that a copy of this letter be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our Journal for publication.

CHARLES W. TOWER,

Medford, Oreg. Recording Secretary

James Kinsman, L. U. No. B-1150
Initiated July 3, 1939

We, the members of L. U. No. B-1150, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother James Kinsman; therefore be it Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved wife; and be it further Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

Y. G. GALLANT,
Recording Secretary
GEORGE H. PEARCE,
President

John William Bryant, L. U. No. 561
Initiated March 2, 1927

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John William Bryant; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

G. ELLIOTT,
J. PARKIN,
G. FYFE,

Montreal, Que. Committee

Charles B. Skelton, L. U. No. B-136
Initiated February 3, 1904, in L. U. No. 227

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst on August 10, 1941, our esteemed and worthy Brother, C. B. Skelton, who was initiated in our I. B. of E. W. 37 years ago. Whereas in the death of our dear Brother, Local Union No. B-136 has lost a true and loyal member, who was always a credit to our organization; 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, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

C. W. HARVES,
H. S. WHISLER,
ED GIDDINS,

Birmingham, Ala. Committee

Roy B. Barnett, L. U. No. 852
Initiated May 3, 1941

It is with the deepest of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 852, record the passing of one of our true and devoted Brothers, Roy B. Barnett. Whereas in the death of Brother Barnett we realize the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member; therefore be it Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the family in the hour of their greatest sorrow; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

C. A. BORROUM,
E. H. BURNS,

Corinth, Miss. Committee

Benjamin P. Hanson, L. U. No. 65
Initiated March 8, 1914

Whereas it having pleased the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, to summon to His eternal keeping our Brother, Benjamin P. Hanson, who, by his loyalty and cheerfulness, his sincerity and goodness, has endeared himself to his fellow-workers, therefore be it Resolved, by L. U. No. 65, that, appreciating our late Brother's many virtues, we express to his surviving relatives our sincere sympathy, and be it further Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this union, that a copy be sent to the relatives of our late Brother, and that our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

"Take him, O Father, in immortal trust—
Ashes to ashes, dust to mortal dust,
Til the last trump rolls the stone away."
And a new morning brings eternal day."
GEORGE B. McCracken,
EDWARD M. TEO,
JOHN R. CRAWFORD,

Butte, Mont. Committee

Herbert D. Cleveland, L. U. No. 323
Initiated July 5, 1918, in L. U. No. 238

With a sincere feeling of sorrow, we record the passing of Brother Herbert D. Cleveland. We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy. This memoriam shall be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 323, a copy sent to the family and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. W. MITCHELL,
G. A. HARBIN,
W. H. LONG,

West Palm Beach, Fla. Committee

C. Wartman, L. U. No. 353
Reinitiated January 24, 1929

We, the members of L. U. No. 353, with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother C. Wartman; therefore be it Resolved, That we express our sympathy to his family who mourn his loss; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

CECIL M. SHAW,

Toronto, Can. Financial Secretary

Francis P. Fitzgerald, L. U. No. 1249
Initiated December 29, 1939, in L. U. No. 325

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1249, record the sudden death of Brother Francis P. Fitzgerald, and therefore be it Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 1249 pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

C. W. EVANS,
R. OLDFIELD,
E. J. PECK,

Syracuse, N. Y. Committee

Ora Bubb, L. U. No. 8
Initiated April 11, 1938

It is with a deep feeling of regret and sadness that we are called upon to pay the last respects to our departed Brother, Ora Bubb; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family 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 on the minutes of L. U. No. 8, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. LISKIE,
P. MAHER,
A. LANG,

Toledo, Ohio. Committee

Robert W. Bissett, L. U. No. 243
Initiated November 15, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 243, record the passing of a friend and Brother, Robert W. Bissett; therefore be it Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the family in the hour of their greatest sorrow; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

L. E. TOWLE,
President,
ROY L. KIMBALL,
Vice President,
C. B. PHILLIPS,
Recording Secretary,

Salinas, Calif. Committee

William Schwartz, L. U. No. 929
Initiated July 18, 1941

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we record the passing of our Brother, William Schwartz, L. U. No. 929, who died August 15, 1941; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his family.

R. W. PETERSON,

Titusville, Pa. Recording Secretary

Scott Leslie Sutton, L. U. No. 702

Initiated October 29, 1936

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 702, record the death of Brother Scott Leslie Sutton. We extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their time of bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and be it further

Resolved, That at our next regular meeting of L. U. No. 702 all members stand in silence for one minute in memory of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of our next regular meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

CHARLES MILLER,

Springfield, Ill. Press Secretary

Earl L. True, L. U. No. 80

Reinitiated February 4, 1941

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 80, record the death on July 22, 1941, of our beloved friend and Brother, Earl L. True, who was initiated into our organization on February 4, 1941; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy spread upon our minutes and one sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

M. P. MARTIN,
E. M. MOORE,
H. A. TARRALL,

Norfolk, Va. Committee

Albert Lewis Loring, L. U. No. B-34

Reinitiated March 1, 1913, in L. U. 173

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Albert Lewis Loring, and

Whereas L. U. No. B-34 has lost in the passing of Brother Loring one of the true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-34 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the service to our cause given by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-34 tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that we as a body in meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

L. J. HOPPER,
JOE LUCAS,
DONALD McLAREN,

Peoria, Ill. Committee

John Crowe, L. U. No. B-106

Initiated February 5, 1900

Once more a Brother has gone ahead
To join the company of the dead,
But in a better land he waits
To greet us at the pearly gates.

When we are through with toil and pain
We will see him once again;
Receive his smile and clasp his hand,
And join once more that happy band.

Of friends and pals who led the way
From this dark world to light of day,
We'll join them in their happy song
Of peace and joy the whole day long.

Whereas our late Brother John (Jack) Crowe has been a true and likeable member of L. U. No. B-106 since its inception February 5, 1900. As the last charter member living, he always was active until he decided to apply for his pension. He was ever a friend in need to any traveling lineman who passed through Jamestown and they never left empty-handed. Therefore, all his friends and well wishers say, "May his soul rest in peace and tranquillity."

Jamestown, N. Y. **W. R. (MAC) McLEAN**

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM AUGUST 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1941

L. U.	Name	Amount
292	R. I. Stevens, Jr.	\$825.00
76	H. A. Graves	650.00
953	J. F. Smithers	825.00
574	Clarence E. Newman	1,000.00
682	Charles E. Curle	650.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
66	L. M. Maxwell	1,000.00
210	Howell C. Lukens	1,000.00
210	John J. McCaffrey	1,000.00
9	A. Zimmer	475.00
I. O.	Wm. Rawsley	1,000.00
77	R. G. Weidman	1,000.00
5	J. E. Riley	1,000.00
34	A. L. Loring	1,000.00
617	Wm. L. Pacheco	1,000.00
28	F. J. Umpleby	1,000.00
I. O.	E. C. Burghduff	825.00
98	W. L. Trauger	1,000.00
412	A. A. Shaw	475.00
18	P. Schwurlich	650.00
134	M. T. O'Rourke	1,000.00
I. O.	John Crowe	1,000.00
417	Lester T. McCament	1,000.00
I. O.	John Wesley Popham	1,000.00
210	Lawrence Jas. Fitzpatrick	475.00
1245	Wm. Stewart	1,000.00
83	F. Jas. Martin	650.00
I. O.	Frank B. Mart	1,000.00
134	W. P. Dorgan	1,000.00
17	Patrick Yourdan	1,000.00
I. O.	L. P. Bergman	1,000.00
I. O.	Chas. H. Schilling	1,000.00
124	Ben L. Adams	1,000.00
I. O.	G. W. Tuggle	1,000.00
I. O.	Howard S. Cottey	1,000.00
76	Chas. A. Bunnell	300.00
I. O.	Edw. Martin	1,000.00
252	Geo. E. Ash	1,000.00
134	Joseph Cunningham	1,000.00
9	Frank Scott	1,000.00
3	Louis M. Thompson	1,000.00
I. O.	Phillip J. Clark, Jr.	1,000.00
I. O.	Albert E. Marcotte	1,000.00
66	B. Henry Martin	1,000.00
I. O.	Geo. Valentine	1,000.00
856	C. E. Spetz	1,000.00
130	E. F. Walch	1,000.00
1212	T. J. MacLeod	475.00
I. O.	H. D. Cleaveland	1,000.00
304	S. F. Wood	1,000.00
9	H. C. Bush	825.00
I. O.	Ernest Brosius	1,000.00
58	Milton Marks	1,000.00
98	F. Smith	1,000.00
65	B. P. Hanson	1,000.00
I. O.	J. M. Horohan	1,000.00
847	Duard Leigh Fuller	475.00
295	Thomas Wright Newland	825.00
76	C. G. Nolde	1,000.00
876	Clifford Ward	475.00
77	E. M. McDonald	1,000.00
245	F. D. Steakly	1,000.00
702	S. L. Sutton	825.00
802	F. B. Ridgway	1,000.00
213	J. O. Grenier	1,000.00
723	Elmer B. Kast	150.00
911	Leo J. Peltier	475.00
499	Thomas F. Donohue	150.00
561	John Bryant	1,000.00
561	Maxime Lebeau	1,000.00
213	John E. Dubberley	1,000.00

\$61,475.00

Sorry!

Due to the unusually large amount of correspondence arriving late in the month, we found our JOURNAL was about to burst its seams. To keep within the regular number of pages all pictures which arrived without letters have been held for future use; parts of some letters have been continued until next month, and others have been condensed slightly.

INVENTION CAN FUNCTION THROUGH NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Continued from page 465)

Vannevar Bush, former dean of engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, now president of the Carnegie Institution, a national agency of scientific research. Coordinated with his office will be the National Defense Research Committee, which has been functioning since June, 1940, and is now headed by Dr. J. B. Conant, president of Harvard University. The Health and Medical Committee is also placed in Dr. Bush's jurisdiction. Its chairman is Dr. A. N. Richards, vice president in charge of medical affairs of the University of Pennsylvania.

Weapons of war are now a tremendous, intricate array. The Inventors Council has divided its work through the medium of 12 technical committees, each of which is headed by an expert in his particular field.

NEED FOR SKILL DOUBLED BY DEFENSE

(Continued from page 463)

training of workers—whether the full-time apprentice training or short-time training of single process workers.

More than one committee brings confusion. Skill is the heart of all training.

A. F. OF L. COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

Matthew Woll, *Chairman*; John Coyne, *Building Trades*; Herbert Rivers, *Alternate*.

John P. Frey, *Metal Trades*; Joseph McDonagh, *Alternate*.

I. M. Ornburn, *Union Label*.

B. M. Jewell, *Railroad*; C. J. MacGowan, *Alternate*.

George Q. Lynch, *Pattern Makers*.

Edward J. Brown, *Electrical Workers*;

G. M. Bugniazet, *Alternate*.

Robert J. Watt, *Executive Secretary*.
July 30, 1941.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR WASHINGTON, D. C.

WESTERN I. B. E. W. SPECIAL TO GO TO CONVENTION

(Continued from page 460)

Many delegates will go by automobile. Attendance from the central West is likely to be heavy. The entire Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis has been taken over by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the week. Many dignitaries will attend the convention. Many friends among contractors, architects, engineers, economists will be in attendance. Every plan is being made to facilitate action and to do work against the background of entertainment and sociability.

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

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,
790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa. | SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St.,
Chicago, Ill. |
| 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. | | WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa. |
| | | WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. |

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis,
Mo. | EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.,
22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y. |
| AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP.,
Minerva, Ohio. | ERICKSON, REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave.,
Chicago, Ill. | PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin,
Pa. |
| AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 41 E. 11th St.,
New York City. | FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50
Paris St., Newark, N. J. | PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen,
Ind. |
| BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St.,
Chicago, Ill. | FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New
York City. | PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadel-
phia, 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, Cleve-
land, Ohio. | ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE
CORP., 45 Roebbling St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleve-
land, 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

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,
790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill. | STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223
N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. |
| BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Phil-
adelphia, Pa. | KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO.,
1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh,
Pa. |
| ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210
N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa. | NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS
CORP., Ambridge, Pa. | UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg,
W. Va. |
| HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353
Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J. | PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadel-
phia, Pa. | |

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Colt 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.
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

HATFIELD WIRE AND CABLE CO., Hillside, N. J.
 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.
 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.
 CLAUDE BANKS COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.
 CLINTON METAL MFG. CO., 49 Elizabeth St., New York City.
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLUMBIA LTG. FIX. CO., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR CO., 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CORONA ART STUDIOS, 104-24 43rd St., Corona, L. I.
 CORONA CORP., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELTEE MFG. CO., 182 Grand St., New York City.
 ENDER MFG. CO., 260 West St., New York City.
 FINVER, IRVING, 204 E. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKFORD LTG. FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 FRINK CORP.—STERLING BRONZE, 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

GLOBE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, JACK, 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 GOTHAM LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 26 E. 13th St., New York City.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 GRUBER BROS., 72 Spring St., New York City.
 HALCOLITE CO., INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING CO., FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., LTD., 214 E. 34th St., New York City.
 HORLBECK METAL CRAFTS, 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.
 KLIENGL 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, 1403 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.
 ROYAL FLUORESCENT CO., Trenton, N. J.
 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.
 ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 3 W. 29th St., New York City.
 ABELS WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 W. 24th St., New York City.
 AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 21st St., New York City.
 ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 22 W. 19th St., New York City.
 ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Avenue, New York City.
 ATLAS APPLIANCE CORP., 366 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIOS, INC., 3 W. 19th St., New York City.
 BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOV. CO., 294 E. 137th St., New York City.
 BECK, A., 27 W. 24th St., New York City.
 BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 W. 26th St., New York City.
 BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 W. 28th St., New York City.
 CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 CEL-O-LITE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.
 CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 W. 26th St., New York City.
 CICERO & CO., 48 W. 25th St., New York City.
 CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 W. 21st St., New York City.
 COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 E. 21st St., New York City.
 CORONET METAL CRAFTSMAN, 35 E. 21st St., New York City.
 DACOR CORP., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
 DAVART, INC., 16 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 DEAL ELEC. CO., INC., 338 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
 DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 116 E. 16th St., New York City.
 EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIOS, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.
 ELITE GLASS CO., INC., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 EXCELSIOR ART STUDIOS, 20 W. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GOLDBERG, INC., H., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
 GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 W. 27th St., New York City.
 HANSON CO., INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 HIRSCH & CO., INC., J. B., 18 W. 20th St., New York City.
 HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.
 HUNRATH, GERTRUDE, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 HY-ART LAMP & SHADE CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
 INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., 44 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.
 KEG-O-PRODUCTS CORP., 111 W. 19th St., New York City.
 KESSLER, INC., WARREN L., 119 W. 24th St., New York City.
 KWON LEE CO., INC., 253 5th Ave., New York City.
 LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 51 W. 24th St., New York City.
 LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 W. 18th St., New York City.
 LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., 591 Broadway, New York City.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 LULIS CORP., 29 E. 22nd St., New York City.
 LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 W. 25th St., New York City.
 METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 W. 54th St., New York City.
 MEYER CO., WILLIAM C., 114 E. 16th St., New York City.
 MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 W. 24th St., New York City.
 MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.
 NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
 ORTNER CO., S., 36 W. 24th St., New York City.
 ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARCHLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PAUL & CO., INC., EDWARD P., 43 W. 13th St., New York City.
 PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.
 PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 E. 47th St., New York City.
 QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 23 E. 21st St., New York City.
 QUEEN LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 24th St., New York City.
 QUOIZEL, INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 W. 23rd St., New York City.
 ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.
 ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
 RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CO., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
 SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 W. 30th St., New York City.
 SALEM BROS., 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
 SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 E. 21st St., New York City.
 SHELBURNE ELEC. CO., 46 W. 27th St., New York City.
 SILVRAY LTG., INC., 47-02 31st Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
 SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.
 STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 W. 38th St., New York City.
 STERN ELEC. NOV. MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.
 STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 E. 28th St., New York City.
 TEBOR, INC., 45 W. 25th St., New York City.
 TROJAN NOV. CO., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
 UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 E. 18th St., New York City.
 VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
 WHITE LAMPS, INC., 160 Buffalo Ave., Paterson, N. J.
 WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.
 WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 W. 25th St., New York City.
 WABASH APPLIANCE CORP., BIRDS-EYE ELECTRIC CORP., WABASH PHOTOLAMP CORP., INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., INC. (SUBSIDIARIES), 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 115-58 171th 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.

TRAV-LER KARENOLA RADIO & TELEVISION CORP., 1036 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

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.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland 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.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

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.

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahamo City, Okla.

ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

AMERICAN ELEC. MOTOR AND REPAIR CO., 1442 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.

NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.

SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.

ZENITH ELECTRIC CO., 845 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.

BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

DELTA ELECTRIC CO., Marien, Ind.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.

LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Denison, Ohio.

PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.

PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.

ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., Pawtucket, R. I.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.



1941 CONVENTION COMMITTEE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Standing from left to right: R. Kline, W. End, J. Hennessey, O. Gibson, M. Engelhardt, R. Dufner, J. Morrell, G. Loepker, L. Frome, P. Cooney, R. Jones, T. Sheppard. Seated: A. Richardson, L. Hennessey, G. Gibson, G. M. Bugnizet, F. Jacobs, A. Touchette, J. Ready, H. Brown.

CLOSED SHOP

(Continued from page 457)

cerned with the problem of remedying the deficiencies in the skilled labor supply. Its first task has been to place qualified workers in the important defense posts.

Toward this end it has been utilizing the facilities of the United States Employment Service which maintains lists of unemployed workers with special skills. Appeals have been issued to the jobless to register with it so that the defense agencies may be able to locate needed men whose special skills would otherwise remain unemployed.

A major part of the Labor Division's work is that of providing vocational training so that the number of skilled workers may be increased. Apprenticeship programs, vocational schools, training in the C. C. C., N. Y. A., and W. P. A. are some of the methods being used.

In addition, a training-within-industry program has been evolved by means of which the unskilled and semi-skilled are given the opportunity to acquire the techniques needed by defense industry while on the job. Programs for safety within the plant are being pushed with a view to reducing the dislocation which results from accidents and the consequent loss of man-days.

In this connection, the transition which took place in selective service is of great importance. Under the Selective Service Act as originally passed, the law specifically prevented occupational deferments for entire occupations or industries. The first regulations under this peacetime military training Act, in establishing the principle of industrial deferment, provided for deferment of all "necessary men in industry, business, employment, agriculture, government service, or in any other service or endeavor including training and preparation." Little distinction was made between defense industry and non-defense industry under these regulations. A little less than a year after the law was enacted, however, a change of regulations created two classes of industrial deferment: IIA, for those irreplaceable and key indi-

viduals in normal business activity; and Class IIB for the skilled workers and artisans operating in defense industry. The first deferment is a six-month deferment that requires renewal at the discretion of the local board. Class IIB enables indefinite deferment for the duration of the particular work.

The system of deferments is the first step toward the philosophy of the work-or-fight regulations in the World War, despite the fact that the regulations were promulgated not many months before the close of the war. There is no accurate count of the hundreds of thousands who left their non-defense jobs and moved over into defense work before the work-or-fight order could be applied to them. The principle will and must be increasingly recognized as one of the imperatives of modern defense, because the skilled worker in defense industry may be more vital than his brother in military uniform though the personal sacrifice of the man at the front is of course much greater.

Much of the experience encountered in the field of labor during the first World War must not be repeated in this defense period. During a large part of the last war, the labor turnover became enormous as men, lured by higher wages, moved from job to job. The demand for labor had, of course, increased as a result of the war boom and, at the same time, the supply had been cut down through the diminishing of immigration and the calling of millions of men to the armed forces.

The unscrupulous activities of many private employment agencies became a national scandal. In some cases, they even fomented strikes to create opportunities for their profitable employment. They raided well manned industries to get men for others and employers often maintained employment bureaus which stole labor right and left without regard to the needs of defense production. Wages were unsettled, scales so varied and employment conditions so diverse, that competition between employers became keen and labor lost its sense of balance. Strikes over the most trivial matters became frequent and the consequent loss of productive effort was enormous. Chaos is the only description for the general labor situation that prevailed in the first year of the war.

The principles established by the National War Labor Board to cope with these problems

in the first World War are the essential principles which will be the basis for handling the same problems in this emergency. Briefly summarized, they are:

1. Strikes and lockouts during emergency must not occur.
2. The right of employees to organize into associations and groups and to bargain collectively must be recognized.
3. Workers must not be discharged because of trade union membership or activities.
4. Non-union workers must not be interfered with by union workers.
5. Where the closed shop exists it shall continue to operate.
6. Where unionists and non-unionists work together, this condition may continue without constituting a grievance.
7. Where the employment of women on work ordinarily performed by men becomes necessary, they must receive equal pay for equal work.
8. All workers are entitled to wages which are sufficient to insure the subsistence of the workers and their families in reasonable health and comfort.

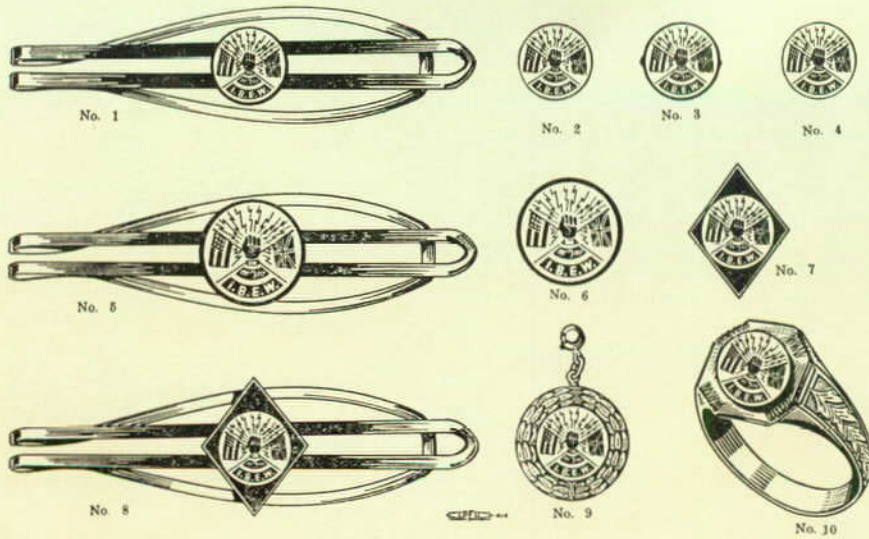
To control labor migration and labor piracy, it was also provided shortly before the war came to an end that all recruiting of industry labor for war work, whether private or public, had to be conducted through the government employment service or by methods approved by the service.

The solution of the labor problem cannot be complete without a reference to the use of priorities. Sidney Hillman has already suggested that it may be necessary to transfer workers from civilian industry to defense industry, in spite of any hardship that may be caused. War production must have priority over consumer goods industry.

Labor In War

The existence of uncontested collective bargaining and almost a complete closed shop in England today is not impeding the rearmament program. As a matter of fact, the most recent recorded statistics of strikes in England indicate that, in

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February, 1941, only 23,000 man power days were lost as a result of industrial disputes, as contrasted with 168,000 in February, 1940, a total which incidentally is higher than the monthly average of 110,000 days lost during the peacetime months of 1938 and 1939.

When the problem is analyzed, it is discovered that the war difficulty stems from the threat of strike rather than from the existence of collective bargaining.

It is probably politically impossible to enact a statute to end the right to strike during war. But it is possible to enact a collateral statute to the National Labor Relations Act which will, in effect, insure that there will be no strikes in essential industries during the defense emergency. While such a statute would either eliminate strikes completely in defense industries or make it extremely difficult for them to occur—lengthy notices, mediation and arbitration procedure—almost full labor freedom would still continue to exist in industry unrelated to defense.—*Leo M. Cherne* in "Nation's Business."

PLEASANTDALE FOLKS

(Continued from page 459)

RUTH: No, Frank. I can't. Wait a minute, Frank. I must find out...

FRANK: Ruth, don't go.

RUTH (*Narrating*): My ears hadn't deceived me. I heard a sound and then somebody had left the house in a hurry. I called to the children. They all answered but Ted. He must have heard what I said about their being a burden. Frightened, I ran to Frank for help. As always he was sane and quiet. He asked me who Ted's friends were. I mentioned all of them. And then I remembered Dr. Henry. Ted thought a great deal of Dr. Henry. Mother always felt that a boy needed an older man to talk to and Dr. Henry was that man to Ted. We got into Frank's car and began making the rounds of Ted's friends. None of them had seen him. And then Ed Burnes suggested the Penny Arcade. The boys used to go in there to shoot clay pigeons, he said. It was a queer place to look for Ted. But who knows what a boy of 16 will do in time

of trouble? When we got to the arcade, I asked Frank to stay outside. . . .

(*Sound—small crowd noises—hear barkers above crowd "Over here, boys, knock 'em down and win a prize" . . . "Well look, look, look! The man wins a Kewpie doll" . . . Hear laughs—hear 22 calibre rifle shots, etc.—keep all this under.*)

If Ted was there, I wanted to see him alone. . . .

Music—strains of "Dolores Waltz"—hear this along with general arcade noises—this is from a juke box.

. . . I stopped suddenly at the doorway. I knew Ted was there for there was a juke box and it was playing "Dolores Waltz." Above the sounds of the arcade, I heard the strains of that song and there near the juke box, his face drawn and white, stood Ted. I went up to him and touched him on the arm.

Music—Bring up slightly—hold.

TED: Ruth! What are you doing here?

RUTH: Come home, Ted.

TED: No. I can't. I'm not coming home. Ruth.

RUTH: Come outside, Ted. We can't talk in all this noise. Please.

TED: All right, but there's nothing to talk about.

RUTH: Oh yes, there is. You've got to come home, Ted.

TED: No!

RUTH: You heard what I said to Frank? Is that it?

TED: Yes. I'm not going to be a burden to him. I'm 16. I'm clearing out. I'll get a job.

RUTH: And leaving me with the children. Ted, that's not fair.

TED: You're just talking, Ruth. It'll be easier for you with one less to provide for. You could marry Frank.

RUTH: I'm not marrying Frank. We've got to stick together, Ted. That's what mother would have wanted.

TED: Mother planned for you to get married. That's what she wanted.

RUTH: Marriage can wait, Ted. I'm only 20. Your education can't wait. You can get your job when you graduate from high school. You can help then.

TED: (*Voice breaks*): Gosh, Sis, I want to do the right thing.

RUTH: I know, darling. Look, let's go to Dr. Henry and talk the thing over with him. What about it?

TED: Oh, all right. But, gee, Ruth, it's not fair to you. . . .

RUTH: Don't say any more now, Ted. Let's wait until we get to Dr. Henry's. We'll go with Frank. He's right over here with his car.

RUTH (*Narrating*): We didn't say much when we got into the car. I sat between the two of them, on one side of me the man I loved, on the other the boy I loved. Frank didn't ask a single question. That's what's so nice about him. He knows when not to speak. I prayed hard that Dr. Henry would know the right thing to say. When the car stopped, Frank made no move to leave but I asked him to come in with us. I wanted him to hear Dr. Henry say it was best to break things off.

DR. HENRY (*Bluff, hearty voice*): Well, now, let's get this straight. You first, Frank.

FRANK: Well, you see, Doc, I want to marry Ruth and take care of the children. I've already told her that.

RUTH: It's impossible, Dr. Henry.

DR. HENRY: Well, what's your plan, Ruth?

RUTH: To give up marriage, go on working and take care of them.

FRANK: But she can't, Doctor, not on \$20 a week. Not even on \$25.

RUTH: We've got some savings. We'll manage. And when Ted is 18 he'll get a job and help.

TED (*Fiercely*): But I can get a job now. I don't have to finish high school. I don't have to be a mill-stone around anyone's neck.

RUTH: (*Anguish*): Oh, Ted, you wouldn't be.

DR. HENRY: You know, the world isn't always a pleasant or happy place but when a man meets three such youngsters as you, he's glad to be alive.

RUTH (*Pleading*): Tell Frank it's wrong for me to marry him.

DR. HENRY: Not yet, Ruth. There's something I've got to tell you first. It's something about your mother.

RUTH and TED: About mother?

DR. HENRY: That's right. Your mother came to see me a year ago and I had to tell her that she was a very sick woman.

RUTH: You never told us.

DR. HENRY: No, no. She asked me not to. She didn't want me to worry you.

RUTH: We might have helped her.

DR. HENRY: No, no, you couldn't. It was better her way. But her last days were made easier knowing that you were going to marry Frank—

FRANK (*Cutting in*): You see, Ruth, I told you—

DR. HENRY (*Cutting in*): No, no. Wait, let me finish. Knowing that the three other children would be provided for until they reached the age of 18.

TED: Provided for? How, Dr. Henry?

DR. HENRY: Well, you wouldn't know, but Frank and Ruth ought to know what I'm talking about.

RUTH: Me?

DR. HENRY: Yes. You work and you have a Social Security card, don't you? You, too, Frank.

FRANK: Why, yes, Doctor.

DR. HENRY: Well, then you should know that Mrs. Sawyer's three young children are entitled to Social Security payments, survivor's insurance, they call it.

FRANK (*Excited*): Why, sure! Sure! I never thought of it. The men at the machine shop talk of having their wives and children provided for if they die. (*Questioningly*) It works with women, too?

DR. HENRY: Well, why not? Mrs. Sawyer worked to support her children; she paid her Social Security taxes, didn't she? Her insurance protects her children the same as a man's would.

RUTH: Oh, Ted, do you hear? It's mother you owe it to.

DR. HENRY: Yeah, that's right, Ted. It is. About a month before she died she came to me and told me she'd found out that each of the three younger children would get about \$15 a month in Social Security payments if she died this year.

RUTH (*Tearfully*): Poor mummy.

DR. HENRY: No, no, Ruth, a very happy mother because of what she knew.

TED: Gee, Ruth, I can finish high school.

FRANK: Oh, Ruth, maybe now you'll marry me.

DR. HENRY: Say, I've got a good argument for her, Frank.

RUTH (*Happily*): I don't know that I need any argument, Doctor, but what is it?

DR. HENRY: Well, Frank was telling me the other day that he couldn't get married until he found a house to bring his wife to.

FRANK: That's right, Doctor.

DR. HENRY: You and the kids have a house. I'm sure your mother would like it, Ruth, if Frank joined you at once.

Music.

RUTH (*Narrating*): Doctor Henry was right. Mother provided for her children. Well, Frank and I were married the day after the first check came to me, their guardian. I had to be sure that it was true.

Music—in quietly—swell—hold on sustained note—then into theme—establish the hold 30 seconds for local announcement.

* * * * *

(*Not recorded*) Local announcement.

* * * * *

Music—up and finish.

ALUMINUM PRODUCTION DEPENDS UPON POWER

(Continued from page 462)

Vancouver and Longview, Wash., in the Bonneville Dam area. The Lister and Longview plants belong to the new Reynolds Metals Company, the others to the older and once monopolistic Aluminum Company of America.

It is at the conversion plants that the affinity between the component parts of alumina (oxygen and free aluminum), is broken to form the metal so vital to our everyday life and to the defense of our nation today.

The focal point of a conversion plant is its electric furnace division, the "potroom." Here long lines of open-topped furnaces will be found. Measuring perhaps 15 cubic feet each, they are made of heavy steel, lined with carbon.

Into the furnaces is poured cryolite, a thick, white translucent mineral. The entire world's supply of commercial cryolite is mined in Greenland. At a somewhat greater expense than natural cryolite, it can be produced synthetically at home, should the need arise.

A carbon electrode is immersed in the cryolite. From it a strong current passes through the cryolite to the tank's carbon lining, which serves as the other electrode.

Into the resultant molten mixture is stirred the powder, alumina. The terrific electric charge, which maintains a temperature of nearly 1,000 degrees Centigrade in the furnace, does not affect the cryolite, but it produces electrolysis in the alumina, causing molten, primary aluminum to be precipitated to the floor of the container and free oxygen to escape as gas. The carbon electrodes burn fiercely in the escaping oxygen. Three-quarters of a pound of carbon are consumed for each pound of aluminum produced.

At periodic intervals new alumina is added to the solution. As the melted metal is tapped from the fiery furnace, big mixing ladles, operated by electric cranes, pour it out to be cast into shimmering aluminum pigs.

The metal is now ready for refining. Once more it is melted down. Impurities rise to the surface and are drawn off, leaving the pure aluminum behind, ready to be cast into ingots. Alloy ingredients, if required, are usually added just before the final casting.

Lastly the ingots are sent to widely scattered rolling mills and fabricating plants to be converted into aluminum sheets, rods, forgings and extrusions, for the rest of the country to use.

The No. 1 user of this all-important metal

at the present time is the airplane manufacturing industry. A major proportion of the weight of the average plane is due to its aluminum. Few things in the entire defense program are considered to be more essential than aircraft production.

Since the inauguration of the defense movement official estimates as to the requirements for aluminum for military needs have been increased again and again, until now they are outstripping the limits of our available productive facilities. With machine tools, aluminum shared the honor of being the first items to be given priority ratings in the interests of national defense.

The present output of 650,000,000 pounds of aluminum per year will barely meet military requirements. There may be an absolute shortage before the end of the year. In any case there will be no new metal left to fill civilian uses during the current year. Reworked scrap aluminum, obtained from recent collections of old pots and pans and other sources, will have to satisfy civilian needs.

The year 1942 will in all likelihood be even worse, especially with the adoption of the huge new Douglas B-19 bombers which require 55,000 tons of aluminum apiece.

To meet the new demands both the Aluminum Company of America and its only competitor, the Reynolds Metals Company, are expanding their facilities to bring production next year up to 800,000,000 pounds.²

In addition the federal government is building seven new plants with a combined capacity of 600,000,000 pounds³ per year. The new plants will be located in New York, North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, California and two in the Bonneville-Grand Coulee area.

With allowances for secondary and usable scrap aluminum returning to the market and the proposed purchase of 200,000,000 pounds from Canada, it is expected that we shall have 1,795,000,000 pounds available in 1942. On the basis of estimates made last May, this should be just enough for military needs, providing there are no further increases in the estimates⁴—an eventuality whose chances of attainment are almost negligible in these days. In any case there will be no aluminum produced for the civilian consumer.

As the shortage becomes increasingly apparent and the pinch is felt, pressure will be exerted toward the adoption of substitutes. Aluminum containers, bottle caps, toothpaste tubes, percolators, pans, bridges and streamlined railroad coaches will give way to other materials. Primary among substitute possibilities are plastic materials, light-weight steel, magnesium, glass and wood. Only on the thirteenth of August, Henry Ford announced to the world a new development which may well revolutionize the entire automotive industry—a car with a plastic body.

But the real thing to watch is magnesium. Here is the metal of the future. Aluminum weighs one-third less than steel, but magnesium weighs one-third less than aluminum. Carefully mixed with the proper alloy materials, it can be made to be nearly as strong as aluminum and sold in a highly competitive price range.

Germany was the first large nation to recognize the strategic significance of magnesium. Planes made with magnesium in place of aluminum can be larger, go faster and farther—with comparatively less fuel requirements. They can carry a larger load of bigger bombs, if the bombs are made with light-weight magnesium outer casings. Magnesium is particularly well adapted for use in incendiary bombs.

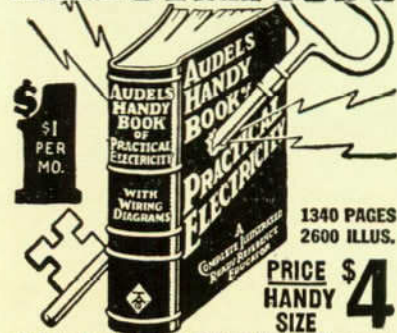
² Mr. Batt, same hearings, July 7, 1941 (page 78).

⁴ *Fortune*, August, 1941 (page 68).

PATENTS

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Germany, which last year produced twice as much magnesium as the United States, uses it as a basic metal in her military aircraft service. Through patent pool and marketing agreements with the Dow Chemical Company and Aluminum Company of America or their subsidiaries, the German I. G. Farben firm (Interessengemeinschaft Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft) has practically controlled world development of magnesium in the past.⁵

Meanwhile American metallurgists and individual experimenters have been searching for years for an improved and cheaper means of producing aluminum. Thus far the most encouraging results center around the use of the clay, alunite, instead of bauxite. Alunite, a hydrous potassium-aluminum sulphate—is found abundantly in Utah and Washington.

It is of great public concern as to whether or not a new and better method of obtaining aluminum is developed during the present crisis. If none appears, the aluminum industry, now expanding so rapidly to meet essential defense needs, may possibly wake up when the boom is over to find that it has permanently lost to substitutes the markets which it once enjoyed in high-handed exclusiveness.

One way to lessen the cost of producing

aluminum might be to locate aluminum refineries, rolling mills and fabricating plants near the reduction plants (which of necessity are at water power sites). As Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes⁶ told a subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Committee on public lands and surveys on July 23, 1941, "We are giving aluminum a joyride around the country."

⁶ *Congressional Record*, August 11, 1941 (page 7117).

COSTUME BALL IN NORTH WOODS

(Continued from page 466)

passing years, and I, as the last remaining member of the family, fell heir to them. I think you, Mr. O'Grady, would make a fine impersonator of that swash-buckling ancestor of mine. If you were as good with a rapier, as this Mr. Casey, whom the Sporting Gazette writes so much about, was with his fists, you would have been able to hold your own with any one of the Three Musketeers, whom Dumas made famous. Now, Mr. Casey—I mean, Mr. O'Grady—excuse my lapsus linguae—I'm taking it for granted that you will not refuse our request, am I correct?"

"Well, Madame," said I, "Who am I to refuse when the request comes from three such charming ladies?"

"If you were taller, Jules," said Madame, "You could be the Marchioness, but that will require a tall, stately lady. I think I can persuade a lady of my acquaintance, who would make a charming Marchioness, to take the part. What can you suggest for Jules, Rose?"

"Marie and me," said Rose, with a giggle, "will bring Jules out as the belle of the village. Marie has a dress that will just fit him and when we get him fixed up his own mother wouldn't know him."

"Dat's all right," said Jules, "if some dame, she is not pull mah hair out by de root for tak her bes' feller way from her."

"Rose will show you up to your room," said Madame, "and when you are ready you will find the clothes, shoes, and other things on the chairs outside your room door."

Jules picked up the pack and we followed Rose up a broad stairway into the big dance hall, dimly lighted by one of its many lamps. We made our way to the room she pointed out, lit the lamp on the dresser and by the time we had got shaved we heard stealthy footsteps and the familiar giggle. As I opened the door and stepped out, the girls shouted back from the stairway,

"Hurry up and get dressed. We will be back with Madame to put on the finishing touches." We carried the collection on the chairs into the room and spread them out on the bed. Jules picked up the dress and, as he did, a piece of lingerie, not usually mentioned in polite society, dropped out.

"No wonder the girls were doing so much giggling," said I. "If you are going to be a lady, Jules, you have got to be dressed so as to pass inspection by any of the other ladies."

I stripped off and then started my own decorating. First I donned a fancy shirt with ruffles around the neck and down the front—long, pale-blue, silk stockings, black velvet knee breeches, with heavy, white embroidered lace at the bottoms, scarlet waistcoat that

reached half way to the knees, with more lace down the front, and over all was an elegant black velvet coat with heavy gold braid around the collar, down the front, around the wide pockets and on stiff, deep cuffs. The coat, unbuttoned, reached down to my knees. Madame's ancestor must have been about my own build for everything fitted me fine, even down to the fancy court slippers with their silver buckles. I looked in the mirror at myself, and said,

"Bedads! Aven King Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like Monsieur Terence Casey, from Connemara. What do you think, Mr. La Flamme?"

"By gar!" said Jules. "I is t'ink you mus' 'ave come from fine familee. Ever since you is meet de Madame you is not mak for to spik dat Ireesh brogue but is all tam spik de mos' fines' Anglaise."

"Well, Jules" said I. "My old dominie teacher took great pains to teach me to speak the most refined English but I'm never at home with it and only use it when occasion requires. Now, as the Marquis de Rochambeau, I have got to live up to the dignity of my position and not, in a careless moment, forget myself, and spoil everything by dropping back into my Irish brogue. If I did, in this case, the effect would be much the same as if I was to break in on the silent meditation in some grand church by swearing out loud. As soon as we get away on our journey again I'll be your old pal, Irish Casey."

"Dat's all right, Terry, but jus' now you is look lak you is King Louis Quatorze him-sef come back to life. Hep me to get into dis dress. If anywan is see me now I is die for shame!"

With my help he managed to wriggle into it. I managed to fasten most of the hooks and eyes at the back but my fingers were too clumsy to finish them in places where the dress was tight. Fortunately he had small feet and the long skirt partially hid his dancing pumps. We gave ourselves the once over and then stepped out into the hall where Madame was waiting for us. She took in my attire from head to foot and said, with a smile,

"Mr. O'Grady! Your appearance, as a court grandee, leaves nothing to be desired except a few finishing touches. Girls! Bring on the rest of the Marquis' outfit!" Rose came in with a band box from which, with much careful unwrapping, she produced a peruke of long white, curly hair. From another band box Marie brought out a black, three-cornered cocked hat. Madame smothered out my headlight with the peruke and then placed the hat on my head and adjusted it to her satisfaction. In the meantime, Rose and Marie, with much giggling, had managed to finish fastening the stubborn hooks and eyes on Jules' dress, fluffed up his hair, sprinkled it with glittering gold powder and tied it up with a blue ribbon. Marie took her gold locket and chain and placed it around his neck and then, with some paste from a box they rubbed his cheeks until they shone with a rich red glow.

"Now Jules!" said Madame. "Take a look at yourself in the mirror. If I'm not mistaken you are going to be the envy of the fair sex tonight." Turning to me she said, "As the Marquis de Rochambeau you will be the honored guest of the ball and I have a surprise for you. The mysterious lady, who is to be your partner as the Marchioness is one whose birth and education entitle her to entree into the highest social gatherings. You are both to wear black velvet masks as the lady desires to remain strictly incognito and," continued Madame, with a mischievous smile, "I imagine, Mr. O'Grady will not care to have his identity revealed either."

⁵ *Fortune*, May, 1941 (page 63).

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JULY 11, 1941, INC. AUGUST 11, 1941

Table with multiple columns of receipt data. Each column is headed by a union code (e.g., L. U., B-1, B-2, B-3, B-32, B-39, B-43, B-44, B-48, B-50, B-52, B-53, B-54, B-55, B-56, B-57, B-59, B-60, B-64, B-65, B-66, B-72, B-73, B-74, B-76, B-77, B-78, B-79, B-80, B-81, B-82, B-83, B-84, B-86, B-88, B-90, B-93, B-94, B-95, B-96, B-98, B-100, B-101, B-102, B-103, B-104, B-105, B-106, B-107, B-108, B-109, B-110, B-111, B-113, B-114, B-115, B-116, B-117, B-119, B-120, B-121, B-122, B-124, B-125, B-127, B-129, B-130, B-131, B-133, B-134, B-135, B-136, B-137, B-138, B-139, B-141, B-143, B-144, B-145, B-146, B-150, B-152, B-153, B-156, B-158, B-159, B-160, B-161, B-163, B-164, B-166) followed by two columns of numerical values representing receipt amounts.

L. U. 517—	L. U. 574—	L. U. 619—	L. U. B-663—	L. U. B-702—(Cont.)	L. U. 744—(Cont.)	L. U. B-798—(Cont.)
46934 46937 99188 99232	28462 468067 468289 645321 645328	746367 746371 831453 831468	B 38570 38571 186650 555856 556016 B 737189 737205	558075 558147 590088 590105 592557 592600 644359 644550 693151 693153 865287 865312 996212 996220	634064 634066 127296 127299 B 723296 723298 297571 297578 615006 615110	536448 536471 168492 474707 474719 969596 969677
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Of course this doesn't happen NOW.

BOOMER LINEMEN ARE LIKE THAT

It was a long time ago. The Milwaukee Railroad was electrifying along the Rocky Mountain Division. Boomer linemen were coming and going, and frequently those acquainted with each other came onto the job, worked and left without ever seeing each other as there were so many line gangs scattered over the road from Harlowton, Mont., to Avery, Idaho. It was the last big job negotiated by the late International President McNulty of the I. B. E. W.

William ("Pinky") Duggan, a long-time friend of mine and still in the Butte field of action, was asked one day by the late "Blacky" Isles, who blew in:

"Is that long, lean, agitating pole-shinner, Tip Reynolds, up here on this job some place?"

"Sure," responded Pinky. "I guess all the ramblers in the business are here now."

"Rode thousands of miles in box cars and been on many a bender with Tip; does the old still lick 'em down like he used to?"

"Lick 'em down? Say, I got that big bruiser so pie-eyed the other night that it took Tip's wife with a flat iron and three fly cops to put ME to bed."

TIP REYNOLDS,
L. U. No. 65, Butte, Mont.

* * *

AND THOSE LOVELY SHOES

Slim was called in the army draft
And the sarge says, "Boy, what was your craft?"

Slim says, "I was a lineman, sir.
I climbed poles at two hundred per."

The sarge says, "Signal Corps for you,
And they'll be glad to have you, too.
But your pay is due for quite a slash—
Now it's twenty-one bucks, room and hash."

LINEMAN LENNIE,
L. U. No. B-702.

* * *

A MESSAGE TO ENGLAND

The hour has struck! The longed-for moment's here,

Your formidable, growin' powers to wield;
May your far-flung feats command respect 'n' fear,
Your thunderin' cannons make tyrants yield.

Carry on! With fire and sword fight on
The disaster-spreading, ferocious foes;
With determined vigor and vim battle on,
And strike mightily with staggerin' blows!

Lead on! In unified harmony guide on,
As beacon of light to dusk-weakened eyes;
To Europe's strife-torn, the weak and grief-worn,
You are the guardian angels in disguise!

And an admirin' world sends warm applause
To the champions of democracy's cause!

A bit o' luck,

ABE GLICK,
Local No. B-3.



TOOL-SHANTY TALES

Mixed Ethics

The discussion back of the switchboard at the Midland Theater had turned to paradoxes in human behavior when Don Murphy pulled this one out of the bag:

One wet, spring night, a priest, muffled to the chin in a heavy raincoat, was accosted by a bandit. Complying with a terse command, the divine raised his hands, exposing his clerical collar.

"Oh, I'm sorry," apologized the highwayman. "I didn't know you were a priest."

"Say no more, my son," said the cleric, proffering a cigar.

The bandit made a gesture of refusal, and explained, "I'm not smoking, father. It's Lent, you know."

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

* * *

MY DAD'S A LINEMAN

Rain and sleet don't bother him—

My dad's a lineman—
Bossed by the weather's destructive whim,
My dad's a lineman

High on the pole, up in the air,
Repairing, spreading power everywhere;
Often in danger of life and limb—

My dad's a lineman.

Up on the pole, dressed in brown—

My dad's a lineman.
With so many clothes he looks like a clown—

My dad's a lineman.
Winter is coming, the winds do blow,
With it the cold, so well do we know,
On this from the poles my dad looks down,

My dad's a lineman.

The thunder roars, the lines are down—

My dad's a lineman;
Where there's trouble, he'll be found—

My dad's a lineman.
When from its harness, the lightning has strayed,

My dad will tame it, unafraid,
Not 'til it's finished will he touch the ground,
My dad's a lineman.

When comes a storm—others stay in their homes—

My dad's a lineman,
When the lights go out, there are mumbles and groans—

My dad's a lineman.
Out in the storm, winds on high,
Falling limbs, with the fire a-fly,
An unsung hero, in the storm he roams—

My dad's a lineman.

My dad's a lineman.

My dad's a lineman.

My dad's a lineman.

ROBERT MUNSON,
Local No. B-17.



"HIGHWAY HUNTING"

My friend, Bill Jones, you remember the name?

A husky young spender, a hunter of big game.
His trophy room covers every part of his house,

Showing elephant tusks, tiger's claws and a Siberian mouse.

He showed me his collection with a feeling of pride,

My jealous feelings and wanderlust were hard to hide.

I yearn for a contact with the great outdoors—

My gun, dog and boots are ready for the moors.

I spot two "SLOW" signs in the first two miles,

My car roars with glee, my dog actually smiles.

I slip behind a rock, then, too, a monster tree

And lay my sights on a "DRIVE SLOW FOR SAFETY."

My next is a twin, I didn't need any bossing
For the words stand out strong, "DOUBLE RAILROAD CROSSING."

I take the next cross road with a zip and a roar.

There stands a beauty, a wonder marked "DETOUR."

With light shot and heavy I finish the "STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN,"

That many a man thought was his'n.

My next two I find by accident as I swerve,
Straightening up I see "WINDING ROAD," "SHARP CURVE."

My only female I get by a big pile of boulders,
A yellow masterpiece of art plainly marked "SOFT SHOULDERS."

Another rare specimen, I believe by retrocession,

Is painted in black letters "DANGEROUS INTERSECTION."

I bag three at last while others are shirking,
"DANGEROUS CROSSING," "CAUTION," "MEN WORKING."

A state trooper rides by with a rhythmic motion,

As I bag another plainly marked "DIP—CAUTION."

Realizing the ban placed by circumstances on my limit,

I must return home soon to keep within it.
My previous prowess has often reached the top,

But the state trooper holds up his hand, "STOP."

But the state trooper holds up his hand, "STOP."

FRED RUFERT, I. O.

* * *

TURN BACK THE CLOCK

The United States, here she stands
With no silk hose nor aluminum pans;
Gas and oil are hard to get,
We'll be back in the one-horse shay, I bet;
But it will give everybody a chance to see
How good "the good old days" might be!

THE well-functioning of the democratic process, now and in the years to come, is a matter which American citizens across the entire country, both in cities and on farms, hold to be of first importance. Thousands of American men and women are convinced that so far as the United States is concerned, democracy has roots that penetrate deeply and enduringly into the social structure. At the same time, they believe that the developing institutions which over a century and a half have served the sound purposes of the republic are the product neither of inflexible determinism nor of blind chance. They believe that the vitality of the American democracy of today stems from the creative care given by successive generations of practicing democrats to the seedling planted by the founding fathers. And they believe that the work of past generations has laid an obligation on those now living.

M. L. WILSON,
Under Secretary of Agriculture.