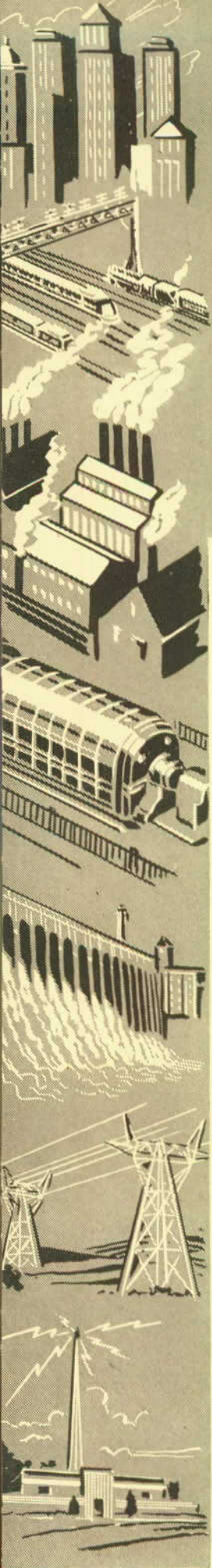
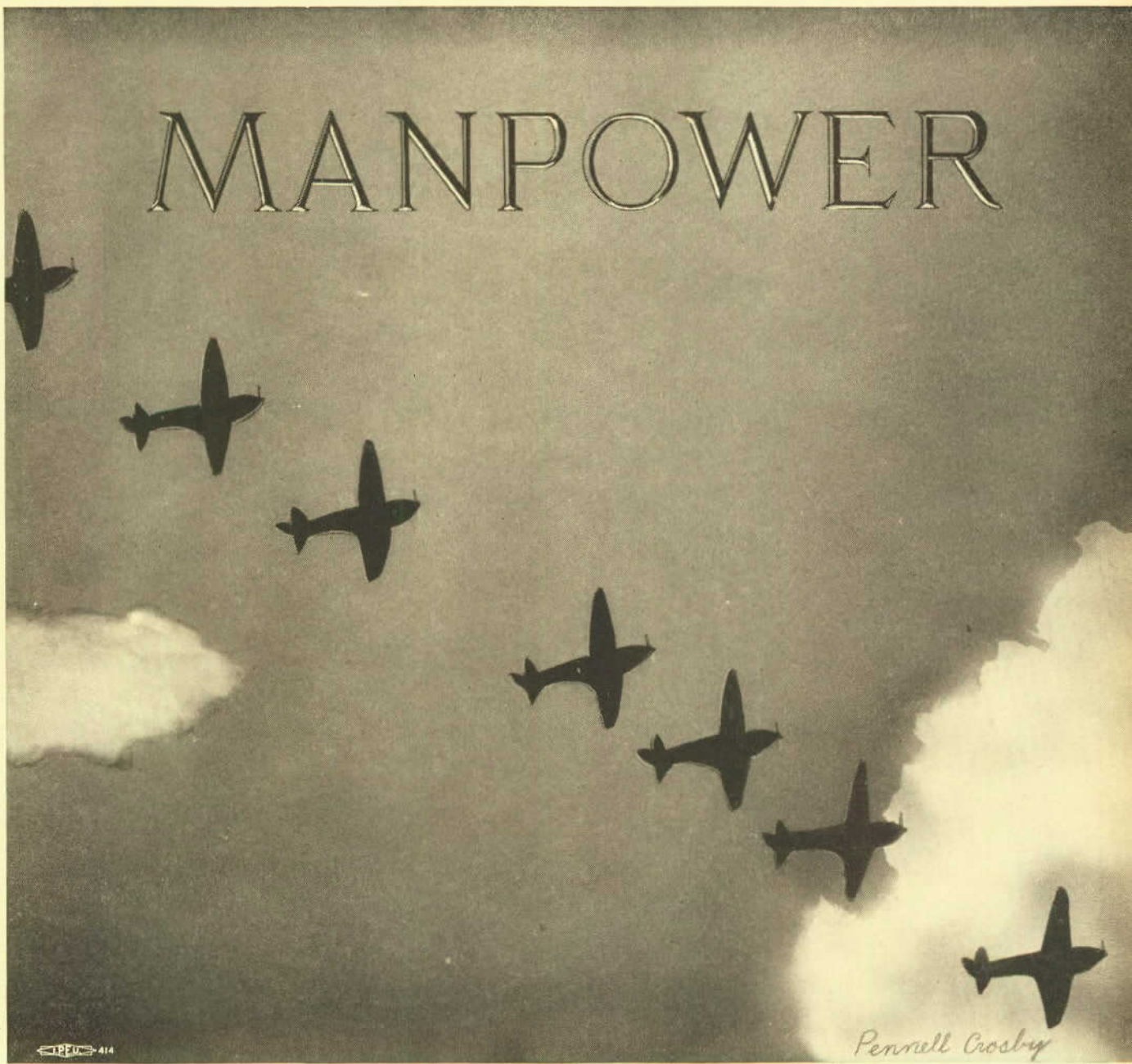


THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



MANPOWER



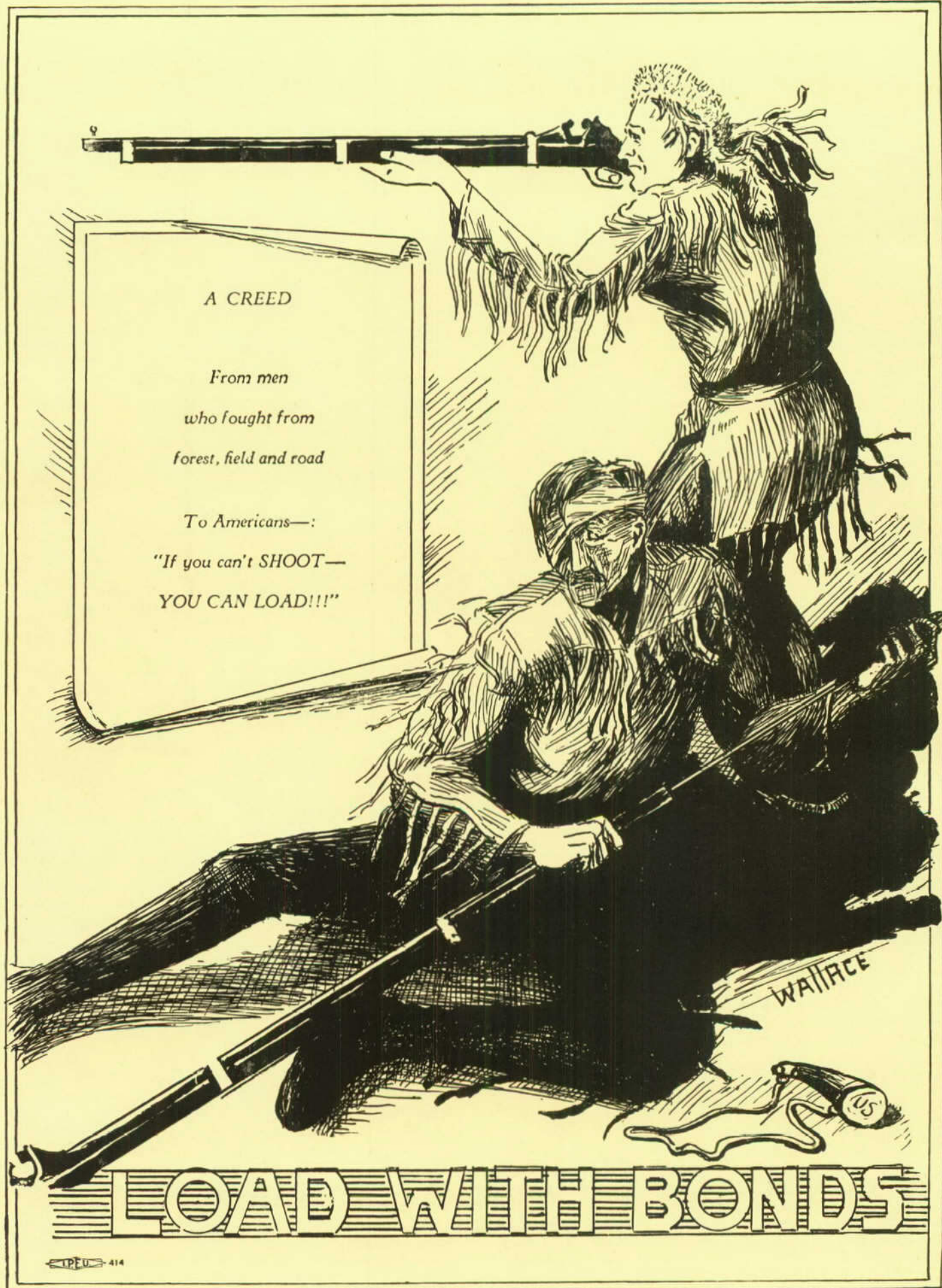
VOL. XLII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1942

NO. 6

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



A CREED

From men
who fought from
forest, field and road

To Americans—:
"If you can't SHOOT—
YOU CAN LOAD!!!"

LOAD WITH BONDS

Official Organ of the **INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—Men Unafraid	274
Manpower Triumphs in War of Machines	275
Meshing of Unions With U. S. Employment Service	277
Broadening Labor Relations on TVA Project	278
History Moves on Winged Feet in War Time	281
Slattery Instructs All REA Managers on Labor	282
Collective Bargaining Restored to AVA Bill	283
Capital Demands Its "Living Wage" in War Time	284
Simple Pleasures Invite War-Time Vacationists	285
Open Shop Makes Worker Pay the Freight	286
News: Member Likes Business Agent	287
Saws Sang, Hammers Rang, Hickeys Gripped Pipe	288
Brown and Masterton Address Letter to Nelson	289
Savage Lives Beside a Turbulent River	290
Greater Service	291
Editorials	292
Woman's Work	294
Women's Auxiliary	295
Bread, Beauty and Brotherhood	296
Correspondence	297
In Memoriam	311
Death Claims Paid	314
Cooperating Manufacturers	315
Local Union Official Receipts	323

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

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Magazine

CHAT

One enthusiastic reader of the JOURNAL now glowingly claims 1,000,000 readers a month for our official publication. He arrives at this figure by maintaining that every JOURNAL is read by at least five persons, including members of the family, workers on the job who may not be members, readers in libraries, students, etc. In view of the fact that the circulation of the JOURNAL is now about 230,000 a month, he may not be far wrong.

What we know here in this office is that we get constant reminders that the JOURNAL is the lifeblood of the organization. Perhaps not every member reads all of the JOURNAL every month, but he often finds it the only way to keep in touch with the important business of a great union.

This month we have had three letters indicating that lines of communication are holding and that our members are made aware of developments only by reading the JOURNAL. One letter was from the Panama Canal, one from the Pacific Coast, and one from New England. Important information was culled from the pages of the JOURNAL, and this prompted the members to write, making further inquiries, asking for further service or further direction.

It would be well if every member read all the JOURNAL every month, especially in these times of tremendous flux and change. The International Office is forced to deal daily in questions of change of procedure. It is forced to meet new conditions, and these changes are reflected in the JOURNAL, and our membership should be aware of them so that they can conduct themselves accordingly.




MEN UNAFRAID

—Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps



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NO. 6

MANPOWER TRIUMPHS

in War of Machines

TWO major trends in American industry have been arrested during the last year, both of great import to labor:

1. Machines are no longer in the ascendant. Skilled workers are in demand and are being rapidly trained and re-trained.

2. Unemployment of all major kinds has been curtailed and almost eliminated. The 3,000,000 unemployed as of the present are now being considered as a normal residue of ill-adjusted men.

Training programs are being put into practice in plants and on all projects in order to keep a steady flow of skilled men moving into industry and into war ranks. The Army and Navy have extended training programs also.

MANPOWER'S IMPORTANCE REVEALED

Philosophically these facts point to the elevation of manpower over machines and to the proper placing of skilled men in the total picture. Too frequently the Second World War has been referred to as the war of machines. This is undoubtedly true, but machines are inanimate objects capable of lasting on the war front only a little while if they are not properly maintained and manned. It appears that the true face of industry has been obscured too long merely by the fact that jobs and projects were scarce and there was a continuous, and irritating and mounting unemployment. In the total war effort the true relationship of manpower to machines has been revealed.

Government officials have recently pointed out that the United States has passed over the ridge in respect to production of material. This effort has been titanic. It has been unsurpassed by any nation in the world's history. This could not have been done without America's remarkable technological genius, our overall plant organization and a basic structure of skilled men capable of passing quickly to any kind of job to which they were called. The next great effort of the United States is to mobilize a working force in war production and in actual combat of great proportions and great

Men, skilled men,
now are rated as of more im-
portance than material. Nation
is combed

efficiency. This is indicated by the creation by executive order of the War Manpower Commission under Paul V. McNutt. As the War Production Board has been to material, the War Manpower Commission is to function for labor supply. In one of his first utterances, since he became chairman of the War Manpower Commission, Mr. McNutt said:

RIGHT MAN TO RIGHT JOB

"Properly matched men and jobs and the output of America's war production line will be increased many fold. A misplaced worker represents a serious waste. A worker who must travel from job to job represents waste—waste of his own time in traveling—waste of the time taken to break in a new worker each time he leaves his place.

"If the man on the farm can run a lathe, if he is a tool maker, a die cutter, a carpenter, it is a waste if he stays on the farm. On the other hand, America needs the production of its farms as it has never needed it before."

Potential manpower is immense. In 1940 it was estimated that the United States had a working force of 41,800,000 men and 29,200,000 women. This is probably the greatest single fund of human power available in the world except for Soviet Russia. The manpower problem is to comb the most skilled and capable from this reservoir of human power and remand each individual to the job he can do best in the war effort. It means also the proper allocation of men to jobs as between the combat forces and the production forces.

Here are some of the problems that face this country in attaining this great objective:

1. To influence employers who hoard needed skilled workers in non-essential occupations.

2. To influence employers so that they refrain from raiding or pirating the working force of competing employers by paying a slightly higher wage.

3. To influence workers to cooperate properly with public employment agencies and with their unions so that they will not waste precious time seeking jobs with premium wages rather than perform the job most needed in the vicinity where they are.

4. To increase the mobility of labor without sacrifice to the human prerogatives of the worker such as losses in wages, absence from his family, losses in homes already partly paid for.

DOUBLE AND REDOUBLE

At the beginning of 1942 there were probably only about 5,000,000 persons at work in war industries with about 2,000,000 in the Army and Navy. By next January, that is January 1, 1943, it is hoped that the 5,000,000 war workers will have been increased to 11,500,000 and that the armed forces will have more than doubled, that is, reach a figure of about 4,200,000. In 1943 there must be a new absorption and new allocation of workers so that by January 1, 1944, war industries will have about 17,000,000 workers and the armed forces about 7,000,000. A new reservoir from which to draw these vast aggregates of manpower is considered to be women for certain types of work, and the so-called minority groups, such as Negroes and even refugee workers.

This situation quite naturally has developed certain conflicts. The first conflict and the one most easy to solve is the conflict between the armed forces and industry. Up to now the armed forces in their zeal to create an efficient army have probably taken many skilled men into the ranks that could well be used on the production line. This mal-adjustment is expected to be ironed out by the War Manpower Commission almost at once.

UNCOORDINATED TRAINING AGENCIES

The second conflict is the training of new workers as they come along. There have been in the field principally four training agencies: the well-established Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, created by Congressional Act nearly a decade ago; the newly created Training-Within-Industry Committee, a child of the OPM; the vocational training agency in the Office of Education, a long established agency; and the National Youth Administration, which has only recently entered the field of training.

Recruiting For War Production



"It's from the foundry, Tom! They don't care if you are getting old—they say you're a skilled man and they want you to come back to work!"

(Reprinted from American Labor Legislation Review)

The Training-Within-Industry Committee has had a definite assignment, that is, to produce specialists to fill temporary gaps in production. If the other training agencies do their job well, the need for training specialists will dwindle, but the charge is made that Training-Within-Industry has threatened to dominate the training program actually and philosophically.

The Federal Committee on Apprenticeship has greatly expanded its work, and has done a capable job in this period, and has had the full backing of organized labor.

The third conflict has developed between the unions and the anti-union employers with the triumph of manpower and with the new emphasis on skill. A new dignity has been given labor which

has greatly increased the field for union organization. Anti-union employers have eyed this situation jealously and have tried by slander of organized labor in public print and by Congressional enactment to break down the safeguards against the union.

The War Manpower Commission is composed of representatives of the Department of War, Department of the Navy, Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, the War Production Board, the Labor Production Division of the WPB, the Selective Service System of the United States and the Civil Service Commission. These are the agencies concerned with the colossal problem of mobilizing men for industry and war. At one of the early meetings of the War Man-

power Commission, the following directives were issued:

SKILL: A PRICELESS ASSET

"1. To the United States Employment Service to prepare and maintain a list of those skilled occupations essential to war production in which a national shortage exists. Such occupations will be designated as critical war occupations.

"2. To the War Production Board to classify war plants and war products in the order of their urgency in the war program.

"3. To the United States Employment Service to make preferential referrals of workers to employers engaged in war production in the order of their priority before making referrals to other employers.

"4. To the United States Employment Service to proceed immediately to analyze and classify the occupational questionnaires distributed by the Selective Service System, to interview those individuals with skills in critical war occupations, and to refer them to job openings in war production work.

"5. To the Selective Service System to instruct all its local boards located in a community served by the United States Employment Service to secure the advice of the local public employment office before classifying or reclassifying an individual skilled in a critical war occupation.

"6. To the United States Employment Service to increase its activities and facilities necessary to provide additional agricultural workers.

"7. To the Farm Security Administration to increase the number of mobile labor camps to make available workers in agriculture to achieve the 'Food for Victory' objective.

"8. To the Office of Defense Transportation and the Farm Security Administration to assure adequate transportation facilities to move migrant agricultural workers."

A high official in British labor told the executive council of the American Federation of Labor recently that when the world discovers what the United States has done in so short a time, it will be considered a miracle. It appears that our war production has justified the faith of Americans in their own talent for technological organization and output. Technology must rest upon skill. This whole era might be described as the return of the skilled worker to his proper setting and heritage.

TECHNOLOGY: SCIENCE IN ACTION

Fortune Magazine, the organ of enlightened business, has recently made a demand for the creation of a "technical high command." Fortune described technology as follows:

"Technology is no secret weapon. It is not a mystic or infallible talisman. It is simply the application of the sum of man's knowledge of the physical world to the task of getting a job done with maximum results and a minimum of error. It is science in action. The periph-

(Continued on page 320)

Eugene J. Brock, regional representative of the U. S. Employment Service for Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, has addressed the following statement of needs and conditions in field of labor supply to Victor Olander, president, Illinois Federation of Labor.

P RIMARY responsibility of the Regional Labor Supply Committee is to coordinate the activities of these various federal agencies in an effort to stabilize the labor market and to organize an orderly and efficient channelling of workers needed to man our war industries. The primary function for stabilizing the labor market has been delegated to the United States Employment Service, and every holder of a government contract for the manufacture of war materials has been urged and requested to make use of the facilities of the Employment Service in order to eliminate uncontrolled competition for workers in an effort to reduce and to eliminate large-scale migration with all the attendant problems which excessive mobility creates—namely, the need for additional housing and other community services required in rapidly expanding communities.

MOBILIZATION BY COOPERATION

To meet this problem, the National and Regional Labor Supply Committees have developed a definite program of objectives and methods for achieving stability and organization of the labor market on a voluntary basis. The success of this plan is contingent upon wholehearted and patriotic cooperation on the part of management, labor and the governmental agency charged with the responsibility of mobilizing our manpower for the war effort.

The principal objectives, as previously stated, are stability and organization of the labor market. The first step in achieving stability and an orderly channelling of workers to our war industries is the full utilization of the local labor supply. This means that the management of local war industries should refrain from promiscuous advertising for workers, eliminate as far as possible hiring at the gate, and place their orders for additional workers with the local office of the United States Employment Service. The local Employment Service office, in turn, then fills such orders from the available and qualified supply of local labor, thus reducing and eliminating the need for additional housing and the expansion of community services such as police, fire, sanitary, school, and hospital service, which uncontrolled migration necessitates. When qualified workers are no longer available from the local supply of labor the Employment Service "fans" out in an ever-widening circle in search for these workers, and through its system of clearance can expand and draw upon the labor supply of the balance of the country. This policy, if adhered to by management and labor, would insure full employment to workers in every community and prevent needless migration with the attendant loss of millions of man hours lost in travel time in search for jobs.

Meshing of Unions With U. S. EMPLOYMENT Service

Illinois arrangement may become pattern for entire nation

The methods for achieving these objectives are, as previously stated, voluntary. This means that we are contacting management of war industries and labor organizations in an attempt to persuade them to cooperate and to strike a partnership with the Labor Supply Committee to make use of the facilities of the United States Employment Service as the recruiting and the referral agency to bring men and jobs together.

JOB MARKET A WHIRLPOOL

Considerable progress has been made during the months past in enlisting cooperation both of management and of labor, but a great deal yet remains to be done if we are effectively to speed up the necessary recruitment and referral of

the 10 or 12 million additional workers required to achieve maximum production of our war industries. Many of these millions will be workers who will transfer from civilian pursuits; other millions will be persons formerly outside of the labor market. If we are to avoid uncontrolled competition of the country's war industries for the necessary labor with the attendant chaos and disruption which would follow in the wake of traditional hiring practices in an unprecedented scarce labor market, it is imperative that we voluntarily impose controls on ourselves, whether we represent management or labor. The only alternative to voluntary controls is mandatory controls.

I have stated the foregoing simply as a backstop of the general problem against which I shall indicate a number of specific problems which need solution. These problems arise from policies, traditions, and customs of various branches of the trade union movement, which, however

(Continued on page 321)



Electricians must do varied kinds of work, all involving fundamental knowledge of electrical science.

Broadening LABOR

RELATIONS on TVA Project

By M. H. HEDGES

I

THOSE American citizens—stockholders in government enterprise—who think of the TVA as a small project should tour the Tennessee Valley. Such a tour was made in May by the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council and guest speakers and members of management and the personnel department on the occasion of the first holding of mass conferences by the council at various construction projects. The tour was advertised as "Celebrating TVA Workers' March to Victory Under Union-Management Cooperation."

The tour began in Knoxville, adjacent to Fort Loudoun; thence to Hiwassee Dam in North Carolina, including in this trip the Ocoee projects and Apalachia Dam; thence to Chickamauga and Watts Bar Dam near Chattanooga; thence to Wheeler and Wilson Dams at Florence, and thence to the Kentucky Dam near the mouth of the Tennessee, where it empties into the Ohio. The tour included the entire extent of the Tennessee River and spread before the eyes of these labor officials and their associates the entire TVA project.

The victory tour was under the immediate direction of S. E. Roper, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, and G. M. Freeman, secretary. Mr. Freeman is the international representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The caravan rolled on by day and meetings were held at night at community halls and construction sites. Crowds averaged close to one-third of each working force inasmuch as the projects operate 24 hours a day on the three-shift basis. One-third of the workers were either going on or leaving the job during the hour of the meeting. The general theme was labor relations, or it may be described as "industrial democracy in a planned world." The TVA was cited as the best example of a planned regional development in the entire world.

DAMS CHANGE WAY OF LIFE

There are 21 dams either built or being built in this region. Any one of them is a notable achievement comparable to the great dams of the world. Twelve have been built in the last three years well ahead of schedule almost on a mass production basis. It is a commonplace that no construction achievement of this type has ever been accomplished anywhere in the world in man's history. These dams generate power, advance navigation, con-

Victory trip of Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council spreads panorama of Authority's functions. Prospects outlined

trol floods, transform landscape, create beautiful and useful lakes for fishing and recreation, attract industries, transform an inland locked-in empire into an accessible region headed for great prosperity.

At Fort Loudoun, the first dam visited, the council members were made aware of the navigational possibilities of this controlled river. The river comes down through low-lying shores where it is arrested by a great earth dam and massive towering concrete, the largest single lift lock in the world, almost completed here. Soon loaded barges and tugboats will break upon the startled farm lands with commodities from every section of the United States.

PLEASANT COMMUNITY

Hiwassee, in North Carolina, the second dam visited, lies in the mountains, hitherto accessible only to a few vacationists. In addition to the power features, the council members saw the kind of so-

cial life developing around these projects inasmuch as one of the most beautiful and useful villages lies near Hiwassee. Libraries, tennis courts, pleasant cottages, community halls stress the educational character of the TVA, all of which might be readily described as the university of democracy. Before Hiwassee was reached, the caravan came up through towering hills to other dam sites and saw water carried through tunnels eight miles long over the backs of the mountains, and delivered at that point where power was needed.

Watts Bar unfolded other characteristics of this major project. Watts Bar has been described as an electrical traffic center because here not only are locks and a great hydro development, but an esthetically beautiful new type of steam generating plant has been erected capable of generating power at very low cost. Possibly 400,000 kilowatts will be generated here and sent to the TVA pool to stabilize the flow of electricity. Coal from the generating plant is carried by barge, truck and railroad. Those people who thought that the hydro development in the Tennessee Valley would act as a damper on coal production missed their guess.

At Chattanooga, where the fourth meeting was held, the administrative side of this great project was revealed in the new modern administrative center of the TVA. The electrical building of the former private power company was transformed by the TVA into a modernistic, colorful bazaar of electrical appliances. Board rooms were thrown open to the guests, and the auditorium, where Senator Norris's bust, the gift of the TVA Council, is now placed, housed the meeting.

At Wilson Dam, the great productive power of this project was stressed. Here are the phosphate interests of the TVA and here unusual research activities were apparent. Phosphate redeems farms and provides war munitions. Aluminum is being extracted from mere clay. Science is put to the use of the community.

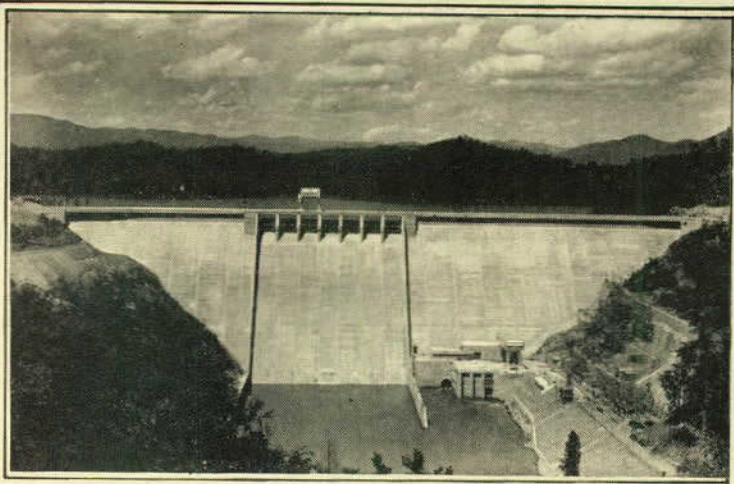
MAMMOTH RESERVOIR

Kentucky Dam, near Paducah, where the final meeting was held, properly climaxed the tour. It is the largest dam and expected to back up a lake behind its structure nearly 180 miles in length and creating a reservoir that would hold the greatest flood for two weeks, while the crest of the Ohio, a few miles distant, breaks and ebbs. Here great power is developed, great locks suggesting the Panama Canal, great commercial interests are centered. Construction camps around these dams appear in little, pleasant villages with an ordered community life rather than the old-time construction camp. Recreation halls and gymnasiums enhance this impression.

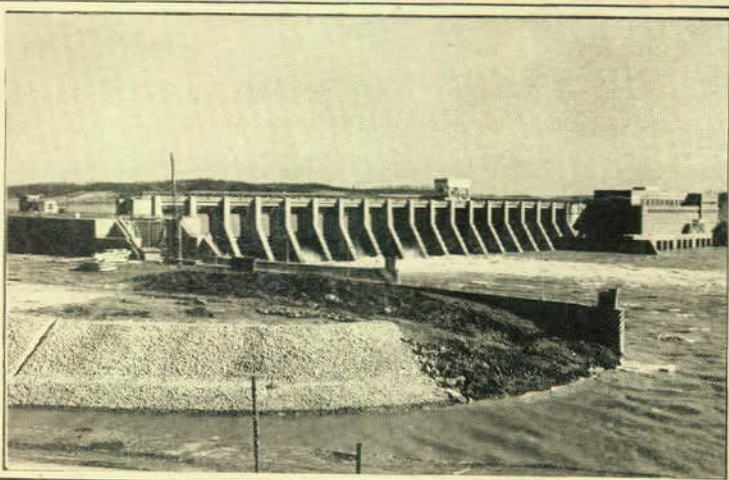
On the platform each evening appeared the chairman and secretary of the council, William Calvin, vice president of the Boiler Makers, and two representatives of management. The importance of these meetings from the management point of view was indicated by the fact that the



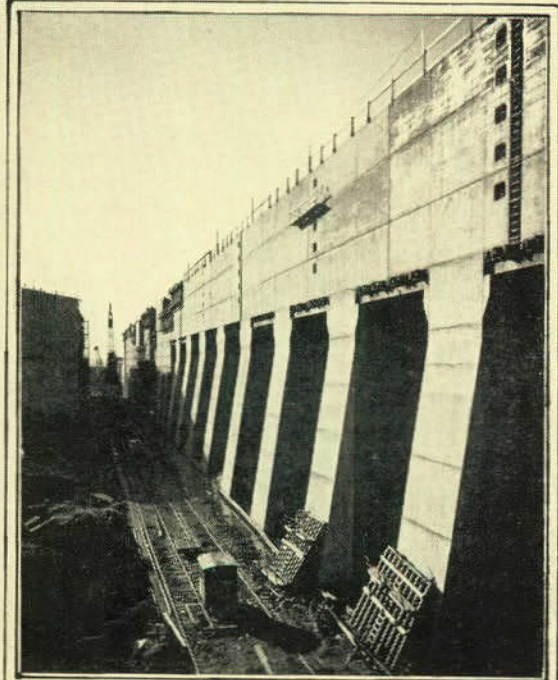
DAMS BRING WELL- BEING



Hiwassee



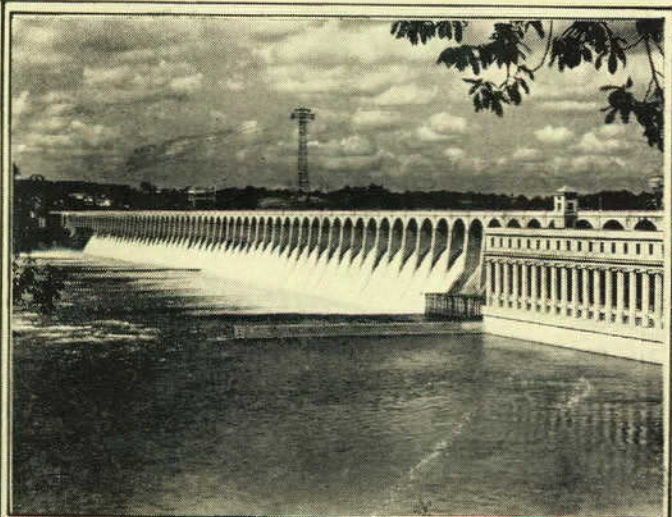
Chickamauga



Fort Loudoun



Wheeler



Wilson

top men of the TVA gave their time and energy and made speeches each night. David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the board of directors; Senator James P. Pope, member of the board of directors; Gordon R. Clapp, general manager, and Col. T. B. Parker, chief engineer, were the speakers for management.

II

One of the curious impacts upon public opinion of the TVA project lies in the fact that the TVA is more widely and fully known for its system of labor relations than it is for its great technical progress. It has become literally famous in London, Moscow, Chungking, Melbourne and other capitals of the world because it has embarked upon a new relationship with workers. This relationship was celebrated by all the speakers. It was frankly analyzed. What representatives of management said is of significance.

THE DEMOCRATIC PATH

David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority:

"When independent groups of workers agree with management on the rules and conditions to govern on a job, and then themselves enforce that self-imposed code, you have a case of genuine democratic action. When a political dictator fixes the conditions of work, conditions that bind workers and management alike without their having anything to say about it; when those rules are enforced, not by the men and management but by party spies, by hangings, by the lash and other forms of brutality, you have what in Europe is called the 'New Order,' but throughout history is known more simply as tyranny. Between those two methods a whole world lies, a chasm as wide as separates man and the beasts, as deep a division as between paganism and the worship of God.

"Labor and management in the modern world, in America and all over the globe, will go down one of these paths or the other in the coming generation: the democratic path of agreement and self-discipline, or the tyrannical path of orders, of force and brutality.

"That there is no permanent middle course is sometimes obscured. For there are between the two main courses occasional bypaths—they soon join the main course of one main path or the other. Sometimes management feels that it can gain an advantage by seizing power to give arbitrary orders to labor. Management sometimes thinks that it can apply force to labor, and yet not invite having the same medicine applied to it. And labor makes the same mistake from time to time. It doesn't work. When you start down the path of tyranny, there is no stopping the forces you have set in motion. That is the lesson of the past decade; it is indeed the lesson of all history.

WHAT FREEDOM ENTAILS

"Our choice is between freedom or tyranny. Management, owners, labor—we all must choose sides, must stand up

and be counted. And the choice we make is between democratic methods or force and brutality. Labor cannot use arbitrary power and have freedom too. Management and owners cannot use force and dictation without inevitably having force and dictation used against them. It is the old story: you cannot serve God and Mammon, democracy and tyranny. He who wields the sword will be ruled by the sword. He who takes because he can, will himself feel the edge of force and unreason. He who appeals to reason, agreement, persuasion, and the common interest of all men in a free world—to him, if he has patience and skill and understanding, there will come reason and agreement and unity.

"The course of agreement is not a smooth or easy one. And the process of reaching agreement requires understanding and patience. That cannot be repeated too often. For democracy is not something you find under the Christmas tree, a present from Santa Claus all neatly wrapped and ready to use. Democracy is a lesson to be *learned*, day by day, year by year. And the learning takes infinite patience—patience and yet more patience.

"Which path are we going to take in America? The answer will depend to a considerable extent upon what happens in the working relations between organized labor and management. For it is precisely here that the temptation to be arbitrary, to use superior force or to secure legislation that legalizes oppression and tyranny—but does not make it any less tyranny for that fact—is greatest."

Senator James P. Pope, director:

"Before the war the Authority had a program of steady, progressive development for peacetime purposes. Now this development has been turned into a major production effort for war purposes. The

dams authorized before the war have been speeded up for early completion; the Kentucky Dam, for instance, is now scheduled to be completed in 1944. New dams have been and are being constructed, unthought of for peacetime use for years to come. A large new steam plant is being completed at Watts Bar. New hydro plants, transmission lines, munitions plants, and research projects are being carried forward with the utmost speed. The number of employees of the Authority has increased several times, to over 35,000 employees, and the annual appropriations have been increased several hundred per cent.

UNITED EFFORT MUST CONTINUE

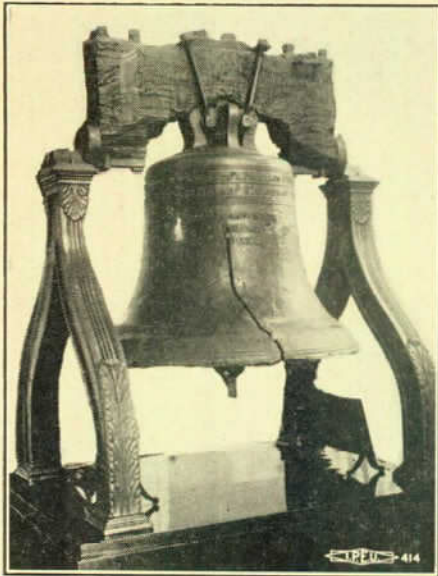
"To carry on this work there has been a heavy burden upon both management and labor. Recruitment problems are serious. To obtain and keep skilled workers has tested the capacity of TVA and organized labor in this region. It has been only through a major united effort that the task has been and is being accomplished. And we realize that this effort must be sustained and even increased during the months and years to come if we are to make our full contribution to the war effort.

"You and I know that this war is a race between the production of free labor in America and the United Nations, and the production of slave labor in Germany and the countries under its control. We know that free men and free labor cannot only match slave labor, but that free labor can win in the showdown. Labor's acceptance of responsibility, its self-discipline, and its contribution to an all-out job of production (doubters notwithstanding), show that any selfish or group interests can be and are being bent to the

(Continued on page 319)



Council officials and their guests at Wheeler Dam: Leahy, Shultz, Freeman, Roper, Calvin, Hedges.



LET IT RING!

NEXT month the United States will celebrate its birthday. July 4 will see a revival of the profound interest in the American past, in particular of that great document, the Declaration of Independence.

But Americans should not overlook at the same time the great documents that are now unrolling before their very eyes as the charters of state.

Atlantic Charter

1. The United States and Great Britain seek no territorial aggrandizement.
2. They wish no territorial changes that are not in accord with the free desires of the peoples concerned.
3. They desire to have sovereign rights and self-government restored to those from whom it has been taken by force and will respect the right of all peoples to choose their form of government.
4. They will attempt, without disregarding their present obligations, to allow all states, big and little, victor or vanquished, to obtain, on a basis of equality, the trade and raw materials they need.
5. They will strive, in cooperation with all nations, to achieve for all improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security.
6. "After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny," they hope to establish such conditions that people everywhere can live in freedom from fear and want.
7. The freedom of the seas is to be assured for all voyagers.
8. All nations must abandon the use of force, aggressors or threatened aggressors are to be disarmed, a "wider" system for permanent and general security will be sought and armaments will be limited in non-aggressive countries.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
WINSTON CHURCHILL.

The Four Freedoms

Never in history have so many people been united in a more exalted purpose. The struggle is being fought between

HISTORY Moves on Winged Feet IN WAR TIME

Great events whirl dizzily forward, while new charters are made over night

those in arms against treachery and aggression, and the monstrous hordes regimented to enslave the world. Allied with United Nations and fighting with all the resources of the human spirit are millions of men and women now caught in the vise of tyranny. Courageously they await the day when they, too, can help to create the better world on a new charter of freedom and liberty for all.

We are united against those who wilfully and deliberately, and with every weapon of force, propaganda and terror are aiming to destroy man's right "to think as he will and to say what he thinks." We are united to maintain man's religious heritage against those who would destroy the great spiritual resources of resistance to injustice. We are united against those who would enslave humanity by substituting terror for law, treachery for statecraft, and force for justice. We are united against the tyranny that has created untold want, privation and suffering in a large part of the world.

These are the pledges inherent in the Four Freedoms which are the essence of the Atlantic Charter:

- Freedom of speech.
- Freedom of religion.

- Freedom from fear.
- Freedom from want.

To attain and maintain this charter of liberty, the supreme strategy of victory must be for the United Nations to remain united—united in purpose, united in sympathy and united in determination. The supreme achievement of every propaganda would be to create disunity. Those who cry for divided efforts in an indivisible war, those who are blind to the fact that security at home may be menaced by disaster abroad, those who encourage divided counsels in this crisis, those who viciously or stupidly lend themselves to the repetition of distortion and untruth, are serving as obliging messengers of Axis propaganda.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The Four Duties

And now, as we move forward toward realizing the Four Freedoms of this people's revolution, I would like to speak about four duties. It is my belief that every freedom, every right, every privilege has its price, its corresponding duty without which it cannot be enjoyed. The four duties of the people's revolution, as I see them today, are these:

1. The duty to produce to the limit.
2. The duty to transport as rapidly as possible to the field of battle.
3. The duty to fight with all that is in us.
4. The duty to build a peace—just,

(Continued on page 322)



CRADLE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY
Independence Hall, Philadelphia

Slattery INSTRUCTS All REA Managers on LABOR

Harry Slattery, administrator of Rural Electrification, has sent the following statement to all system superintendents, managers and trustees of 1,000 rural cooperatives:

TO ALL SYSTEM SUPERINTENDENTS, MANAGERS AND TRUSTEES:

THE organized farmers of America have struggled for many years to place agriculture upon an economic parity with business and industry—an objective now recognized as not only just but necessary for the stability, safety and welfare of the nation. Agricultural leaders and authorities have long held that widespread rural electrification at the lowest possible cost to consumers is a basic factor in rural rehabilitation and in bringing the comforts and blessings of modern civilization to the countryside.

The Secretary of Agriculture has stated that food will win the war and write the peace. In this supreme crisis, a crisis in which freedom itself is at stake, the farmers of America are helping to win the battle of food. The forethought of those who conceived and gave effect to rural electrification with its aid in producing, conserving and preserving food, is well recognized as a signal contribution to our war effort.

FAIR DEALING ENTAILED

The purpose of the Rural Electrification Administration is not profit making or exploitation of any kind, but social betterment and the conservation of human as well as natural resources. To that end its advantages are offered to farmers, rural dwellers, rural industry, village communities, and agencies of national defense. Its operating policies must be based upon these principles and obviously include fair dealing with employees.

Several cooperatives, acting on the principle of cooperation between management and employees, have already established working standards which have met with success, but a majority of the projects are still struggling with the problem and are seeking assistance. The importance of a proper solution of this issue becomes apparent when we consider closely the character of the service which the farmers have now undertaken to supply themselves.

Loyalty of employees is a requisite for success, and loyal service can best be secured from men and women so satisfied with their condition in life and so devoted to these enterprises that they will seek permanent employment in rural communities. Such devoted workers not only insure a continuing power supply, vitally

Sends strong statement supporting collective bargaining and explaining I.B.E.W.

important to consumers, but are of invaluable help in aiding member-farmers and their wives in solving the electrical problems of home and farm; and also problems of rural industry. Furthermore, capable journeymen—and it takes four years of intensive training to become a competent journeyman—will be qualified to give apprenticeship training to farm boys who are electrically minded and desire to learn the trade.

TEAMWORK ESSENTIAL

The administration is definitely interested in labor standards and policies and as an aid to cooperatives has set up a labor relations and safety section for guidance in the approach to collective bargaining and to give technical advice in the negotiation of an agreement with a responsible organization of employees. As the various projects grapple with these problems their solutions will be correlated and made available to all projects for their use and guidance. Such teamwork from the cooperatives, the employees, and the government is essential to insure a united front—local and national—necessary for the fullest success in winning this war and electrifying rural America.

Wages in Operation of Projects: The REA recognizes the need for adequate wage standards to promote safety and efficiency, and recommends that wages conform to the standards prevailing in the community for similar types of work and skills.

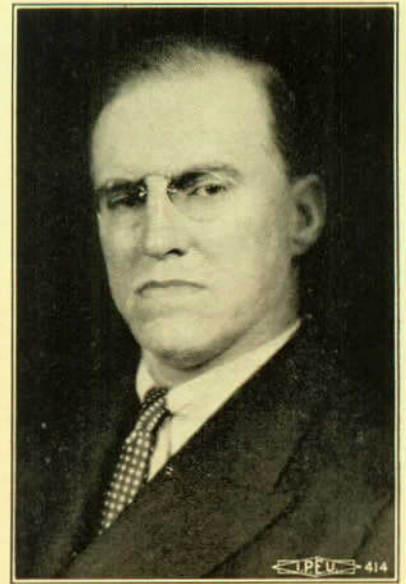
To promote uniformity REA has reached an understanding with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to which many of the REA skilled electrical workers belong, upon a framework of operations establishing the following special classifications as a guide for negotiation with rural electric cooperatives, based in large degree on the economic position of the cooperatives:

I.B.E.W.-REA AGREEMENTS

Agreements negotiated between the I. E. B. W. and REA cooperatives should come within this framework of operations.

1. The union and the administration agree that three classes of rural cooperatives be recognized for wage purposes.

Class I, generating and transmission



HARRY SLATTERY

Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, St. Louis, Mo.

cooperatives, which serve five or more rural cooperatives.

Class II, well-established local rural cooperatives, which serve at least, on the average, four consumer members to the mile.

Class III, the small, beginning rural cooperative, serving less than four consumer members to the mile.

2. It is expected that Class I cooperatives will pay the prevailing wage.

It is expected that Class II cooperatives will pay, as a minimum, B rate obtaining in the nearest city where the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has organization. It is understood that B rate is a wage designation which applies to areas adjacent to principal centers of activity, where ordinary economic conditions do not prevail.

It is expected that Class III cooperatives will pay a negotiated wage fixed by agreement between the cooperatives and the I. B. E. W. with the cooperation of REA representatives.

3. It is understood that wages in generating plants in Classifications II and III will not be less than those classifications.

4. It is understood that this understanding shall not operate to reduce existing rates and working conditions already established.

The Rural Electrification Administration has accepted these classifications as an equitable basis and guide for the determination of wages in the operation of cooperative systems.

The Federal Fair Labor Standards Act:

The REA recommends to the electric cooperatives compliance with the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act as a matter of wholesome labor policy as well as to avoid the risks of non-compliance.

Collective Bargaining:

Collective bargaining is the settled labor policy of the nation and the REA

(Continued on page 321)

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Restored to AVA Bill

THE following correspondence has passed between the technical adviser of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council and Congressman Clyde T. Ellis:

April 20, 1942.

The Honorable Clyde T. Ellis
The House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman Ellis:

I am writing you in regard to a difference as to labor provisions between your original AVA Bill and the present bill. I have the temerity to do this simply because the issue is so grave for organized labor.

In the first place the provision in the original bill provided for collective bargaining as follows:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act and of other laws of the United States, the Corporation shall deal collectively with its employees through representatives of their own choosing and is authorized to enter into written or oral contracts with such employee representatives."

INTENTION SEEMS CLEAR

To organized labor this provision appeared to express clearly and simply the intent of federal legislation for labor and the experience and achievement of organized labor on a kindred enterprise, namely, the TVA.

However, in the second version of your bill now re-introduced into Congress, this

Congressman Clyde T. Ellis resolves to bring Arkansas Valley Act in line with prevailing legislation

proviso was cancelled and the following substitute inserted:

"The Authority is authorized, subject to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such employees as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. The Authority may accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, and with the consent of the agency concerned may utilize such officers, employees, or equipment of any agency of the federal, state or local governments as it finds helpful in the performance of its duties; and in connection with the utilization of such services reasonable payments may be allowed for necessary traveling and other expenses."

The whole course of labor relations in government corporations and on government projects may be changed by this substitution. I am sure that you do not wish this to happen. Therefore, I am writing you in the hope that when this change with its grave issues is brought to your attention, you may do something about it.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) M. H. HEDGES,

Technical Adviser to the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council and the Columbia Power Trades Council.



HONORABLE CLYDE ELLIS

U. S. Congressman from Arkansas.

April 25, 1942.

Mr. M. H. Hedges, Technical Adviser to the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council and the Columbia Power Trades Council

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hedges:

I appreciate very much your good letter of April 20, calling to my attention the fact that the collective bargaining section was left out of the second AVA bill which I introduced and the fact that there was included in the bill a provision providing for another method. I was as much surprised as you must have been to learn the second bill did not contain the bargaining section. We spent about three months working on other provisions of the bill and I had assumed that the collective bargaining section would remain the same.

OMISSION REGRETTED

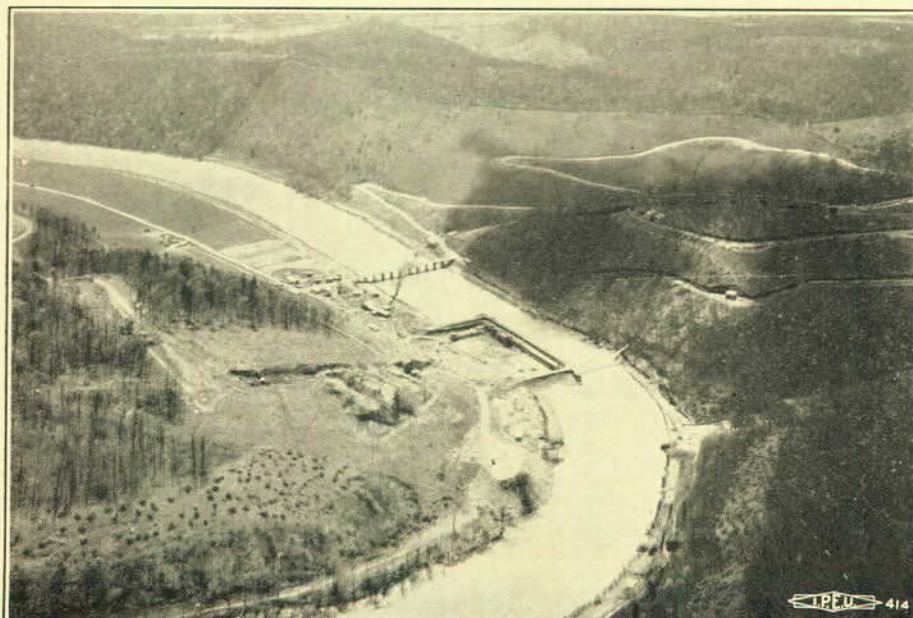
The bill got into my hands for introduction only a few hours before I had to leave for the state to make an extended speaking tour sponsored by the various R.E.A. co-ops in Arkansas and Oklahoma. I did not have time to carefully examine it or to even read it.

As you know, I came from the ranks of the laboring man and my heart is with them. I am determined to put the collective bargaining section back into the bill. I am sure we will have no difficulty about it.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) CLYDE T. ELLIS.



OL' MAN RIVER JUST KEEPS ROLLIN' ALONG

SHIPPING is the key problem upon which hangs the immediate effectiveness of our whole war effort. Around it revolves our ability to send bombs and arms and men to sustain those already fighting so valiantly to preserve the principles upon which democracies are founded.

Upon it, too, depend many of the common things affecting our daily lives, little things like coffee, cocoa, tea, vanilla and spice. It is the determinant behind the mountainous cargoes piled up at docks. It is the reason why East Coast Americans leave their cars sitting in the garage and speculate about keeping their oil burners going next winter. It is why Central America, despite our good neighborly declarations, throws its banana crop, rotting, into the sea; why our ships slip out silently, alone and unprotected, hoping to land their precious loads and trained crews safely in unnamed, distant ports.

Today America builds ships faster than ships were ever produced before. Our shipyards hum with activity while boats roll down the ways in almost breathtaking succession.

Yet however brightly the picture is painted, the fact remains that our yards are still not operating at full capacity. Worse yet, enemy subs still are sinking our ships more rapidly than we have turned them out.

WHY A STEEL SHORTAGE?

Behind the failure to operate our yards at full speed lies the shortage of shipbuilding materials—a shortage primarily of steel plating. Last February our "blueprint for victory" shipbuilding program

Capital Demands Its "Living Wage" Now

Case of steel shortage reveals dilemma of government in channeling through business system

was 10 vessels behind schedule because of the non-availability of steel during the preceding September, October and November.

Our steel mills have been operating at top capacity since the autumn of 1940. Since early in 1941, in order that first needs might be filled first, the delivery and use of iron and steel, like other scarce materials, have been subject to strict regulation by the War Production Board and its predecessor, the Office of Production Management.

But did the steel industry spring to cooperate in the Herculean tasks before us of preparing to protect ourselves and at the same time supplying our friends, now our allies? Look and see.

On April 19, 1942, the War Production Board found it necessary to file bills of complaint charging two of our largest steel corporations with refusal to fill pressingly required military orders,

though making large deliveries of highest quality steel products to their own customers for private, less essential use. The accusation denounced the corporations for "repeated, deliberate violations of priority regulations" from May 31, 1941, to the time of the complaint—four months after Pearl Harbor.

REFUSAL TO COOPERATE

"The violations cited," the charges continued, "resulted in diversion by the two companies of large quantities of critically needed iron and steel at the expense of the needs of the armed forces and the Maritime Commission."

Turning the complaints over to the Department of Justice for appropriate action, the War Production Board requested permanent injunctions to expressly forbid the two companies from "accepting, holding, using, producing, manufacturing, distributing, delivering or dealing with or in" products of iron or steel or alloys of iron or steel "otherwise than in accordance with" the orders of the War Production Board.

The companies, the first to be arraigned for refusal to obey priority orders, were the Carnegie-Illinois Corporation and the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation. Carnegie-Illinois, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has 20 plants and is the largest single producer of steel in this country. Its output alone accounts for one-quarter of the total national supply. Jones & Laughlin rank fourth among the nation's steel makers.

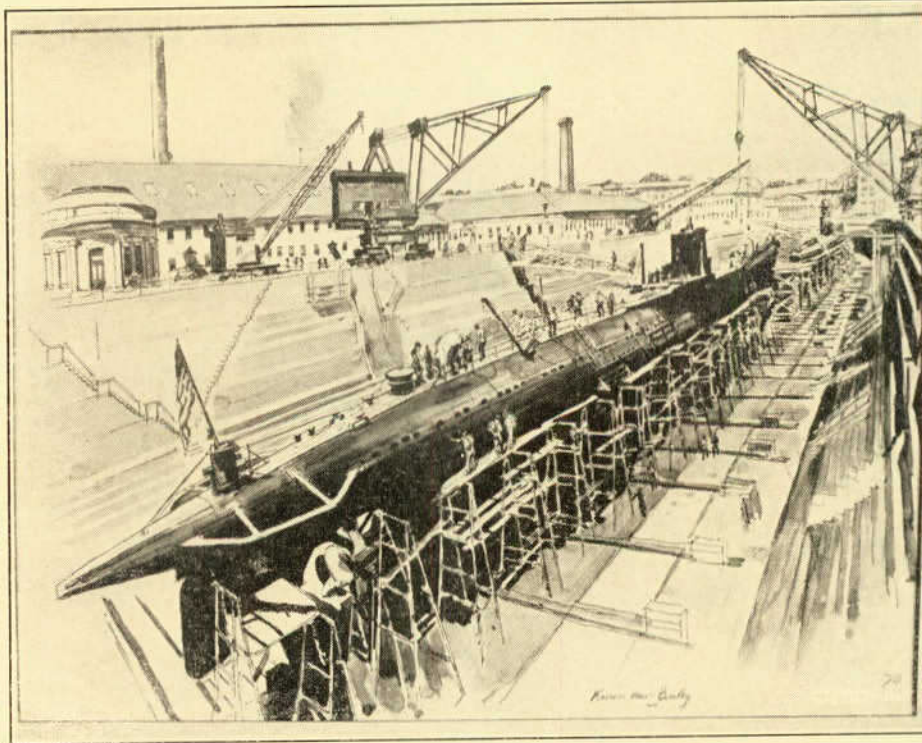
The War Production Board predicted that unless infraction of priority orders was terminated at once, competitors would feel "compelled by economic necessity" likewise to refuse to comply. Such actions would "contribute toward the defeat of the declared intent of Congress to bring about full industrial mobilization in order to win the war."

The complaints against the two steel companies were but the beginning of a concerted drive to enforce compliance with the regulations which the government finds imperative in our time of war. Practices which tend to definitely handicap the democracies have since been found to be disturbingly prevalent.

CHISELERS' DEVICE

On May 19 the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation was again made the subject of an injunction, this time for evading the ceiling prices which had been established for iron and steel scrap under the authority of the Office of Price Administration. The new injunction, which applies to the Jones & Laughlin, the Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Company and three junk

(Continued on page 314)



BUILDING A SUBMARINE

Official U. S. Navy Photograph

This is a photographic reproduction of one of the drawings featured at a special exhibit of sketches and watercolors of naval defense activities at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

ONE Saturday I was walking along the towpath of the old C. and O. canal. This is a fine old avenue of water transportation leading from Washington, D. C., to Cumberland, Md. George Washington, they say, did part of the survey work for it. In the old days its waters were full of barges, the barges were full of produce, and the bargees were full of song or fight as the mood struck them.

My own mood was a melancholy one. The gas rationing was beginning to pinch. I was walking along and studyin'. I thought maybe I would try to get my boat over to the Potomac River, which is not very far away on the other side of the canal.

There on the towpath I met an old fellow. He was sitting in a canvas folding chair and he had a big straw hat to keep the sun out of his eyes. He was sitting there, easy and comfortable, dangling a fishing line in the canal.

"Do you catch many?" I said.

"Oh, not many," he said, "just once in a while. But it's fun. I live right over there on the other bank so it's easy to get here. I'm too far off for the old woman to pick on me, but close enough so she can call me to dinner. I've got a comfortable chair, and if I want to take a snooze I just pull my hat down over my eyes.

FISHERMAN'S CHOICE

"If the river was right I'd fish the river. But it's too roily now." Two days of heavy rain had brought the Potomac in growling and snapping at the tree roots on the other side of the towpath. "There's plenty good spots along the river. But, brother, I love to fish, and the canal's better than nothing."

I love to fish, too. I would rather fish than eat. I would drive 60 miles or more to get to a fishing place. I would get up in the middle of the night to be there at dawn, when my fevered imagination and the fishing editors told me they'd be biting. Maybe the fish decided not to bite. Then I would be out my gas and rubber, my time and temper. Seemed to me this old fellow had something. When he found it convenient he stepped out the door with his folding chair, his rod and can of worms. He got his rest and kept good tempered. If he didn't get any fish he wasn't out anything.

But most of us got in the way of thinking something was no good that was close at hand. That nice shiny car made you want to rush and hurry. You'd have friends on the other side of town you visited regularly but you never thought of calling on the next-door neighbor.

The canal is only a block away from my house. We thought it was swell when the government made a park of it, fixed the towpath and the locks, and filled the canal with water. It operates now the same as it did when it was new. There are people strolling the path, and there are boats in the water. But I'd never had my boat in the canal, and I'd never cast a fish line into it. Somehow the far away always looks more exciting.

Vacation time is here. Almost half the membership of the I. B. E. W. now receive

Simple Pleasures Invite

WAR-TIME VACATIONISTS

On Eastern Coast gasless citizens survey opportunities for rest and vacation

vacations with pay. Workers in war production probably will get extra pay this year rather than time off. Construction workers take their vacation, if any, in lay-offs between jobs. But there will be many of us who do get a vacation. A vacation should give you a rest and a change from the daily routine. You want to see something new. How to do it without that old gas buggy? Well, you say, take a train. Whoa, Brother, have you tried to take a train recently? The railroads have about all the load they can handle. If we all try to take a train there'll be a jam like you never saw before and they'll have to put railroad travel on a priority basis.

SCENES YOU'VE NEVER SEEN

No, Brothers and Sisters, I figure that this is the time to explore for new scenes in the near at hand—that region that lies all around us, often glimpsed in passing but seldom seen in detail.

Every year visitors come to your city and my city. They go out to see the spots

of interest. They take in a show, a night club, have a meal at a noted restaurant. They spend hours at the zoo. They go crazy over the shops, the parks, the concerts. They have a grand time. Everything is exciting because it's new to their eyes. You've heard them talk about the places they saw in your town. Half of these spots you've never seen yourself. You think, "Some day I'll take the time to go there." Girls and boys, this is the time, right now.

A few dimes for the trolley or bus and your travel expenses are paid. Avoid the rush hours and you'll get a good seat. You have money to spare for presents and souvenirs, admissions, fine meals. Here's a restaurant nationally famous—you'll lunch here today and get a thrill out of studying its patrons, some of whom you recognize from their pictures in the papers. Here's an art gallery, with its priceless masterpieces. Even an electrical worker has heard of Rembrandt and Titian, but did you ever see their paintings? It's not only genius but craftsmanship which has caused their fame to stand for centuries.

I never got around to going up in the Washington Monument, and this time I really will do it. Then I'll take a bus ride out to the new airport. If I feel like it I

(Continued on page 320)



A LOCK AND LOCK HOUSE ON THE OLD C. AND O. CANAL

Courtesy B. and O. Railroad

OPEN SHOP *Makes* *Worker Pay the* FREIGHT

By J. E. MacDONALD, L. U. No. B-11

Brother MacDonald has lived and worked in Los Angeles for more than a quarter of a century. Without "stirring up class discord," he tells what actually faced the worker in the open shop.

THE old-timers of L. U. No. B-83 put on their first annual dinner, and by old-timers I mean men who have been in "83" continuously for 20 years or better. Of course, we overlooked the fact that some of them had a job to do outside the jurisdiction every now and then. But, on the whole, the majority of the men present in the picture have put in most of their time in Los Angeles sparring for their cakes and coffee.

Nowadays we hear a lot in the Congress about the open shop, closed shop, and union shop.

KNOW NOT THE STRUGGLE

A goodly number of the men in the Brotherhood have known nothing but union conditions as part of their employment. They have a vague idea of what the open shop means and they know that wages and working conditions under that system are not so good. But precisely how bad it was, is unknown even to some of us with 20 years of union membership behind us.

As best I can, I will try to give you some idea as to what the open shop

Here are listings of actual conditions in that erstwhile paradise of open-shoppers, Los Angeles

really means to the union man who tried to earn his living in a contract shop between 1920 and 1935 in Los Angeles.

Now it is not my intention to try to stir up class discord, but merely to make a few statements of fact as to the open shop principle as it applied to this city.

Of course, the most of us knew that the open shop paid less wages than the union shop. Here it was less by 25 per cent, no matter what the wage scale was. It is the practice of some shops to employ men at a piece-work rate of 30 cents an outlet for rigid, and 15 cents for flexible conduit for all types of wood frame buildings. They were also required to throw in the service and meter set-up and doorbells without pay.

All this meant that it was just impossible for a man to support his family on an eight-hour day, five-day week. It just could not be done. So he worked from 10 to 12 hours a day for six, and many times seven, days a week to get by.

A flat price was paid for wages on a given job. For instance, the employer

would say, "There is a 60-outlet residence. I will pay you \$20 to do the job and you will have to pay your helper out of that amount." The employer had it figured out that the journeyman going at top speed could not make over \$5 a day.

The next system was to let the labor out for competitive bidding among his employees. The fellow who landed the job generally earned around \$5 a day. He paid his journeyman around \$6 a day.

Now if one was a member of the Brotherhood, it was not long before most of the bosses knew it, so here is how he fared in an open shop that met most of the union conditions: In the morning when the jobs were handed out, the non-union man got first choice. If any were left, they were the dirty and mean jobs. To the union man these jobs were given.

It was a strict rule and a general policy that any man joining the union while employed in an open shop was promptly fired when the fact became known to his employer.

Men were not allowed to smoke during working hours on any kind of a job.

Men were requested to get their material and be on the job ready for work at eight o'clock.

Men were at one time required to sign a surety bond holding them financially liable for the loss of tools or material lost or stolen off the job.

Men were required to furnish special tools, such as stocks and dies, hickey, hacksaw blade, twist drills, and can cutters. The employee's car was demanded as part of his tool kit.

It was the practice of some foremen to require the men working under them to kick back with part of their overtime pay to them if they wanted to work the overtime.

Contractors maintained their own hiring hall, with an up-to-date card system

(Continued on page 318)



Twenty-year members of L. U. No. 83, Los Angeles, now members of L. U. No. B-11

NEWS: *Member Likes Business Agent*

By J. NUTLAND, L. U. No. 353

**Cecil Shaw,
Toronto, praised for long record of usefulness**

THIS is the age of unusual news so I guess when a member of a local union can find something good about a business manager, and writes a letter about him, it comes under the heading of the unusual. I'm not after a job, at least, not just at the present.

Twenty-five years ago on June 7 a chunky lad of 17 years made application to become a member of Local Union No. 353. He was an apprentice with McDonald and Willson, electrical contractors. I was not personally acquainted with Brother Shaw at that time but I imagine that his decision to join the local was made of his own volition. Certainly his remaining in the years that followed was not the result of any pressure from either members or officials, because L. U. No. 353 was not in a position to press anyone to do anything.

Four years later in 1921 this "Budding Bevin" had become president, which must be some kind of a record even in a small local union. This was followed in 1922 by election to the office of vice president. Knowing Brother Shaw very well I think that the chair the vice president sat in at that time must have been wider. But, sitting in the shade, as vice presidents must, even in a comfortable chair, was no part of this youngster's plans.

NOBODY KNOWS DE TROUBLE

In 1923 and until 1926 he was on the executive board, sharing responsibilities and heart-breaks with older and more experienced members in a period that had more trouble from splits, dual organizations, unemployment and non-union competition than we have had since. Slowly conditions began to improve, and, in June 1926, Brother Shaw became financial secretary, his first official act being to make out a receipt to Brother Ray McGovern. I guess his second act must have been to rub out his figures and make it out right, because, holy Moses! the guy must have made some mistakes. Due to the building boom of that period Cecil went in as full time financial secretary and assistant business manager in 1928.

Brother Frank Selke resigned as business manager in June 1932, and this chubby chap Cecil took over the job and retained it ever since, and made such a good impression on both members and employers alike that only about 10 per cent of the people he does business with count their change after paying him dues. Ask any bank teller if that isn't a very good percentage.

Incidentally, speaking of dues, too much cannot be said to the credit of Miss Violet Gidley, Brother Shaw's assistant in the office. Records cannot be kept properly nor minutes correctly translated, and I do mean translated, by men whose hands are more used to hickies and pliers. Here the true value of Miss Gidley's help is felt.

SHAW CROSSES THE BORDER.

Brother Shaw's fame grew as fast as his waistline and in 1929 he attended the international convention in Miami, after first being selected by the late President Noonan to represent Canada on the law

sport he'll eat anytime, anywhere and anything, providing there is a lot of it. We all join together in wishing him continued success and the best of everything, including good health.

By the time this is read Local Union No. 353 will have had its second annual dance this year and, knowing Brother Joe Dent, I will state in advance, a good time was had by all.

Brother Gordon Roach is improving, though still in hospital.

Many thanks to Local Union No. 1095 and Brother Cretney for their invitation to the stag party at the Avion Hotel. Brother Clark, of Local No. 636, whistled for our entertainment and when the entertainers danced in we whistled. Brothers Price and Shaw found seats to their liking between the ham sandwiches and dill pickles.

Congratulations to Brother Frank Selke for a swell job of managing the Toronto Maple Leaves into a Stanley Cup winner.

Is my face red! After the last letter nobody seemed to know what it was all about and after listening to them I don't think I do now. Oh, well, I try hard anyway.

I am enclosing a photo of Business Manager Shaw which I trust you will find space for in our JOURNAL.



CECIL SHAW

Saws Sang, Hammers Rang Hickeys Gripped Pipe

THIS is a story of building trades crafts on a defense project, and it is not the kind of a story that goes into labor-hating newspapers. In fact, as Lt. Commander W. B. Short of the U. S. Navy, officer in charge of construction at the Burns City Naval ammunition depot at Burns City, Ind., writes to Brother Guy Vaughn, business agent of our L. U. No. 16, it's the sort of story that should be told and too often isn't. He says:

"If the general public were aware of this, as well as similar actions by labor, it might create a different attitude in their minds and perhaps stop some of the agitation in the press and pressure on Congressmen to repeal this or that privilege which labor has acquired through long years of effort."

A splendid spirit of cooperation prevails between Naval officers and workers on the project. These workers were recruited through building trades unions in neighboring cities. Electrical work is under the jurisdiction of Local No. 16 of Evansville. Over 200 electrical workers were placed, and not one hour's time lost through labor grievances. In the

Local Union 16, Evansville, wins acclaim from U. S. Navy Department

March issue of the JOURNAL, E. E. Hoskinson, press secretary of L. U. No. 16, reported that the project was given a pennant for efficiency and maintenance among 37 Naval stations and projects in Group I, receiving third place.

PENNANT FLIES HIGH

This encouraged the men but didn't satisfy them. They wanted top rating. So diligently did they strive that when the next efficiency awards were made, the Burns City depot was flying the first place pennant, and they are resolved to keep it there.

In achieving this high standard of efficiency, some people might consider, they were demonstrating pretty thoroughly their love for Uncle Sam. But they didn't think that was enough. They wanted to make him a present also.

A \$65,000 archives storage building is now under construction as the gift of

these workers, a handsome substantial building which will house valuable records for the U. S. Navy. It is to be dedicated to the employees who worked on this project.

On Sunday, April 19, the Burns City job hummed with activity. Saws sang, hammers rang, hickeys gripped the stubborn pipe, trowels slapped, machines turned in high gear, workmen darted to and fro. All of them were hitting just a lick harder than usual. Office employees were on the job, too. This Sunday work isn't unheard of, because Uncle Sam is in a hurry now. But it is out of the ordinary to see business managers of all the crafts in overalls, braving the sly "rib," wielding the tools with vim and finesse to avoid the dreaded "pink slip."

THOUSANDS CONTRIBUTE

At the end of the day's work timekeepers totaled up the payroll at the regular Sunday rate of time-and-one-half, and handed every penny of it over to the Navy. The men who did not work on Sunday but who worked the Saturday shift donated their pay for that day. Men who did not work either Saturday or Sunday contributed an amount equal to a day's pay at time-and-one-half. Contractors on the job gave the use of their tools and equipment free of charge. Office employees contributed their pay. The business managers who worked with their men were credited for their time at the craftsman's rate, which went into the fund.

When the contributions were totaled, so enthusiastic had been the response that the sum of \$65,000 was reached, some \$15,000 more than had been anticipated. This was turned over to the government with no strings attached, to be used for the construction of the archives building. The architect was on his toes, and within 10 days Lt. Commander Short had the pleasure of announcing that construction had started. The building is expected to be finished by June 30, and the dedication ceremonies should be worth attending.

PRAISE FROM COMMANDER

This kind of a story doesn't get much space in the newspapers. The Indianapolis Star carried a grudging two-inch item. But if you want to know the attitude of the men who have first-hand opportunity to judge union labor's patriotism and efficiency, read Commander Short's letter, reproduced on this page.

Members of Local No. 16 also have joined the ranks of those buying War Savings Bonds, 100 per cent, through the payroll deduction plan.

This is not the only instance of union workers doing their bit and some extra for Uncle Sam. The action at Burns City is characteristic, not exceptional. Unions are investing huge sums in bonds, donating in thousands of dollars to civilian defense, the Red Cross and similar organizations, raising funds to "buy a bomber," in short, letting no opportunity slip to put in a good lick for the U. S. A.

But you'd never know it by reading the newspapers.

U. S. NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT
BURNS CITY, INDIANA

ON9/L22-1
WBS:emk

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Navy Department I wish to express my sincere appreciation to you for the contribution made by members of your union on Sunday, 19 April. A full report of the contribution itself, as well as the cooperative attitude, will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy.

If the general public were aware of this, as well as similar actions by labor, it might create a different attitude in their minds and perhaps stop some of the agitation in the press and pressure on Congressmen to repeal this or that privilege which labor has acquired through long years of effort.

The spirit and attitude of the workmen here has been wonderful from the start and I have no doubt will continue to be so.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. B. Short, Lt. Comdr. (CEC) USN
Officer-in-Charge of Construction

Guy Vaughn
Business Agent
Electricians Union
Burns City, Indiana



GEORGE MASTERTON, PRESIDENT
United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada

Ed J. Brown, international president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and George Masterton, president, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, addressed the following joint letter to Donald Nelson, chairman, War Production Board:

Washington, D. C.,
May 15, 1942.

The Honorable Donald Nelson, Chairman
War Production Board
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In your address of May 5, 1942, before the Federal-State Conference on War Restrictions, United States Department of Commerce Auditorium, you singled out plumbing and electricity as two fields in which there appear to be unusual restrictions at the local level. Inasmuch as we are the heads of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, we wish to jointly lay before you certain issues and principles involved in this situation.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

We felt there was a strong implication in your utterances to the effect that these codes were set up in hundreds of municipalities in this country primarily to forward the commercial aims of two industries. We do not believe this is an accurate impression of the case. Plumbing and electricity involve more than other industries the all-important principles of public health and safety. Municipal ordinances have been formulated and passed over the period of the last 35 years largely at the dictates of the public. It is true that our unions have been responsive to this public sentiment and have tried to bring our practices in line fully to protect the public interest. By the mere fact that we have passed to a war basis we do not eliminate the hazards involved in bad plumbing or in faulty wiring. There is just as much danger to public health involved in wartime plumbing and wiring as in any other period of national develop-

Brown and Masterton

ADDRESS LETTER to Nelson

Heads of Plumbers and Electrical Workers ask for specific instructions in local municipal codes

ment. Indeed it could be argued that there is more reason to guard standards of safety and health in this period than at any other period. Any interruption of the line of production for example, due to faulty wiring, would immediately reflect back upon your particular task of keeping production at its highest peak by interruption of service.

We beg to point out to you that our unions have already made adjustment to wartime production. In February, 1942, the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers in collaboration with the National Association of Master Plumbers published "Emergency Plumbing Standards for Defense Housing." The aim of this adjustment was to make "a considerable conservation of materials and at the same time provide for installations which are sanitary in every respect, and have the approval of public health officials." Also, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has cooperated with the National Electrical Contractors Association and other groups within the industry to forward simplified practices in the production of wire.

WHY ABOLISH CONTROLS?

We are at a loss to know why there should be an effort on your part to abolish municipal ordinances that have been laboriously built up at the dictation of public sentiment over a period of a generation, when there is so little private construction now going forward. Any controls you may wish to institute on war construction can be easily set up by your order.

We find certain confusion in your public utterance. For example, you say "I would like to suggest that city authorities compare their electrical codes with the National Electrical Code, which is the recognized authority for good wiring practice, and bring the local codes into conformity with it." This is exactly what has been the policy and practice for the last generation. Moreover, the effort of the more enlightened section of the electrical industry has been to protect the National Electrical Code and keep it from being degraded or denuded of its force. If this policy were followed out, as you suggest, there would be no difficulty and no need to abolish municipal codes. At another time you say, "The skilled labor wasted by a 'make work' code may be just the handicap that makes us fail to meet a

vital war production schedule." We would like to have you point out specifically a single city ordinance that appears to be a "make work" code.

ASK POLICY EXPLAINED

We agree with you that everything should be attuned to move in harmony toward 100 per cent war production. As organizations we have done everything we know how to do for this very thing. We intend to continue in this policy and to aid you in producing the fullest amount of goods for the war effort. However, in view of the confusion this address has left in our minds, we now request that you specifically state exactly what you would like these organizations to do in respect to policy and practice in plumbing and electrical installations. If you have certain types of plumbing systems which you favor, or if you have certain types of electrical wiring systems that you favor, we would like to know what these are. Can you expressly and explicitly show that these types of systems that you favor will actually make savings in critical materials like copper, steel and brass?

We await your reply with great interest.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE MASTERTON,
President, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

ED J. BROWN,
President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.



ED J. BROWN, PRESIDENT
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

SAVAGE LIVES *Beside* a Turbulent RIVER

By SHAPPIE

WE had only followed Jules about a hundred yards down an easy descent along the trail ahead, when we heard the sound of trickling water. A few steps further brought us to where a spring was gurgling out of a mossy bank into a wide sandy basin. The overflow followed a narrow stony channel across the trail and disappeared down a gulch hidden from view by a dense growth of bushes. We knelt down and when that cold water struck our throats it fairly sizzled. Knowing the effects of overindulgence we drank sparingly but followed up with a liberal dousing on our heads. We felt like new men when we got up.

"No wonder the Israelites clamored for water in the desert, if they were as thirsty as we were," said Father Brabonne, "but it was too bad that, in the excitement of the moment, with the angry mob thronging around him, Moses disobeyed the Divine Command and struck with the rod twice. For this disobedience he was not allowed to enter the Promised Land."

RIVER RACES BELOW

Coming back to the summit we stepped out on a rock projecting out over the river, and looked down. It was a sight to cause a sharp, indrawn breath of awe. At a dizzy distance below, the river, racing madly through the steep, jagged, confining

Indian lore, recalled by kindly priest, points moral for present-day savage-in-heart

walls of the canon, looked like a fleecy, white ribbon, and in my mind I could see us sweeping between those towering walls with the speed of a bullet—the slightest touch of some hidden rock against our frail shell of bark and we would be swallowed up in that foaming torrent, to be spewed out battered and lifeless, on some sandy shore beyond. Father Brabonne's thoughts must have been similar to mine, for after a moment's pause he said, gravely,

"Will you attempt to shoot the rapids on your way down the river, Jules? Wouldn't it be better, even if it took longer, to take the long portage?"

"Mebbe it would, Father, for dose rapids, she is mos' swif' now, but wan tam mah fader an' brudder Jean is shoot dem, w'en de water she is not too 'igh; af'er dat, me an' Jean is shot dem also. I t'ink, mebbe Jean he is come back wit' me an' Terry. It tak' long tam to clear de long portage, she is so block up wit' tree, but I leev it to Terry to say w'ich way we is go."

"You're the captain, Jules. The Irish

were never noted for being extra cautious, or being afraid to try a thing wance, so whatever route ye decide on will be all right with me."

"I is t'ink, Fader, we is bes' not to mak' for de decide until af'er we is 'ear w'at mah fader an' brudder Jean 'as to say."

"That would be the wisest course, I think, Jules."

THE AVALANCHE OF DEATH

*A wild war cry pealed out in the night
From the frowning top of the pass.
It loosed an avalanche of woe,
That crushed the red raiders far below
In a shapeless, bloody mass!*

—SHAPPIE.

We returned to our baggage and as we sat down for a short rest, Jules said,

"We is lak' varree mooche, Fader, if you is tol' to us de story, w'at you is promis', 'bout de pass."

"According to our mission records," said Father Brabonne, "this trail we have just climbed was a secret one, known only to the Micmac Indians. By some means their deadly enemies, the Iroquois, learned of its existence, and a war party, bringing their canoes with them, stole cautiously through the forest and concealed themselves on the opposite bank of the river. But Micmac scouts discovered their presence, and divining their intentions, laid their plans accordingly."

A MURDEROUS SURPRISE

"Midnight came. The Iroquois silently launched their canoes and landed, just as we did, at the foot of the trail. Leaving a small guard over the canoes the main body began the ascent. They were clustered together on that wide ledge I called your attention to, preparing to climb up in single file. Suddenly—like the crack of doom—the fierce war cry of the Micmacs pealed out on the still night air. Before the startled Iroquois could stir hand or foot, with a thunderous roar a mighty avalanche, like the hand of the destroying angel, swept them down—to land at the bottom—a shapeless, bloody mass of flesh and bones buried deep in that sepulchre of stone at the bottom, over which we passed. One moment, alive—their hearts pulsating with vengeful hate against their fellow beings—the next—they had passed on into the oblivion of ages, their murderous passions stilled forever. Not one of them escaped."

The startlin' picture, which Father Brabonne had so vividly flashed before our eyes, held even the irrepressible Jules speechless.

SAVAGE HEARTS REBUKED

Continued Father Brabonne, reflectively,

"Surely man is but a shadow and life a dream, and yet, in these present days, during the short span of life allotted to us, men strive against each other, to gain wealth and power, and in their mad pursuit of these baubles, often cause sorrow and untold suffering to others. And, when

(Continued on page 318)



RIVERS TO THE SEA

GREATER SERVICE

Due to the fact that a large number of members are traveling from one part of the country to another to work on various projects, we have received many inquiries about the trade classification of some individuals.

Therefore, we would appreciate it if all financial secretaries would adopt some means of stating on the members' receipts just what the members' trade classifications are.

For instance, use an indelible pencil, crayon, or stamp stating:

Journeyman Lineman
Apprentice Lineman
Journeyman Wireman
Apprentice Wireman
Journeyman Maintenance Electrician
Apprentice Maintenance Electrician

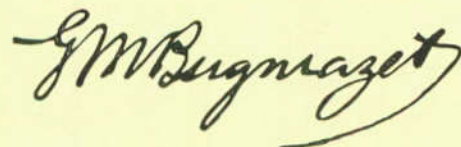
or whatever the members' trade classifications may happen to be, whether they be production workers or any other trade classification.

This will be very helpful in many ways, and we suggest that the individual

member cooperate in asking the financial secretary to state the classification on all receipts and thereby avoid delays as a result of financial secretaries writing to the International Office to inquire what your classification is.

Naturally, the question arises as to where to place such information, and we suggest that it be written across either end of the receipt or, if a stamp is used, just stamp the trade classification across the receipt wherever convenient.

No doubt the question will also arise as to why we do not change the receipts so as to make provisions for writing the trade classifications. In answer thereto, changes will be made as soon as our present supply of receipt books is exhausted. However, after the new receipts are printed, they will still require that the financial secretaries either write or stamp the trade classification on each receipt.



International Secretary.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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No. 6

Iron Law It is well to keep in mind that we are in the midst of a world revolution. This is the only real explanation for the wars and series of wars going forward over the face of the globe. In time of revolution the law of life is change—change and more change. With change, of course, come endless irritations to the individual citizens. There is danger that the individual citizen may feel only the irritations and miss the reasons for them. There is danger that the individual citizen will protest and vote and rebel against these irritations, missing the great aim of the nation and the great cause for such irritation. As a matter of fact, the great cause to which we are all enlisted makes irritations small compared to the magnitude of the cause.

Therefore, what is taking place is taking place by the iron law of necessity. That is how war differs from peace. War imposes necessity upon whole peoples. Peacetime pursuits may be described as escapes from ironclad necessity. War reduces life to primitive elements. The individual citizen must see the necessity in the situation and instead of blaming his government or his union for the irritations he should see that great necessity imposed upon the nation, upon the organization, is determining the course of action, not individual whim or choice.

Choice of Business It is apparent that business has made a definitive and far-reaching choice during the last few months. Stated abruptly, the choice appears to be on the side of opposition to labor, rather than in favor of union participation in management. The United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Manufacturers Association and certain other powerful trade groups are continuing their penetration of government departments and their influence on Congressmen in the direction of opposition to collective bargaining.

While this is going forward, enlightened business men are cooperating with labor unions and are expressing their belief in such cooperation from public platforms and in private conversation. However, these enlightened business men appear to have no influence

on the powerful trade associations, and the policy of attrition goes forward no less.

Collective bargaining is now a recognized procedure in industry all over the world except where it has been stamped out by armed force in totalitarian countries. It is a recognized instrumentality of democracy. It has been proved repeatedly that it can be utilized to forward production and to minimize disputes. Repeatedly it has been shown that stupendous jobs and projects have been performed during the last two war-preparation years by means of cooperation between unions and management. Despite this evidence, reactionary trade associations continue their undercover and open attacks on the principle of collective bargaining and make a bid for power on the older basis of yellow-dog contracts. This presents a serious and dismaying picture. It means that by their attacks on labor they are really carrying on an intra-border warfare while the nation is engaged in a death struggle for its preservation.

Days Lost William H. Davis, chairman of the National War Labor Board, has performed a service in pointing out forcibly that man-days lost in April, 1942, due to strikes were practically nil. The exact figures as revealed by Mr. Davis are 8/100 of 1 per cent of the total man-days worked during the month of April. In April, 1941, the man-days lost due to strikes is put at 1,031,000. In April, 1942, the man-days lost due to strikes were 173,500.

It would be well if some agency in the government were keeping a record of man-days lost due to tardiness in making contracts, due to bottlenecks in material channels, or to other causes due to management.

While we are looking at the general picture in respect to mutual responsibilities of management and labor, we note that Marriner Eccles, governor of the Federal Reserve System, made a public statement to the effect that competitive bidding for workers is doing more than union agitation to drive up wage rates. Mr. Eccles criticized the U. S. Chamber of Commerce by saying: "It particularly behooves business leaders at this time to impose upon themselves the same restraints they recognize as necessary upon others." He referred to the resolution of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce asking that no restraint or limit be placed upon their own profits, bonuses, commissions or other compensations.

I Love a Parade Not long ago a member of the staff of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL began a one-man campaign to revive interest in military parades. The campaign was not altogether successful, but any citizen who saw the Memorial Day parades felt a throb of pride in the manpower of his country and a new assurance of victory. A parade can form a link between the civilian population and the military forces. A parade can dramatize a nation's will to power. Long lines of matched legs in harmonious mo-

tion, swinging arms of strong young men, the massed impression of accoutrements of war, tanks and artillery all create the impression of a great nation sternly arrayed against a common enemy.

Hours to Be Worked Those persons who are struggling with the question of the best weekly hour schedule for workers may well read the pamphlet recently published by the Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, entitled "Optimum Hours of Work in War Production." This pamphlet says. "The acute need for the greatest possible production of war materials gives national significance to the question: what is the maximum number of hours per day or week an individual can work and maintain his highest efficiency?"

The pamphlet goes on to say that the natural first reaction to this question is to reply "that hours should be extended to the limits of physical endurance as a means of speeding production."

Then, with good sense, the pamphlet goes on to point out that there is a tendency to confuse sacrifice as an outlet for patriotism with the practical necessity of the highest possible productivity. In other words, there is a scientific way of determining what weekly schedule of hours pays the most in actual production.

An important conclusion is reached by this pamphlet: "To sum up our experience, it is evident that 48 hours per week can be worked without ill effects either to the workman or to the company's production. . . . We have experimented with different hours and days of work, and have found that the results of a six-day operation—and not over eight hours per day—are quite satisfactory and that productivity is maintained at standard levels with this work week."

This pamphlet is not based merely upon theory. It is based upon actual study and upon questionnaires sent out to 128 important companies. Fifty-four per cent of these companies voted for the 48-hour week. Only two companies voted for the 58-hour week. Very few companies have a good word to say for the employment of the worker for seven days a week. Ill effects result from the seven-day work week. It is probable that women should work even a shorter work week than 48 hours.

Civil Service Adjusts One of the gratifying signs of the times is the adjustment that the Civil Service Commission is making to the new era in government. This is indicated by the introduction of a bill in the Congress by Representative Ramspeck entitled "A Bill regulating compensation of employees working in excess of 40 hours per week in the executive departments and agencies." This bill provides compensation for services performed during official hours so established in excess of 40 hours in any administrative work week computed at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate.

If this bill passes, it is likely to benefit the workers in the lower brackets of compensation, those below \$3,800 a year. In the United States service employees now number about 2,000,000. Already about 900,000 of this number are on an overtime pay basis. The intent of the bill is to stabilize and equalize the rates of pay due to the fact that so many white-collar workers have worked thousands of hours of overtime without compensation. If government is to play an increasing part in the lives of its citizens, it should become a *good* employer. This bill is progress in this direction.

Arbitration To the Fore With the abandonment of the strike as a method of settling labor disputes, arbitration takes a new position in the field of labor relations. This is indicated for one thing by the increasing demands upon the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT of the Brotherhood. The work of this department for local unions has tripled and tripled again during the last year. Arbitration, to be a success, demands as much preparation on the part of local union representatives as a strike. They must get accurate information; they must marshal arguments and they must rehearse presentation of data if they are to succeed before arbitrators.

Labor does not need to fear arbitration, because, generally speaking, social justice usually lies on the side of labor. However, labor makes a mistake when it makes demands that can not be backed by facts or are not in harmony with mathematical necessities of profit and loss. Moreover, well-established principles of social justice are now more generally accepted by the public and by employers than they ever have been before.

Local unions, if they will prepare their cases, secure accurate information, and keep cool, will generally win.

Elections—1942 If we were in the business of exhorting rather than of giving accurate information, we would say to every union man in the United States: "Begin now to prepare for fall elections. Get every member of the family old enough to vote to registration places, to primaries and to elections. See to it that the candidate you vote for is enlisted for the duration against nazism and totalitarianism, and also is supporting collective bargaining. The two hang together. Don't fail to do this because it is the most important job in hand for the summer."

What may happen is this: Labor may be so busy building planes, tanks, ships, artillery and other accoutrements of war that it will fail to be aware of the stealthy campaign now going on to undermine foreign policy in the United States and the labor policy of the United States. There is danger that our people will sleep until it is too late to take proper action to protect themselves against marauders at home.



Woman's Work



OUR PET ECONOMIES JOIN VICTORY MARCH

By A WORKER'S WIFE

THE home is coming into its own again now that we can't step into the car and whisk away whenever we please. Even you folks who don't have gas rationing have to keep in mind making the tires last for the duration. So heigho for home and simple pleasures!

You may discover anew the pleasures of fixing, making, conserving. We are rapidly turning from an era of abundance recklessly expended, to a period when civilian goods must be strictly curtailed in favor of war production. It's a hairpin turn executed at high speed. Civilian thinking must not fail to negotiate the turn. Most people are affected by fashions in living. Last year it was fashionable to trade in cars, radios, etc., for new ones at as short an interval as the consumer could afford. What now, little man? You will now find your pleasure in "keeping 'er shined like a mirror and running like a clock." You'll buy a jack and shift those tires around to equalize wear. You'll tinker with the radio and enjoy smoothing out the kinks.

Lady, you are trying as never before to conserve the food in your kitchen. Try the soup-kettle system. At our house we keep a quart jar in the refrigerator. Into it go all the juices drained from cooked vegetables. We use as small an amount of water as possible in cooking, but you can't always calculate just right. Some vitamins are "water soluble," which means they are in this cooking water, so we don't want it to go to waste. Into the jar it goes. And we save the meat essence from frying pan or broiler—we don't need bouillon cubes. When we've accumulated a quart of these flavorful nutritious juices it goes into the soup kettle. Then those small dabs of leftover vegetables we've been saving—half a cupful of peas, a few tablespoons of buttered carrots, a bit of celery, cabbage, onion, asparagus, and fragments of pot roast, ham or chicken. We sprinkle in a small handful of fine noodles as it boils. Add finely-chopped tops of fresh-pulled green onions from our garden or crisp parsley just before serving. Infinite variety is possible, and the cook becomes an artist instead of a mere opener of cans.

Did you ever refinish a piece of furniture? This is a fine employment when you want to sit outdoors in summer. Take the coffee table with the white rings from wet glasses, the one you were going to replace. If it's waxed, use turpentine to remove the wax. Then bring out a can of varnish remover, and if possible a small, stiff brush which you can dip into the

can, and a bunch of old rags. Spread the solvent over the wood surfaces, using the bristles to dig into the crevices. Rub it off with the rag. Removing the finish takes quite a lot of time but not too much exertion, which is just what you want for the long summer evenings. When you have stripped off all the old finish you see what the wood really looks like. It may be that you have removed some dark stain along with the varnish. If so, you may come out with a very fashionable looking piece of "blonde" finish that everybody will think is brand new. I've seen old pieces refinished that looked twice as nice as they did when new.

To go into the various methods of refinishing would take too long, so I will mention only the simplest one. If your wood is suitable to be finished in its natural tone, apply a brush coat of white shellac which has been cut with alcohol. Allow to dry, then rub smooth with fine steel wool. Another coat of shellac and another rubdown. The final finish is a light coating of floor wax, well polished. There! You've not only saved \$10 toward another War Bond, but you've created a glow of pride in your own handicraft which will be renewed every time you look at that table.

A lot of us who used to be home seamstresses, and gave up because readymades were so inexpensive it didn't seem worth while to sew, are taking up the needle again. Before buying new materials, though, let's see how many old clothes we can "make new" by small repairs. Almost everyone has clothes in the closet which aren't used because some small detail needs fixing.

Patches are in style. Take that out-at-elbows sport jacket or sweater and ornament it with bold diamond-shaped patches applied on in button-hole stitch. Some stores have packages of suede patches for sale, but you could use felt or woolen that you have on hand. It doesn't have to match. One mother, whose small sons always grumbled at wearing overalls with patched knees, stitched bright-colored V's over the patches. "Now they're proud of their patches," she says.

Trouser cuffs went out of style, though, and as the edge of the cuff is one of the first points to show wear you can rejuvenate papa's pants by restyling them. Rip open the cuff, then cut off, leaving enough to turn under. The raw edge should be bound. To get the correct "hang," press in the crease at the bottom before sewing. Then stitch the turned-under edge to the under side with small, invisible

stitches. If the gentleman has been changing his waist measurement, it is not difficult to refit the trousers, by ripping out the center back seam and adjusting one way or the other. When altering woolens, be sure to keep the damp pressing cloth and iron handy.

If you're a little girl and he's a big man, think twice before you give away his old suit. A friend of mine is wearing a handsome English tweed, a hand-me-down from her husband. You'd never know it wasn't new if she could bear not to tell. In remodeling, all the points of wear were eliminated. A professional seamstress altered the coat, but any home dressmaker can make a skirt out of a pair of trousers. The bottom of the trouser legs becomes the waist of the skirt. Cut off the legs at the crotch seam, thus eliminating the worn pocket edges and seat. Rip open all seams and you have the makings of a four-gore skirt which is easily adjusted to fit you. If they were zipper pants, you even have the zipper, and have nothing to buy but the thread. If possible use the material wrong side out.

There's a bit of wear left in his old shirts, too, for the little woman or the children. Points of wear on a shirt are neckband, elbows and cuffs. There's plenty of good material left to make a blouse for a woman or even a dress for a little girl. In cutting it's usually possible to save the finished buttons and button holes down the front. If you'll turn the shirt top for bottom, you can get the buttons over to the left side, which is correct female style. There is so much tuck-in to a man's shirt tail that you have plenty of length. It's possible to cut a new collar from some of the surplus material, or you can make a collarless neckline edged with rick-rack. Use any tailored-style blouse pattern and recut all seams.

Of course, when you are making a raid on his clothes you shouldn't neglect your own. What about those dresses that never budge out of the closet from one month to the next? Is there some little alteration you've been neglecting to do—buttons, snaps, a little fitting—that make them unpopular with you? Let's face facts. Either put those clothes in condition—or, if they're hopeless, give them away. Let's have no closet loungers.

Even the shoes are in the victory march as they go to the shoemaker's to be cleaned and repaired. Why throw them away? They're far more comfortable than a stiff new pair, and the shoe repair shop can make them look so nice.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 520,
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Editor:

At a meeting of the women's auxiliary of L. U. No. 520, held on May 1, 1942, the following new officers were installed: President, Mrs. R. Pond; vice president, Mrs. H. Bernhard; secretary, Mrs. E. S. Reynolds; treasurer, Mrs. F. Turrentine; social secretary, Mrs. J. B. Smith; executive board consists of three new officers: Mrs. Joe Kanetzky; Mrs. L. B. Baker and Mrs. Bill Deegs.

In these times when we are asked to work harder and longer, in order to accomplish our goal, we ask you wives, sisters and mothers of Local No. 520 who have not yet joined our auxiliary to come to our next meeting, which will be held on June 5, 1942, at 8:30 p. m., at the Labor Temple Bldg., on East Tenth St. and Brazos Ave., Austin, Texas.

We have been doing quite a bit of embroidery and sewing for the Red Cross and have finally got our first aid course started. We have a grand teacher, Mrs. William Shirriff, 1107 E. 32nd St., Austin, Texas.

Two of our members, Mrs. A. B. Puckett, of San Saba, and Mrs. S. R. Flemming, of 92 Canadian St., Austin, have had the misfortune of losing their husbands in death this past month, and to them we extend our deepest sympathy.

Mrs. E. S. REYNOLDS,
507 West. Ave. Press Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 798,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Due to the sincere efforts of the international secretary and the efforts of the acquaintances which my husband and I have formed at the recent convention at St. Louis, it is with pleasure I inform you of the organization of the women's auxiliary to Local Union No. 798.

At our first meeting held on April 15, the following officers were elected: S. Schroeder, president; K. Bishop, vice president; M. Rowe, treasurer; V. Casey, secretary.

Again we thank you for your sincere cooperation.

VERONICA CASEY,
238 So. LaVergene Ave. Press Secretary.

Your electrical appliances, you know, will probably have to last for the duration. Get your husband to check them over, see that the cords and plugs are in good condition so that you will not have short circuits. A good quality appliance should give long-time service, and even though repairs are necessary from time to time, their cost is far less than the original purchase price. If your husband can do these repairs himself the expense is negligible.

You, dear reader, probably have your own pet economies. You have ideas others could benefit by. The Woman's Work section would be glad to act as an exchange for such information. Write in; we'll be glad to hear from you.

- - - Give Us A Flash - - -

A flashlight is almost standard household equipment these days of blackouts. It's well to make sure you have one in good working condition. Possibly that old flash that no longer throws a beam might need only new batteries or bulb to make it good as new. Be sure to look over the old one before investing in a replacement.

You can buy both flashlights and batteries manufactured under union conditions by members of the I. B. E. W. When

you buy, look for the names of these manufacturers, which are carried regularly on our Manufacturers' List:

FLASHLIGHTS AND 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. 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.



Courtesy National Association Service.

LET'S HAVE A FISH FRY

By SALLY LUNN

Time: summer. Scene: an American back yard. A happy crowd is gathered around the picnic table. Hearty scoops of slaw or potato salad are being ladled onto plates. Hot rolls are being split and buttered. Under the grill the bed of charcoal glows cherry red. Our host is over there wielding a long fork. At his left hand is a platter of fish, carefully filleted to remove bones. He rolls each fillet in cornmeal, drops it into an iron kettle of deep fat sizzling hot above the coals. In a minute or two out comes the fillet, brown and crisp. At his right is a rapidly-filling platter of cooked fish. And is that crowd ready to eat! Mmm-mmm!

If you have a successful fisherman in the family, why not show your appreciation by giving a fish fry? Or even if you buy fish for an occasional family meal, try this method of cooking.

To prepare fillets, split the fish down the backbone, using a sharp butcher knife. Backbone, head, tail and as many bones as possible should

be removed. Roll fillets in cornmeal or flour, which has been seasoned with salt and pepper.

To cook fish by deep-fat frying, the fat should be very hot to give that delectable crispness. Therefore, salad oil, particularly soy bean oil, is recommended. It's said this will not burn and does not absorb odors or flavors of the food you fry in it, therefore it may be used over again many times. When you are through using it, strain through a cloth, cool and store in the refrigerator for future use.

LEMON PINEAPPLE SLICES

Something tart-flavored always seems to go well with fish. The platter of fish fillets illustrated is garnished with lemon pineapple slices. Drain slices of canned pineapple, put a tablespoon of lemon juice on each. Allow to stand an hour or more. Just before serving, brown lightly in butter or heat in some of the pineapple syrup.

Bread, Beauty and Brotherhood

A Page of Verse by Our Readers

Prayer

Lord, while for all mankind we pray, of every clime and coast,
Hear us for our native land, the land we love the most.
Guard our shores from every foe,
With peace our borders bless,
With prosperous times our cities crown,
our fields with plenteousness.
Unite us in the sacred love of knowledge,
truth and thee,
And let our hills and valleys shout our songs of liberty.

MRS. GEORGE HEALEY.

• • •

Hear That Bell Ring!

On Central Labor Council night
A white-haired advocate rose up,
Like those keen old prophets of the kingdom,
And with the voice of a bell
Said the Thing.

As its counter-part for that other time
When Abe Lincoln arose and spoke,
A voice to pollinate the flowers of freedom,
It must be in the air,
On the wing.

In those horse-and-buggy days
When Lincoln spoke the fateful words:
"A nation cannot exist half slave, half free,"

Millions of free men heard
Freedom ring.

For these airplane-radio times
The same old bell is calling still:
"A world cannot exist half slave, half free."
The whole assemblage
Caught the swing.

Let freedom ring? Hear that bell ring!

Not all of hell its voice can still.

Statesmen, politicians, hedgers, hear and take warning!

All the wings of air
Its message bring.

To every slave, to every serf,
To every honest man on earth

It declares the advent of another morning;

Stark though the winter and bloody,

It speaks of spring.

MATTHEW COLEMAN,
L. U. No. B-125.

Twenty-Three Years

Twenty-three years of trying to forget,
The aching throb that's in our hearts, and yet,
It's embedded in our Souls
Like a heap of burning coals,
Those two years of Hell, we have to regret.

Twenty-three years of Youth for us have grown.

In whom we've planted seeds of peace,
since their dawn.

Has fate already spelled their doom,
And made for them a granite tomb?
Or will our Maker let us reap what we have sown?

ESCO SATCHFIELD.

L. U. No. 1211.

• • •

"My Dad"

My Dad has been a lineman for twenty years and four.

He has worked in many places, climbed a thousand miles or more;

But little did I realize, when I was but a lad,

How really hard he had to work for us who call him Dad.

In rain and lightning, ice and snow, with the mercury down past zero,

He was ready to go when duty called and no one called him "Hero."

He has had his share of falls and burns, he is scarred and limps a bit.

He has seen pole buddies shorted out, but he's a good man even yet.

Now I might have found an easier way to earn a livelihood.

Dad made me spend twelve years in school, gave me every chance he could;

But nothing pleases me any more than to hear an old lineman say,

"He reminds me a little of his Dad, he might be as good some day."

JOSEPH E. ROUSSEY, JR.,

L. U. No. 327.

The Ocean

O! changeable but changeless ocean,
Immune from Time's destructive hand,
Yet ever varied is the motion
Of tides and waves that wash the sand.

Last night as though with fury laden,
The billows crashed with foaming crests;
The brine today acts like a maiden,
Asleep, with undulating breasts.

Blue cinema of our emotion—
In views which different moods reflect,
Contented calm, or wrath's commotion,
Bright joy, or gloom, we may detect.

While static lands are marred by scourges
That burnt and furrowed their terrain,
This element which flows and surges
Unalterable does remain.

Exponent of unfathomed power,
Enchained, that rolling might would be
A dynamo whose sparks would shower
The Earth with teeming energy.

Enigma vast beyond solution,

Life first crawled from your coral floor
To bask in warmth, now evolution

Has placed Man pondering
on the shore.

What species strange the depths have mothered
To glow unseen in darkness
dread?

What untold wealth the swells have smothered
And isles which once in culture led?

Yet mankind owes you its devotion

For plants and lives your breast sustains;

Here daily Phoebus draws his potion

To quench the thirsty soil with rains.

Yes, moving Main, we pay you homage—

Wide moat the barrier of the free;

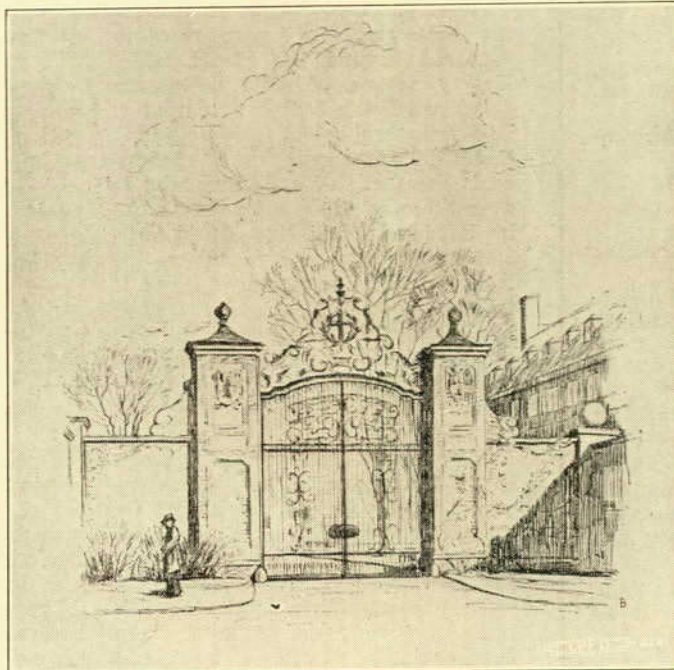
Your boundless scope has bred that courage

Which marks the followers of the sea.

ROBERT A. SMITH.

L. U. No. B-3.

Copyright, 1941.





Correspondence



TPFU 414

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

APPRENTICE STANDARDS

MEMBERS AND FRIENDS, PLEASE
NOTE

Editor:

L. U. No. B-1 now has the authority to sell United States Defense Bonds and Stamps (Series E). We have urged all our members to purchase same to the limit.

PITCH IN, BOYS—MAKE YOUR DOLLARS PAY FOR THAT RAINY DAY. SET YOUR CAP FOR THAT JAP, AND KEEP THE GOOD OLD U. S. A.

"Organized labor is typically American—even to its faults." That is what our business manager, James A. Morrell, said in a recent article he wrote contrasting organized labor with other segments of our national economy.

He has often wondered why people expect organized labor to be like Caesar's wife—above reproach. He is right when he states that men and women who make up the labor movement are just neighbors and fellow citizens who have the same substantial virtues, vices and shortcomings as do all men who lack God's perfection.

"The principles of organized labor are typically American ideas, based on traditional forms of democracy and social justice. . . . Government, business, and professions are all fallible and subject to abuses. The human equation sets their intellectual planes and standards of conduct. There are crooks, scoundrels and demagogues in politics, yet we cannot get along without politics, which in the main has been, and is, economically constructive.

"There are greedy, corrupt and ruthless business men and financiers, yet business in general observes decent ethical standards and is a necessary part of our social and national existence.

"There are charlatans and quacks in the medical profession; conscienceless shysters in the legal profession; rank hypocrites and moral perverts in the field of religion; yet we cannot get along without any one of these three most essential parts of civilized society.

"So, too, with our labor movement. Obviously there are stupid men also in the labor movement; men who suffer from an inflated ego; men who are avaricious and exploit their own members; men who have criminal antecedents, but these are few among many. Yet the organized labor movement, as a whole, over a half century of progress, has made a very great contribution to the welfare and progress of our nation. It has set the pace in creating the highest and most felicitous living standard on earth.

" . . . American labor, organized under free democratic conditions, has achieved more in a few months than the slave labor of the Axis has in 10 years. . . . The fine spirit of loyalty, duty, and cooperation shown by 10,000,000 or more union members at this time of unparalleled crisis most convincingly demonstrates that organized labor is a constructive and indispensable force to defend and protect our American democratic way of life . . . and is one of the truly impervious pillars of our American republic—unique in all the annals of history."

(A fine piece of common sense—WELL DONE.)

Just received information that the educational and training course evolved by the officers of L. U. No. B-1 and the electrical contractors is the BEST in the nation.

These standards were praised highly in the *Qualified Contractor*, official publication of the National Electrical Contractors Association.

Will write an article describing this new system in the next issue.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work,
Press Secretary.

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

Please publish the following communication from Frederick V. Eich, an officer of the educational committee of our local union:

Another month has gone by and labor's enemies are working harder than ever they did before December 7 to bring back the "good old days" of labor enslavement and exploitation. Are they concerned with the furthering of the war effort? Are they doing all in their power to foster unity and cooperation as the organized workers have done and are doing all the time? With the help of the press that they keep subsidized with costly unnecessary advertising, they do a lot of flag waving and bragging of their wonderful achievements; but they fail to mention the extortionate prices they charge. They fail to mention that some of them have been collecting profits on government money which has been spent to enlarge existing plants.

They yell "bloody murder" if working men getting the miserable wage of 60 or 70 cents an hour ask for a 10-cent-an-hour increase to meet the constantly increasing cost of living, most of which is unnecessary and uncalled for, but is due to the insistence of big business on getting enormous and unjust profits regardless of the effect on the war effort.

What have they done to compare with labor's surrender of the right to strike and to double time pay for Saturdays and Sundays? What have they done to compare with sacrifices such as have been made by Local Union No. B-3, which has not only gone along with the A. F. of L. on the no-strike agreement, but has also surrendered for the duration the six-hour day, which it attained only after much hard work and sacrifice and which had been enjoyed and proved practical in the face of the greatest opposition for nearly six years? This was not done because New York is glutted with war work, which it certainly is not, but to release men to go to other parts of the country, where they were badly needed. Wherever war work is going on there you will be almost certain to find members of Local Union No. B-3 doing their share just as members of other locals of the I. B. E. W. similarly situated are doing.

As an example of the willingness of Local Union No. B-3 to fight when necessary and to dig down in its jeans to pay the cost of fighting against injustice regardless of where it comes from, whether from the enemies of la-

bor or the enemies of the nation, we cite the following:

Right after President Roosevelt's appeal, in April, for "all citizens to contribute to the cost of the war by purchasing War Bonds with their earnings" the executive board of L. U. No. B-3 established a plan for the 20,000 members of our organization to subscribe to the purchase of War Bonds to the extent of 10 per cent of their weekly earnings, made deductible from their salaries by their employers, in accordance with the program set up by the United States Treasury Department, and this plan is to be continued as long as necessary to aid our government in the present national crisis.

This action was ratified unanimously and with great enthusiasm at the regular meeting of our local on May 14, 1942. I do not say this boastfully, for what we have done others can and I am sure will do, to the end that Hitler and his ilk will be wiped off the face of the earth.

Contrast such actions with the conniving schemes of big business such as the General Electric Company and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which are accused by the government of giving synthetic rubber and other essential formulas to the nazis while withholding them from our own government. As soon as the Justice Department accusations were publicized the General Electric Company went into action with full-page propaganda ads in most of the "influential" papers in New York City and no doubt throughout the nation for two days. To give you some idea of what this cost them, we can tell you positively that one of the papers used gets more than \$2,000 for a full page for one day.

To give you an idea as to whether or not it was "propaganda" I will quote a paragraph from a New York City newspaper of May 8, 1942: "Yesterday, John Henry Lewin, special assistant to the Attorney General, appearing before the (Senate Patents) Committee again, took the advertisement apart, word by word and line by line. Comparing statements in the ad with statements from the files of the company, he charged that the advertisement was 'grossly misleading' and a 'flagrant misrepresentation.'"

I wish there were room to print the whole article, which I am sure did not appear in any of the papers that carried G. E.'s ad. It would be a revelation to many. The anti-trust trial of General Electric Company has been postponed, apparently indefinitely, on request of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, because it would take up too much time of a certain General Electric official. Taking up the time of union officials in court by General Electric and others is still good business, however.

Other anti-union activities noted in the press, which I fear too many of our Brothers skip over in favor of the baseball page, are the efforts of the anti-labor group in Congress to revive old or inaugurate new bills furthering their ideas, the ravings of H. V. Kaltenborn on the radio, the actions of the Senate Economy Committee, Senator Harry Byrd, chairman, to nullify social legislation. Don't forget these men and their supporters on primary election day. Do your stuff. They

are hindering the war effort. There is so much that could be written, but this letter has almost gone overtime, so I had better bring it to an end before it gets the axe.

JERE P. SULLIVAN,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

It has been so long since this local was represented in these columns that most of the boys in the Brotherhood had begun to wonder whether the members of this local had been ferried across the river Styx by that venerable boatman Charon. However, be that as it may, it is about time that something was being done about it so here goes. Work in this vicinity has been very plentiful for the past six months, so much so that we were delighted to invite some of our Brothers from outside our territory to come in and give us a lift.

The plant for the American Propeller Co., which has been under construction since early in January, has progressed to the stage where the machinery is being installed, and believe it or not, hooked up nearly as fast as it is set in place. The Harlan Electric Co. of Detroit has the contract for both construction and hooking up of machinery. This is being done under the able hands of Russ Scannel the general foreman, assisted by 10 gang foremen and a crew of better than 100 narrowbacks. The boys, both local and foreigners, have been doing a swell job, mechanically and in the way of doing an honest day's work.

At this writing we are unable to put on paper details of the complicated installation but hope to have it in the near future. It seems as though this city was finally coming into its own in the way of securing defense jobs. If rumors in circulation are only half true this city will have enough work to keep all of our members and plenty of others busy for the next two years. In all over 65 millions of dollars worth of work are past the appropriation stages and construction is ready to begin in the very near future. To date very few of our members have been drafted. Some of them have gone and got themselves married with the idea that they will be used to being bossed around by the time that they are called.

Hoping this effort will please some of our friends who have been wondering what had become of us. Will call it a mile and hope that somebody will dig up enough ambition to take over the job of press secretary which has been vacant for some time. "Keep them flying." Toledo, which had a quota of two millions of bonds, went way over their heads and bought or promised to buy better than four millions of same. The old slogan that this town used to have has been altered from "You'll do better in Toledo," to "They do it better in Toledo."

BILL CONWAY,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Well, those building trades workers at the Naval Ammunition Depot at Burns City, Ind., again got on the front page. This week's story relates how they have become the first plant of its kind in Indiana to receive an award from the Treasury Department indicating that 90 per cent or more of the employees have authorized deductions from their salaries each pay day to purchase War Bonds. At present they are deducting more than \$100,000 per month, and that is not hay in anybody's money.

The reason Local No. 16 is so highly elated

READ

The operator is key man in pooling of power, by L. U. No. 765.

The electrical craftsman is the heartbeat of industry, by L. U. No. 862.

L. U. No. 96 institutes fund for Brothers in the services.

Neat workmanship wins praise from veteran, by L. U. No. B-429.

Local Union No. B-1's training course wins national acclaim.

Young man shouldering a rifle, by L. U. No. 103.

Attitudes of labor and big business contrasted, by L. U. No. B-3.

Salvage of metals on construction jobs advocated, by L. U. No. B-28.

over this is the fact we have over 200 of our members on that job.

Work is fairly good around here, and while not exactly booming, we can always find a place for a man with a card.

See where the I. B. E. W. has placed another bunch of the old boys on their pension. It is a mighty fine thing to be in a position to have that privilege, for you can know that when you see one of those fellows that he has had a part in the building of this great Brotherhood. You will know that he has gone through turbulent times, has slept in box cars, gone hungry, walked in the picket line and pinched pennies that he might keep his card in good standing and sometime reap a just reward.

We had one of our old linemen members, Brother John White, added to that roll last month, and I see also in that list my friend of many years ago, John ("Skinny") Carver, of L. U. No. 84, of Atlanta. There were two of the Carvers, Jim ("Kid") and John ("Skinny"). Many of the old-timers will remember them with a great deal of pleasure. Congratulations, "Skinny," and may you live long and enjoy the pleasures well earned, for you worked down in that territory years ago when it was necessary for you to carry your card in your shoe, if you wanted to.

E. E. HOSKINSON,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

After missing several issues of the JOURNAL, your correspondent from L. U. No. B-18 feels that a letter from this area would be welcome to our eastern Brothers.

The absence of letters recently has not been entirely due to neglect. After discussing our problems in dealing with the municipally-owned Department of Water and Power at some length in several previous letters, the writer has kept silent for a month or two in the hope that in his next letter he would be able to announce a satisfactory termination of negotiations. Such, unfortunately, is not

NOTICE

Anyone knowing of the whereabouts of Thomas N. Gwaltney, Card No. 813197, Journeyman Wireman, age 31, please have him contact Local Union No. B-95 immediately. Charles T. Eaton, Financial Secretary.

the case. The Department of Labor Conciliation Service and every other means of attack, including the War Labor Board, have been tried, but, up to the present at least, no results have been achieved. We have found out that municipally-owned utilities are exempt from all legislation enacted for the protection of labor and are practically immune to all the ordinary methods of procedure which labor unions find to be effective elsewhere. Some new methods will have to be worked out and will be worked out. Meanwhile our members who are employed on outside jobs are really getting a break. Work has been plentiful of late, and we have had no difficulty in keeping everyone busy at our scale.

"War Comes to the Pacific Coast" might well be the title of an entire letter, one which the writer will attempt to send in the very near future. However, in the meantime we can report that war industries are multiplying rapidly in this area and that the demand for skilled workers in many cases is becoming acute, inside wiremen being particularly in demand.

Another item of news which we should not overlook is the fact that L. U. No. B-18 now shares a new and well-equipped office building at 2316 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, with Local No. B-11, which is the inside local for Los Angeles County. For the selection and arrangement of these offices much credit is due to International Representative Gene Gaillac, who is, for the time being at least, taking charge of the affairs of L. U. No. B-11. In a subsequent letter the writer will endeavor to give more particulars as to the layout of this building, since it is one of which any local union could be proud.

GEORGE SIMMONDS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Being newly appointed press secretary, I hope I will be able to live up to the expectations of the Brothers who appointed me. At this time we feel that our membership is in line for congratulations on the number of new members they have brought in. Hardly a meeting goes by of late without the obligation of new members. Which all goes to prove that the boys in the Washington Navy Yard are not only all-out for victory but all-out for their union as well. With the number of new men being employed every day at the yard we sincerely hope the boys will keep the good work up.

I noticed in the March edition of the JOURNAL Brother R. S. Roseman, of L. U. No. 28, said they would like to hear more of Local No. 26. Perhaps the Brothers in Local No. 23 would like to hear from the government branch of Local No. 26 as well, as we have a number of their former members with us now and they are doing all right for themselves. I am sure the Brothers of L. U. No. 28 will join our membership in wishing the best of luck to John Benson and Clarence Taylor, who have recently been made supervisors at the Navy Yard. Reudel, Day and Long are doing all right, too.

CARL M. TAYLOR,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

On the eighteenth of May a very impressive and inspiring event took place at the defense plant we're engaged in constructing.

A collection was made and all the crafts contributed towards the purchase of a flag, which culminated in a flag-raising ceremony on the above date. The officials of the Revere Brass and Copper Company and all the crafts working on the building attended the cere-

mony, which took place after working hours. Here the fruits of our labor, in the form of a practically completed building, stood before us, a constructive monument to our efforts in the great struggle to aid our country in this critical time of its existence. Pegler and his breed can take note.

Speaking of defense jobs, a thought struck us that if put into practice may prove to be profitable on all defense jobs. We've observed considerable waste in all lines of materials used by the various crafts. This waste is caused mainly by changes in plans, accidents, and other causes peculiar to the building construction trades. A great deal of these materials are unprocurable by the ordinary citizen and are listed as metals that should be conserved for the war effort. Why not have a system established whereby some form of salvage plan could be instituted and either one man or a staff placed on all defense projects whose sole purpose would be to salvage all wasted or excess materials? From what we've observed on numerous jobs, the salvage would more than pay for a salvage staff and show a profit besides, and also help save materials from being uselessly burned up or thrown away or hauled away to the dump.

We note some space devoted in the JOURNAL toward pointing out the difference between two contractors in their methods of handling work. One was fully equipped with efficient labor-saving tools and the other only partly. The fully-equipped shop showed an actual gain of 35 per cent over the poorly-equipped shop in man-hours, and in times like the present that is quite an item. You can be sure that a properly tooled job doesn't make an effort to sweat it out of the men and claim that men are laying down on the job in the manner that poorly-handled and poorly-run jobs and poorly-manned jobs have the faculty of doing. With proper equipment and efficient handling any job is made pleasant working, and money-making for the contractor.

We note the item describing the low state to which the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers has fallen. Here we have a concrete example of how the mighty can fall when they start practicing all the arts of trickery and deception that the rest of the kept press has practiced for some time. It really was pleasant reading in times past when one could pick up any of the Scripps-Howard papers and read true facts and figures as they related to the laboringman. Sad indeed it is to observe, "that's a thing of the past." It behooves all of us to read our own periodicals thoroughly to get an inkling of the true picture as it pertains to us.

That letter from a worker's wife in Honolulu to the woman's section of our JOURNAL is a real gem. For true American spirit, for sacrifice to an ideal that letter portrays both to the nth degree. The sacrifices those boys are making and the sacrifices those noble women, their wives, are making are truly the pioneering spirit shown by the founders of this great and glorious country of ours. Labor is playing its great part in this drama unfolding before us in these times.

Seems as though this profession of ours works its way through the system and gets into the blood and there is no getting away from it. Another concrete example of it: Bob Caldwell returns to our midst after being in the government service for eight years. In our last issue we mentioned the fact that John Cortes had been completely away from the business for 10 years—yes, a flatfoot. Welcome back again, boys.

Election time is but a short time off and the boys are preparing their surprises quietly. No trick cigars are visible, but plenty of quiet handshakes, back-slapping and ma-



Dressed for Defense

J. K. McQUIDDY
Secretary-Treasurer, L. U. No. 33, I. B. E. W.
Pennsylvania State Senator

New Castle, Pa.—From a senatorial toga to a pair of electrician's pliers, marks the difference between State Senator J. K. McQuiddy, of New Castle, when he is in Harrisburg and when he is at home. Senator McQuiddy is employed as an electrician at a local defense plant and the picture was taken at lunch time recently.

He is the first member of organized labor to represent the Forty-seventh State Senatorial District, Lawrence and Beaver counties, since the turn of the century.

neuvering will soon be in evidence. Most likely a few dark horses will be groomed to be placed under the saddle. To date we find this a rather quiet pre-election period.

We note where "Doc" Dougherty, of L. U. No. 654, gives a little description of the doings of his local in which he describes some courses given at their school. A great piece of work, "Doc." Very essential and vital to any local, we think. What can be more vital than knot-tying in the various phases in building construction? And what about fluorescent lighting? That's an all-important subject these days. Cable splicing is an art to be acquired only by constant practice and close observation. Great work, "Doc." By the way, thanks for that letter. Mighty nice of a busy guy like you to take time out for a line. Will return the compliment at the first opportunity.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Brother W. H. Lineberger, who was reported last month to be in a serious condition, due to being hit by a truck, is getting along very nicely.

I want the Brothers of the Newport News side of L. U. No. 80 to take notice that nothing appears in this column this month because we heard nothing of them up until now (the deadline for correspondence).

L. U. No. 80 at this writing has just heard of the death of Brother Fagan, of L. U. No. B-28, of Baltimore, Md. We join with Local Union No. B-28 and extend our heartfelt sympathy for such a faithful and a long-standing member.

This writer agrees with Brother Roseman, of L. U. No. B-28, regarding Pegler, about "blinded Pegler," as he calls him. I believe he has the right name, because he is always trying to peg someone. What this writer can't understand is why he doesn't reveal those who are backing him instead of picking on labor. Anyone can plainly see if he reads between the lines that there is a snake in the grass somewhere that keeps hissing, and the blinded Pegler catches the sound of vibrations and thinks it says labor. But old Peg doesn't get the vibrations correctly. If he should get a copy of May's ELECTRICAL WORKER and look at the back cover, Pigler will see this. (I mean Pegler, or maybe I am right by saying Pigler.) Right of free press does not include right to confuse, distort, divide and destroy. The blinded Pegler should resort to the following slogan: "If you cannot speak well of your fellowman then speak nothing." But some day he will find out what splendid things labor is doing. We will excuse him because he doesn't know any better.

If any traveling Brothers come to Norfolk, we warn you to get in touch with our business manager. Some of them have failed to do this, but they were young members and were not instructed properly. And one more thing, Brothers, don't change your location without letting the business manager know. It is his duty to know where every Brother is working.

Brothers John Russell and E. M. Moore will no doubt have a lot to say in their report. They were the delegates to the Virginia Federation of Labor convention.

More next time.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

After reading the salutation, "Editor," the reader of this letter should wait 10 minutes. That's what I did before continuing, as I find the most difficult part of writing a letter is the opening sentence. Now that that's over with, let's survey conditions in the Heart of the Commonwealth.

During the past year the membership of the local has increased about 50 per cent. This is due in part to the signing up of some 25 employees of the New England Power Service Company, a subsidiary of the New England Power Company. Prior to the war their work was confined to their related companies, but, being equipped for large construction work, they entered into the general electrical construction field. The bringing of this group into the fold was due to a great deal of hard work by International Vice President John J. Regan; our business manager, Samuel Donnelly; Business Manager Thomas Kearney, of L. U. No. 99, Providence, R. I., and Business Manager Lawrence McLaughlin, of L. U. No. 588, Lowell, Mass. These two later locals also took in groups from the same company.

The membership of this local is enjoying the highest wages in its history, \$1.50 per hour. Much credit is due our conference committee for this because of its ability to handle our problems with the contractors. Although the contractors are faced with priorities and the curtailment of certain types of work, they are all busy. The boys have just completed the work on two additions to Worcester Polytechnic Institute and a large gasoline bulk plant for the Shell Oil Co. The F. W. Woolworth Co. has under construction one of the largest stores in its New England

chain. The Lombard Machine Co. in Ashland is building a large addition. The M. P. A. Insurance Co. has had 225 fluorescent fixtures installed. By far the largest electrical job to hit this neck of the woods is the additions to the American Steel and Wire Co., a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel. There are quite a few units to this job, the largest one covering 13 acres under one roof. The electrical work is being done by the Scrimgeour Electric Co. of this city and the Hixon Co. of Boston, Mass. Brother Wilbur Pierce, Local No. 103, Boston, is general foreman for Hixon Co. with Brothers Gerald Fitzgerald and Arthur Rodier subforemen. Brother Howard "Mickey" Hughes is general foreman for Scrimgeour Co. with Brothers Martineau, Cunningham, Rogers, Fuller and McCloskey as subforemen. The stewardship is taken care of by Brother Frank Labossier. This job is running six days with double time Saturdays. At some future date I hope to have some details of the job.

It is with regret we report the sudden death of Brother John McAuliffe who was an instructor at the Worcester Boys Trade School. A Brother young in years but an old timer in the business. Although appearing in good health, no doubt the tough and fast pace of the present had its effect on him as he had just entered his car and was about to drive off when his heart gave up. It's a loss to the school and the Brotherhood. We want to congratulate Brother Romuald MarcAurelle on being appointed to fill Brother McAuliffe's place at trade school and wish him the best of luck in his new position.

Another sad incident to report is that Brother William Caise from our local and Brother Richard Dunfey, of Local No. 567, Portland, Maine, were injured when they fell from a staging while working for the Hixon Co. on the wire mill job. Brother Caise was somewhat more fortunate in his fall, being less seriously injured and has been discharged from the hospital, but at this writing Brother Dunfey is still in a very serious condition. We want his friends down east to know we are doing everything possible for him and the business manager is keeping a close watch over him. Although a visitor to our locality he endeared himself to everyone he came in contact with by his person-

ality and ready wit and humor. We hope to see Brothers Caise and Dunfey back on the job soon.

To the boys in Washington we want to report that Frank Wall, who broke both heels, is coming along fine, although he uses two steel braces and canes. However, he is able to get around and see the boys once in a while.

Our local is feeling the effects of the war in its loss of men going into the service. Six of the boys are in with the possibility of more to follow soon. Brothers Harvey Masters and Nicholas Ricciuti are in the Army. Walter Ladago, Emile Senecal, Ernest Thomasell, and Joseph Comeau are in the Navy. Our good Brother Jack McCloskey, appreciating the financial condition of one in the service, as he was in the last great fracas, suggested at one of the meetings some months ago an idea which is being passed along with hope it will be generally adopted. At the close of each meeting the hat is passed around for a collection to the service fund. From this fund each month every Brother in the service receives a check which we hope will ease his tough job a little. We must remember that they are not getting the pay checks of the ones supplying them with the implements of war. On the wire mill job a goodly collection

MORE EFFICIENT SERVICE

This is war time. Mail to the International Office has greatly increased, due to the increased problems involved in war production.

Moreover, the membership of the union has quadrupled in the last 10 years. Mail has more than quadrupled.

The International Office manfully strives to give every letter received quick and full attention.

Anyone writing this office can aid in getting more efficient service in two simple ways:

(1) Treat only one subject in any given letter.

(2) If you have more than one subject to take up with the International Office, write as many letters as you have subjects. But you may include these in the same envelope.

This arrangement will assist in enabling the International Office to handle all letters with dispatch.

was taken up that gave the fund a good boost.

The local feels honored that our Business Manager Donnelly was appointed a state examiner of electricians by Governor Saltonstall and was also elected president of the Massachusetts Building and Construction Trades Council for a second term.

Not having a letter in the WORKER for some time, Local No. 96 wants to take this opportunity to thank those local unions that assisted us when they were in need of work. We hope we can continue to help other sections by giving their members employment.

I'll have to quit now as the middle finger of each hand is numbed from the hunting and punching of these words. Greetings and best wishes to all of our home town boys in all the far-flung corners of this planet.

HAROLD MAGNUSON,
Recording Secretary.

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

Editor:

The last letter from Local No. 103 brought forth some responses that were very pleasing to your press secretary. A special comment from the editor of the JOURNAL stating that the letter was worth reading and a few words



THE LOCAL NO. 96 CREW ON THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO. JOB

of praise from some officers and members including some added information about "Twenty-five years ago today" leave the impression that at least one of my letters of the past two years made sense.

In one letter written to me, commenting on that letter, a member informs me that 25 years ago our good friend International Vice President John Regan was a member of Hymie Pimentel's "mud ducks" installing mile after mile of fibre duct at the Watertown Arsenal. What a sight that must have been! He claims that he remembers President Jack Queeney working. What a memory. Another claim is that Financial Secretary Bill Doyle could climb the steel trusses 80 feet in the air. He now gets dizzy if he sits on the high stool in the office. I guess that youngster, Past President Andy Johnson, is the only one who has been able to stand the gaff over that period of years. Possibly enough material can be collected to comment on other periods of time from some real old timers and some of the younger men for letters of a similar type at some future date.

The big day for the rank and file of the members will take place on the last Saturday in June. According to our new by-laws the polls will be open an extra hour this year. Hours of voting, 9 to 6. This is your day to express, in our democratic way, your pleasure or displeasure at the services rendered to you by your elected officers. The responsibility is yours to choose a competent set of officers to steer our local through what may well be the most important two years of its history.

The seriousness of this war has been known to us for some time. Our contact with shortages in copper wire, steel pipe, cabinets and fittings, tools and other essentials to our craft extends over quite a period. Priorities have taken their toll of types of work which kept many of us working. Small construction, jobbing, sign work, etc., are hard hit. Now gas rationing all out of proportion, in the opinion of many, to the needs of the country is forced on our section of the country. These are things we all see and are familiar with, but another serious change is taking place in our local. Many of our younger men are joining the armed forces to carry on the traditions of our country. We have young men in all branches of the service. The young man who was pulling the heavy side of the die-stock with you last year is now shouldering a rifle in this country or in any one of numerous places all over the world.

The young man who helped you pull in that tough set of mains last year may be standing a lonesome watch on the deck of some ship somewhere in seven seas. Even some of our older men, many of them veterans of the last war, are away at the construction camps in Newfoundland, Ireland, England, Trinidad, Pearl Harbor, and other places doing their bit to bring us through this war. Truly this is an all out war. Let us do our part. A letter to one of them, a little extra work per day, an extra bond or stamp, and last but not least, a little prayer for their safe return.

Some of the members in the service are Joey Evans, Philip J. Dwyer, Jr., Edward P. Ryan, Richard E. Sheehan, J. Edward Sharkey, Harry J. E. Hooper, Charles J. Gladney, Jr., John F. Bagley, Jr., John Horan, John E. Pelrine, Fred Curley, Howard C. White, Edward J. English, Joseph V. Sheehan, J. M. Missett, Frank J. Cunningham, A. J. Gilmour, John Mitchell, John S. Riley, Robert F. Regan, Joseph R. Vassello, and Charles J. Young. Bill Doyle has the present address of some of these men in the service. He requests those who know the latest addresses of any of these men or any others in the service to keep him informed of their mailing address.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

L. U. No. 205 is pleased to announce the result of our participation in the nationwide drive supporting the sale of U. S. Defense Bonds.

A survey of our membership shows that they have subscribed 100 per cent to the payroll deduction plan.

The defense of American democracy and a free labor movement are inseparable; we will do our part.

The New York Central Railroad has continued to reap a neat profit from its operations despite the small wage increase won by the employees last year.

Nevertheless, the management has recently notified the shop craft employees engaged in locomotive and car department work that the six-day memorandum will be abolished. This means that the employees doing the work in these departments can be required to be on the job seven days a week without punitive pay.

The standards of American industry call for overtime compensation for all over 40 hours a week, while the profit-hungry owners

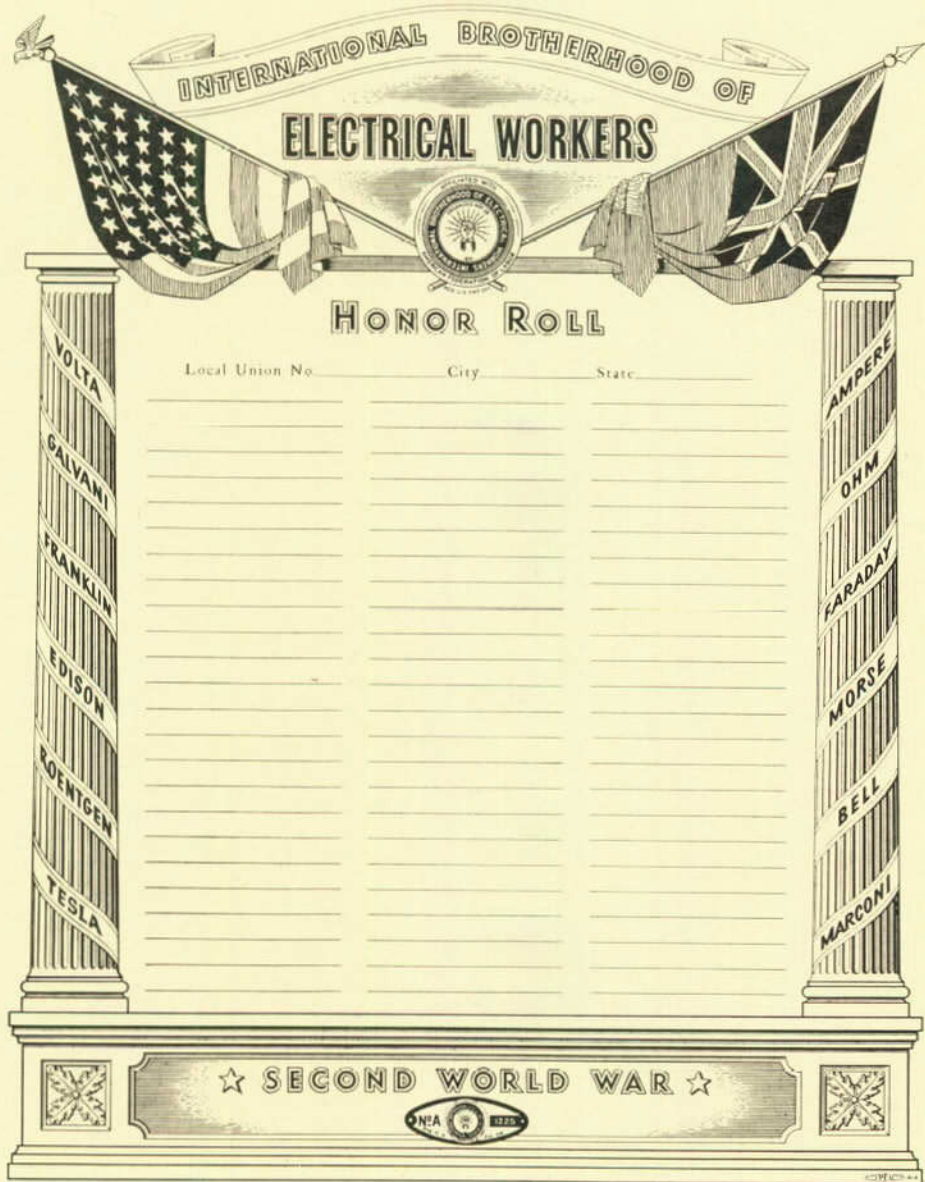
of the railroads try to exploit their labor for 56 hours a week without time and a half.

Considering the miserable working conditions and low hourly rate of pay accepted by the railroad sections of international craft unions it is a wonder that the parent organization continues to recognize them as Brothers.

This fact used to be somewhat of a secret among railroaders. The general public had the idea that the transportation industry offered preferred jobs, but a popular columnist helped to explode that theory. Detroit's leading newspaper carried a long story about a fellow who worked on the railroad and also drove a taxicab for eight hours so he could pay the high prices being charged for things these days.

Brother, it ain't funny. There are lots of the boys doing practically the same thing. The cost of living has gone up so much that railroad workers have taken a 20 per cent cut in their living standard in the last year.

The workers have displayed their patriotic sincerity by buying Defense Bonds on the payroll deduction plan, that they can't afford. The company has reciprocated by taking ad-



Local unions of the Brotherhood have received from Secretary Bugnizet an honor roll in color for the engrossment of names of men in the military service. This provides a uniform method of honoring I. B. E. W. service men.

TO ELECTROMASTER, INC.

Radiogram Received from Washington, D. C., May 22, 1942

GENERAL DOOLITTLE, WHO LED THE FLIGHT OF AMERICAN BOMBERS OVER TOKIO AND HALF A DOZEN OTHER JAPANESE CITIES, HAS JUST TOLD ME THE DAMAGE DONE BY OUR RAIDING PLANES IS A HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE BOMBS YOU HELPED TO MAKE. "ONE SALVO MADE A DIRECT HIT ON A NEW WARSHIP UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND LEFT IT IN FLAMES. INCENDIARY BOMBS WERE Poured DOWN ON A QUARTER OF A MILE OF AIRCRAFT FACTORY. ANOTHER BOMBARDIER GAVE IT TO A TANK FARM. EXPLOSIONS SHOOK THE GROUND, FLAMES SHOT UP AND EVEN TWENTY FIVE MILES AT SEA OUR REAR GUNNERS COULD WATCH SMOKE RISING THOUSANDS OF FEET IN THE AIR." THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE IS PROUD OF YOU AND OF THE BOMBS YOU HELPED TO MAKE.

PORTER MAJOR GENERAL
CHIEF OF CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

vantage of the times to smash labor's recent gains and further swell the profits for coupon clippers.

It took two sides to make the agreement for six days and it will take two to break it. The craft leaders cannot accept this challenge from the management without organizing for a determined fight on the issue.

The question is clear. Do railroad employees, as free American workers, have a right to advance to keep in stride with those engaged in other industries or shall they be bound by tradition to accept the moth-eaten, out-dated system of high finance, watered stock and profiteering that goes with long hours and short pay checks?

The rank and file are not afraid to let our organizational strength determine the answer. We have an organization capable of handling the issue and our leaders have been entrusted with the responsibility.

W. L. INGRAM,
Press Secretary.

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

BEST RECENT NEWS: Bombing of Japan by Captain James Doolittle and his squadron.
WORST RECENT NEWS: Fall of Bataan and the Manila Bay fortresses.

Gas rationing in the eastern states has already sharply curtailed business at the World's Playground, happening just at the beginning of what had all the signs of the best season in some years for business here. Even the much-distorted stories of oil on the beaches, soldiers all over the beach, blackouts, etc., had little effect on the number of visitors here.

All former visitors and those who have not as yet visited here can be assured that A. C. is still the Playground of the World with only the ordinary inconveniences caused by the war in their own home town existing here.

Labor is facing the crucial test of its career and only by making sacrifices for war period only, and electing fair Representatives to Congress can the future be assured. At present there is a herculean effort being made by labor's enemies to destroy years of endeavoring to share equitably in the fruits of their toil by these false patriots by shouting "We

are in war." Labor has made sacrifices and stands ready to make more if necessary in this gigantic struggle, yet it should not be expected to carry these sacrifices beyond the duration, and fair-minded people will not expect it.

Practically all men are employed, due to the cooperation of nearby locals, as A. C. has not as yet benefited very much from defense work. Some work is going on at the Cape May Naval Air Base, and at the magnesium plant for the Dow Chemical Co., at Cape May Point, which may develop into a fair-sized project.

The medical convention, June 8 to 12, took care of some of the boys for a few weeks. About 15,000 doctors expected to attend. This will probably be their last meeting for the duration. It is one of the biggest conventions held here, taking the whole main floor of the world's largest convention hall (300 by 600 feet), and almost all of the basement garage which has room for 1,000 cars.

News of the death of Elmer Downey, one of the most sincere members, came as a shock even though we all knew he had been suffering from a bad heart for some time. At the time of his demise he was working in the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 64, of Chester, Pa., and in his short stay there had made a host of friends who expressed their sympathy to his family at their bereavement and their condolence to Local No. 211 for their loss.

Brother Ross Brown had an unfortunate accident requiring the removal of two toes and hospitalization for about three weeks while working in Camden's jurisdiction. He was rolling a heavy manhole cover when somehow it got away from him and fell on his foot. He is convalescing at home and it will probably be a while before he makes the payroll again.

Brother "Bud" Attales, son of Brother Maurice and Mrs. Attales, is the second of the Brothers to answer the call to duty by enlisting in the Marines recently.

Brother Harry Cherrico has enlisted in the Navy as second class electrician and is waiting his call any day, probably will be in by time of press.

Two recent entries into the roles of benefactors are William "Stew" Devinne and Robert Eger. Congratulations to the boys and best wishes to the ladies!

Charles "Chuck" Lewin, one of our older Brothers, had a life-long hankering to visit the Golden Gate, so about six months ago he and his wife set out and after about five months' travel returned with Chuck talking about the West Coast in such glowing terms that he has several of the boys getting enthusiastic about a trip. Only the war and inability to save enough for a six months' sojourn as did Brother Chuck prevents.

Favorable publicity is now sadly needed by labor and I was gratified to find out that a start had been made in the right direction by reading De Trow's (245's press secretary) communication in May's JOURNAL referring to the paid advertising run by the A. F. of L. in the New York Times and the Toledo Union Leader. It seems that at present labor's side of the story can only be presented in the nation's press by paid advertising. After all a newspaper's business is selling space. Something we as labor men might construe as being valuable news matter to the nation will be considered by the editors as advertising matter in that its publication would strengthen the position of labor organizations, which many editors seem to place in the business organization category.

Put out, boys, put out for an early and successful conclusion of the world's biggest fight. Local No. 211 has purchased \$1,000 worth of Defense Bonds and intends to keep on buying to the fullest extent of its ability.

HERB STICKEL,
Press Secretary.

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

By the time this goes to press our election of officers for the coming two years will be close at hand. Next month I will give you the complete results.

Here in Cincinnati our work is being speeded along in a very promising way. Here are some of the jobs coming up: Remodeling of the Lodge and Shipley Machine Tool Co. New job on Powell Valve Co., on Colerain Ave., has been awarded to Beltz Hoover Co. Larnel Homes, one of our largest housing projects, has agreed to an increase for our maintenance men. The electrical work on the Sawbrook Steel Co. has been awarded to Becker Electric Co. We also can announce that the city of Cincinnati has let plans for a \$20,000,000 sewage disposal plant to be constructed after the war is over.

On our sick list we have the following: Fred Minning, who is still convalescing from his burns; Gus Olson, Ollie Blasing, Gus Garger are all recovering. And again we have our steady wishes for Carl Voellmecke's recovery.

For our annual picnic to be held Saturday, June 27, President Frank Guy has appointed the following committee: Julius Kammer, chairman; George Haber, Robert Newman, George Becker, Richard Messick, John Brennan, Dan Johnson, Harry Williams, Ed Rising, George Schwoeppe, Sr., Leo Ober, Arthur Leibenrood, Frank Burkhardt, James Stapleton, Edward Schmitt, Arthur Surnbrock, William Mittendorf, Jr., Charles Perin, Elmer Robanus, J. Donaldson, George Murphy, William Trotsky, William Ridman, Russ Cullen, William Vanderbank. With that committee in charge we will have a good picnic. More about this later.

At our regular meeting of May 18 we had the pleasure of initiating Wilfred Herman who is the son-in-law of William Janzen, whom we class as one of our very good members. Good luck to you, Wilfred, follow Bill and you'll be all right.

We are always proud of our boys who are in military services and send you our best thoughts and greetings.

Our baseball team, under the management of Harry Borgemenke, Sr., is away to a good start, winning their first games. On May 12 they beat the Sheet Metal Workers by a score of 11 to 5. May 19, against the Warehousemen, we won 5 to 4. On May 26 we were defeated by the Crosley Corp. by the score of 5 to 2. We have a good team, so all you local men come out and give the boys the royal rooting they deserve. Come out, all of you!

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

The enclosed picture was taken on March 27 of the employees of the Sutton Electric Co., who are working on the Boeing plant, and because a Boeing man took the picture it was delayed until a few days ago. Third from the left in the front row is Brother Art Seaton, who is superintendent of the job, and to the right of him is Brother Dee Johnson, general foreman.

It is with the deepest regret that I report the accidental death of Brother Delbert Taylor, who passed away on the morning of May 21 after coming in contact with 2,300 volts. Brother Taylor was a first-class lineman, being employed by the Kansas Gas and Electric Company for the past 10 years.

He was initiated into Local Union No. 271 August 16, 1941, soon after the K. G. & E. was organized last fall. Brother Taylor was a true and loyal member and a member of the executive board. He will be greatly missed by his Brother members and many friends.

Well, I see that some Congressmen and Senators are still ready to make a football out of organized labor, but the day they call election day will come rolling along before long, and then perhaps some of the boys can be relieved of their jobs. I wonder what kind of a line they intend to give labor as to their stand in the Congress in the past two years. I wonder how many of the Congressmen and Senators will realize that the union man has the right to vote. Yes, Brothers, they will when their bread basket is cut off. We have a war to win and if the Congressmen and Senators will do one-third the work in their line that organized labor does in theirs I don't see any reason why we can't cut this war in half.

The Boeing job is still going strong, but I expect to see things drop off in about 60 days. There is some rumor to the effect there may be erection of 2,300 defense houses of the demountable type, but I won't hold my breath until that gets under way. The Brothers on the Boeing job are buying plenty of Defense Bonds these days. Most of them get

a bond a week and there are a few who buy \$50 bonds. Well, that is what it takes to help in this war. Let's buy all the bonds we can and cut this war short.

Brother Dick Florence and Brother Ray Mitchell, our fishermen, are going on a fishing trip in the Ozarks soon, and then we will have a good fish story to tell next month. Hope they get one.

JOE OSBORN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

The new improved agreement with the contractors has been approved by the International Office. As we all know, wages remain the same as in the old agreement except that journeymen foremen now receive \$1.75 per hour instead of one hour extra per day. Supervisor is to receive \$2 per hour. We now know definitely just what tools a journeyman and helper are required to have, all others to be furnished by the contractor. The seven-hour day is still our working day, but as long as the present emergency exists with plenty of work we will continue to work the eight-hour day. Apprentices will not be allowed to work on the night they attend school. Apprentices shall work only under the direct supervision of a journeyman. They shall receive wage increases January 1 and July 1, upon notification by the union. On jobs where four or more men are employed one shall be designated as foreman and receive wages as such. On all jobs employing four or more men every fifth man shall be 50 years of age or older. Members shall not report earlier than 15 minutes before starting time or leave shop before regular starting time or be on job longer than 15 minutes after quitting time unless working overtime. All members must place their union label on all jobs where they do work. On jobs having a foreman each journeyman is to take orders only from the foreman. Journeyman can issue orders only to his helper.

At the May 19 meeting members voted to invest at least 10 per cent of their earnings in War Savings Bonds. There should be a rule that all overtime should be invested in Defense Bonds.

Just heard that Bill Nessler is to arrive in town for a short vacation. Another lost electrician is Vic Solo. But I imagine it will be quite a spell before we hear from him. Hoover, Wayne Miller and Dick Noonan are other wanderers.

Well, the St. Cloud granite workers' strike is still unsettled. This strike is similar to the Flagstaff, Ariz., strike in that an unorganized town's associations are putting up a fight to keep working conditions and wages at bare

subsistence levels. The granite workers' strike is not only their fight, but must be tackled by all crafts in Minnesota with not only verbal outbursts but financial as well.

L. U. No. B-292 has contributed twice to help the granite workers, and incidentally to help the electricians, clerks, painters, machinists and truck drivers to become better organized in St. Cloud.

One error L. U. No. B-292 members are making is that they are not taking an active enough part in regards to civilian defense as auxiliary firemen or rescue squads. Fireman and rescue squad work gives them an excellent first aid course plus additional training.

Dunwoody school is giving a free course in electric machinery, control circuits and trouble shooting during the summer months, open to all actively engaged in the electrical trade. An excellent chance for valuable information, but a little hard to attend due to the numbers of nights per week.

CLARENCE JOHNSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, CAN.

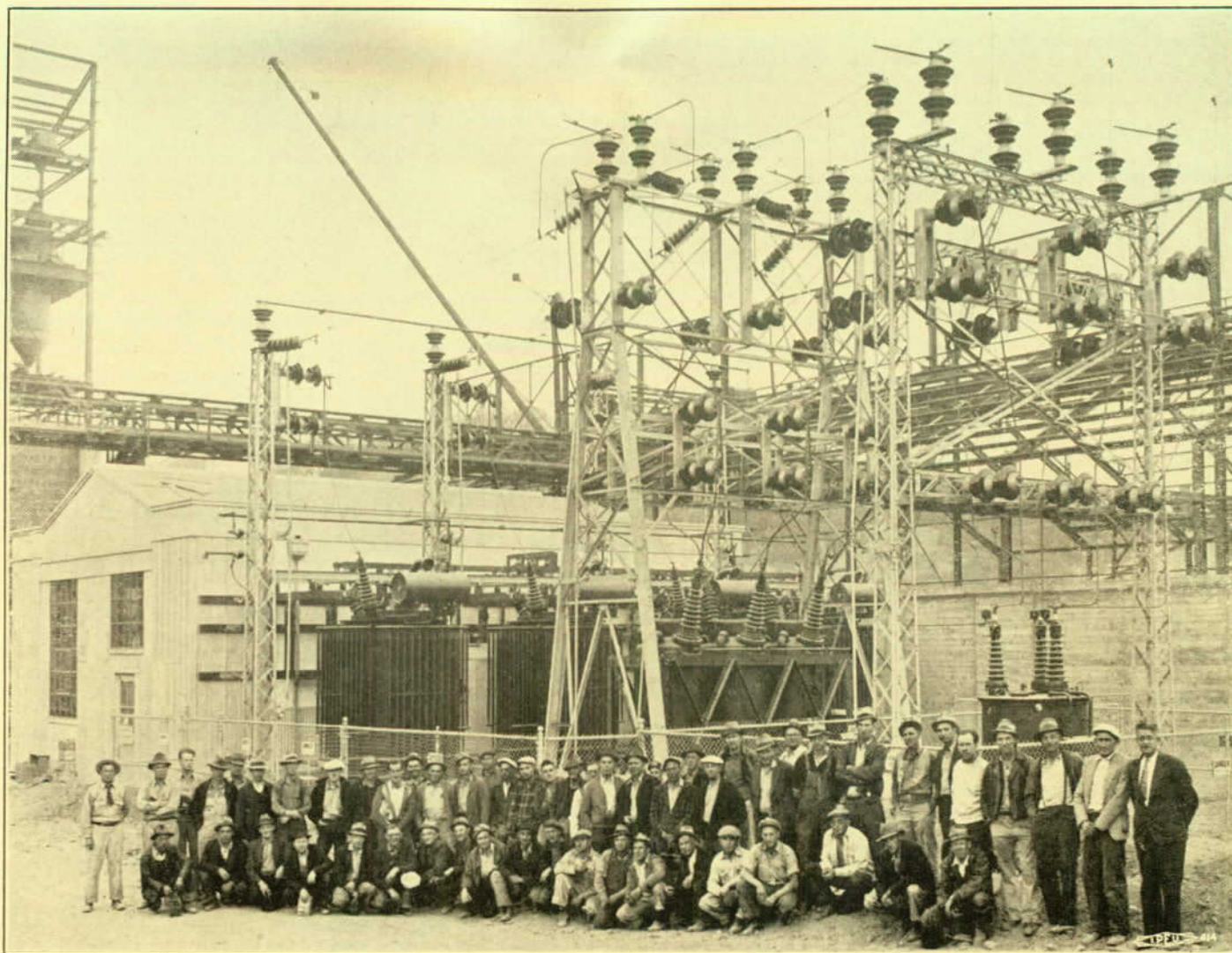
Editor:

It is many years since such a vast quantity of material for membership has been floating around waiting to be invited to join our organization; but while the Brotherhood sleeps peacefully on, organizers from other organizations are busy picking these men up as rapidly as they can. Local No. 348 realizes that some action has to be taken at this time, so they have arranged for a part-time organizer and business agent. While our choice may be frowned upon by one or two who will probably profit as much as we, we feel that it has been a particularly happy one in that we have been so fortunate in having been able to secure the services of Brother R. D. Wagner.

Brother Wagner, better known to his many friends throughout this province and the western states as "Dick," has been connected with the trade in many important capacities for over 45 years. Born in Sidney, N. S., he acquired his experience and education "the hard way," and in 1897 came west to work with the C. P. R. Telegraph. Later his duties took him to the United States where he became a "charter" employee of the Snoqualmie Falls Power Company when it first came into existence. At this time the electric trade was growing fast, new power undertakings were coming into production rapidly all over the country, construction hither and yon, jobs sprang up and reached completion. For a time he journeyed with the California Northern Power Co. and the Siskiyou Light and Power Co., Klamath Falls Light and Water Co., which three later merged into the



L. U. NO. 271 MEN WHO ARE BUILDING A BUILDING WHERE BOEING WILL MAKE BOMBERS



Courtesy E. A. Stock

The switch house or "bull pen" of the Permanente Corporation near San Jose, Calif., part of the largest cement plant in the United States. In the foreground, the electrical crew on construction of the plant in November, 1939. L. U. No. 332 had and still has a closed shop agreement in the construction.

California-Oregon Power Co. Then he was with the Manville Switch and Signal Co., installing the block system on the O. & C. R. R. between Sacramento and Portland. In 1910-11 he was engaged by the U. S. Reclamation Service to install communication and automatic control systems on the Yakima Valley Project. In 1912 he returned to Calgary and went to work for the Municipal Light and Power Co., later taking over the overhead construction as general foreman. The job for his "heavy gang" was to re-vamp the most of the overhead system. In 1919 when we were successful in getting the Electrical Protection Act placed on the Statutes of Alberta, Mr. Wagner was chosen to enforce it as chief electrical inspector, which position he has filled faithfully and well till his recent superannuation. The high calibre of the electrical installations in Alberta, the Electrical Protection Act, together with its many rules and regulations for the safety of property and person, have grown hand-in-hand under the care of his department. Mr. Wagner is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta, and also the International Association of Electrical Inspectors.

Something over 30 applications for membership have lately been received for a start and much potent missionary work has been begun.

In view of an unfortunate incident recently, Article XIII of the constitution should be called to the attention of all members. It should be pointed out that it is imperative that the name of the proper beneficiary be posted on the union records. Beneficiaries could well do with a few facts in connection with the proper application for claims, see Sections Nos. 2, 3, 4. If any member has recently changed his marital status in any way, he should see that his present wishes in connection with a beneficiary are properly recorded, and thereby avoid the serious consequences of having his claim paid to the wrong person.

In April our refreshment committee was successful in drawing a good attendance, for coffee and doughnuts were fine, but we think that there is something really big in the pot and that it will probably pop the lid in the very near future.

We see many cartoons of the type featuring labor as a brackee setting the brakes on the freight train of industry while it is trying to climb a hill. Few newspapers will print a cartoon favorable to labor, but labor organizations could rent bulletin boards. Locals would be pleased to secure the space and put up the signs if suitable posters could be chosen and made available. Everybody else advertises but labor. Advertise as defined

means "to educate." A bright poster on a sign board bearing some slogan such as "This war cannot be won without labor. Labor is doing its best. Help to win the war." (Here a picture of a machinist turning a gun barrel, or of men digging a foundation, or of men doing some other useful piece of war work, even a lady serving "wholesome food for the gang.") This would be one way of getting our side of the story back truthfully to the public which only hears what unfair newspapers abusively care to print.

P. M. MELLETT,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

First of all let me give credit to our international officers for making possible for the entire membership to do a thing that to me is another milestone in the remarkable history of our Brotherhood, namely, the possibility of voting for our local officers while away from our own jurisdictions by the method of absentee ballots. There can be no doubt that many of our locals, faced by a dwindling home membership, wanted a method whereby the traveling membership were enabled to cast their votes while away from home. The I. O., when asked about it by our local naturally hesitated to answer until the interna-

tional executive board ruled on it. Then we received the instructions how to proceed to make the new rules part of our by-laws.

All members who are in good standing in Local Union No. 349, and who desire to cast a ballot for the officers in the coming election, to be held the last meeting night in June, must apply in writing to the secretary for an "absentee ballot" not more than 15 days prior to nor less than three days prior to the election night. Your request will be checked for eligibility as to dues and assessments paid, then the absentee ballot will be mailed to the address you desire with full instructions how to fill and return same. Remember, the I. O. wanted a sample ballot sent to them for approval. It has been mailed to them but has not had time to return to our local, so everything hinges on the O.K. which I think will be forthcoming in time for your requests.

Speaking for the committee on the new wage agreement and by-laws, as a member I want to report some progress. We have had two meetings with them and expect to do some good by the time you read this article.

Can report that Brother Bill Weber is now back to work and feels pretty good.

Brother George Gensel, who got crossed up with some 2,300-volt stuff lately, is coming along swell, although he had to have his index finger amputated.

Best regards to the Brothers working down Key West way. I know you have to put up with plenty to make conditions so far from home. Keep your chin up and you will come out on top.

BENJAMIN MARKS,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

The membership of Local No. 396 has been saddened and shocked by the sudden demise of our beloved president, Walter A. Aylward, at his home on Sunday, May 24. The trade has been deprived of a marvelous craftsman

and Local No. 396 of a very able and efficient officer, and each individual Brother as well as his sorrowing family, of a true, loyal, generous and untiring friend. The world has lost an upright, patriotic and public spirited citizen and family man. May God rest his soul and speed him on his journey!

Local No. 396 wishes to take this occasion to express its gratitude and appreciation for the help and favors granted it by that very efficient officer and right guy, Joe Slattery, assistant business manager of Local No. 103. The grasp of the true spirit of fellowship of man exemplified by the young men of Joe's type renews our faith that the labor movement is in safe hands, drawing closer together and marching steadily forward. More power to you, Joe!

As the war moves along a steadily greater percentage of our membership is being absorbed into war work. If this continues at the present rate we may find the whole craft so engaged. Incidentally, have just learned that Past Vice President Oscar Hurkett, a veteran of the past war, has reenlisted with the rank of chief boatswain's mate, stationed somewhere in either the eastern or western hemispheres (to be specific).

Another sad note in the saga of the local, Past President Charles Flagg (and also No. 396) has had the misfortune to lose his son, Albert J. Flagg, his helper and a member of the local. The deepest sympathy of all goes out to Charlie and his grieving family.

"Just got it figured out," said Cyril, the Demon Helper, as he climbed back up on the



WALTER A. AYLWARD
L. U. No. 396 mourns a beloved officer

cat-walk, emptied the sea water out of his shoes, and spat out a mackerel, "we should be able to stand all this rationing that has been going on; we have been on rations of work and wages for quite a few years."

THE APSAY,
Press Secretary.

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

The office of L. U. No. B-429 is a busy place these days, and the job of finding and placing men on a number of war effort jobs is ever increasing. More and more the local has to depend on the tried and true members assisting the business manager in handling the vast amount of work to be attended to in order that these jobs move forward at the pace required. In this respect Brother Loftis has had the most hearty cooperation of visiting Brothers from a number of local unions. One such Brother is Tom O'Mara, of L. U. No. 501, Yonkers, N. Y., who is electrical superintendent of the Morrison-Knudsen Company at the Dale Hollow Dam, a U. S. Engineers Corps project on the Obey River near Celina, Tenn. This dam is one of three the engineers are building in this section under the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 429. We visited the project Sunday with Brother Loftis for the purpose of surveying the electrical work under way. Beginning at the source of power, the REA ran a line in and erected a small substation for the first temporary electrical requirements. Then three portable diesel generators were set up and a substation was built by our men.

It is neat, compact and has a workman-like appearance that is especially noticeable. The pole line construction carries the same fine appearance. Where flood lighting is on the line poles, it is placed with all due regard to safety practices and there are a number of flood lights, battery towers in the work area which are a credit to the men who designed, supervised and built them. In the shops area exterior lighting is from floods on the roofs mostly. Inside the buildings the services are parkway cables to a gutter box load center, and a neat battery of safety switches distributes the circuits by non-metallic cable to the outlets in the best of code methods and good workmanship. Conduit is used in places where mechanical hazards require it. A printed notice is posted at the electric shop that no temporary wiring will be allowed to lie on the ground under any circumstances, and shall be suitably protected when less than 10 feet off the ground.

We had intended to take some pictures of the pole line work and some of the load centers, etc., but due to restrictions were not able to get them at this time. However, Brother O'Mara says he will try to get some later. This job, like all of these war jobs, is manned by a few key men of the local and filled with recruits from far and near. A number of these members are men of exceptional ability in a particular line, and many are drawn from the small towns in this section. They have made good members and as this Dale Hollow Dam is a 100 per cent union job they have a large sign near the entrance—"No hiring done here. Men employed through local union offices only."

All of the machinery will be electrically operated and controlled. Belt conveyors stretched all over the place, and great stiff-leg booms swing around to the hum of giant motors. Foundations for three 7,000-k.w. diesel generators have been set and we hope to man the powerhouse entirely when it goes on the line, whereas we share the operation of the power units with the Operating Engineers at present. A right sizable village nestles on the hillside near the dam site, and houses are comfortable and modern. New

Laurel Wreath

May 9, 1942.

Mr. Robert K. Garrity,
International Organizer, I. B. E. W.,
Lindell Hotel,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your letter of April 28, 1942, notifying us of your induction into the United States Army was read at our last meeting. We members of Local 22 feel that we have lost, temporarily, an organizer who has done a world of good for the I. B. E. W. in this territory, as your record of achievements will prove.

Because of the overwhelming opposition to organization by certain groups in this state, your assignment has been a tough one, but you overcame many of these obstacles and organized a goodly number of local unions throughout this territory. These members, I know, appreciate the time and effort you have spent in negotiating contracts so that they may enjoy the benefits of organization by signed working agreements and a larger pay check.

The members of this local with whom you have been associated in your work consider you tops, and when this war is over and won by this country and our allies, we sincerely hope the International Office will see fit to re-assign you to this territory so that you may carry on the good work you have started.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) LESLIE WILLIAMS,
Business Manager,
Local Union 22, I. B. E. W.

gravel roads wind around the picturesque hills surrounding this hollow and lead to the dam site where just a few months ago the Tennessee mountaineers lived quietly as was their custom, never dreaming of all this activity coming to their valley, and that labor unions would bring prosperity and good times to them.

Labor relations have been exceptionally favorable on this project, largely due to the union policy of Morrison-Knudsen Company and the good judgment of union officials in dealing with local conditions.

Due to long hours of work your press secretary has been unable to get his ink to spread. Brother Charles Maunsell very graciously covered this job which is well appreciated by our boys.

Hoping to get time out for a letter to the July WORKER, I still insist that we keep 'em flying and buy all the bonds and stamps we possibly can.

W. A. WALKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

About six months ago, L. U. No. 567, instigated by Brother John Joyce, handed over to Business Manager Russell the somewhat staggering assignment of organizing a shipyard local within the big Todd-Bath and nearly-completed South Portland Ship Corporation yards.

I think I am correct in stating that Brother John Joyce holds the oldest card in L. U. No. 567. Possibly whatever seniority there may be can be attributed to his transferring here from an English local union way back in the dark days. Naturally this is a matter of no little pride and his affiliation with this local has been active and colorful.

Since the wholesale order to organize the two shipyards John has run afoul certain restrictions imposed in our constitution and at present is conducting an endurance contest and exile away from business and fraternity of No. 567, and until the ban is lifted he will have to depend on hearsay about our affairs. This is to be regretted among the boys who have most respect for him when he is in order, which would seem to be indicated by the fact he has been appointed a foreman on the South Portland Ship Corp. setup, is doing O.K. and creating a better feeling all the way.

Brother Joyce had the proper solution of our perplexing problem of what to do with so many misfit and shoehorn electricians who have swarmed into the maintenance division of Todd-Bath under the supervision of Clyde Sherman. Books could be written and tales told forever about the activities of this man Sherman and I guess no one ever would have just the right solution. During early days of construction he was non-union, pro-union, then semi-union, and now so far as I know he apparently has had a change of heart. Anyway all the boys liked to work for him.

Nearly as tough was the situation in the South Portland Ship Corp. in Weikles' maintenance crew where most of the headaches were in the majority independent union members, one of whom became famous last summer by wearing out Johnny Fraser's jacket sleeping on it in a manhole.

This assignment as Al Russell took over, couldn't be accomplished off hand. It meant and took weeks of hard work, telephoning, canvassing, conferences and setbacks.

The crane operators were lined up with considerable hard work since some had a preference toward affiliating with the hoisting engineers. To add complications, Todd-Bath voted C. I. O. about three to one.

I don't know how much any other member connected with this organizing campaign has

NOTICE

We have a member by the name of Charles H. Marsh, card No. 801652, initiated June 30, 1941, in L. U. No. 369. His dues are paid for March and I would appreciate having a notice in the Worker warning all local unions to be on the lookout for this Brother as he is an expert on cashing checks. He ran out of Louisville after cashing quite a few checks, both on individuals and company checks.

H. H. HUDSON,
Business Manager,
L. U. No. 369,
Louisville, Ky.

done. I don't have any way of knowing how many rode the bandwagon, nor am I attempting to belittle anyone to whom proper credit is due, but I am simply going on record as having seen and known Al Russell's activity in this campaign, and giving all congratulation to everyone who was responsible for a charter being granted recently to L. U. No. 1317, I. B. E. W.

For about nine weeks L. U. No. 567, particularly the executive board, has spent from three to five long evenings a week attempting to make some successful solution to a problem as presented by T. E. Edwards, electrical contractor. A former member of L. U. No. 567, none too savory a record, who insisted on wedging himself into our affiliation much against the desire of our electrical contractors with whom we have a signed agreement.

His record as a contractor was more out of order than his membership standing with us, mostly non-union. He had an emergency contract on an FHA project that he was about to lose. As he had legal counsel we felt it advisable to counter likewise and finally on the advice of ours relative to possible liability we chose the lesser of the two evils, signing him as a contractor until the first break.

Richard "Dick" Leighton, a long-time loyal member of No. 567, formerly an electrician in the employ of Portland's then-biggest contractor, L. W. Cleveland Co., but more recently electrical foreman in charge of the electrical construction in the big machine shop at Todd-Bath, last winter qualified himself as electrical foreman on the ships at the South Portland Ship Corp. It will be his private headache to guarantee satisfaction to the Maritime Commission for the duration of a contract to build 80 ships, the first of which was launched last week, one year from the day construction started.

A lot of criticism has been directed toward Leighton but it must be petty jealousy, for in 14 weeks on his program I have had plenty of opportunity to watch his plans work out, realize his ability, know his personality, recognize his shipwork experience that he has had plenty of, somewhere.

Of course the biggest factor is his selection of qualified workmen, office personnel and well-appointed production shop and equipment, which all add up to cooperation.

The most important reason he can't lose out is his appointment as shop foreman, also in charge of production of one of the most loyal and hard-working members ever on the roster of No. 567, having held every office including business manager and president—hard-hitting, truthful, unafraid, battle-scarred veteran of more than 20 years' labor activity, a description which only does partial justice to Charles Arthur Smith.

For his lead men in the power and light division he will be depending on William Shattuck and James Hanson. Bill Shattuck has had a lot of ship experience in several years in the Navy Yard. Would like to say something to Jim Hanson's credit but can't think of anything "mean" enough. He knows all the ropes, I mean wires.

On the complicated-appearing engineroom telegraph and voice tube we find another competent and experienced man who is also a credit to the crew, Gordon McMinn.

No one could be or need be more capable than Stanton Dobois on radio and fathometer, while Richard Wing is lead man on degaussing and will see that his crew keeps up with the program. Al Thorts in the stock room will render prompt and courteous service to a crew that will probably add up to 100. Some of these men are members still of No. 567, many are already members of the new Local No. 1317, and with few exceptions have been prompt to join. Lloyd Floyd Hook will be A. F. of L. steward on the job and he should certainly be experienced.

Election of officers is coming up next month.

M. M. MCKENNEY,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Well, the big brass mill at the Western Cartridge Company's plant is finished, and like the world is going 'round and 'round producing metal for the big small arms plant at St. Louis and other things too numerous to mention. It is a great plant and about as automatic as a plant of that kind can be made. It was a good job. All overtime, double time, Saturdays, Sundays and nights. George Palmer was electrical superintendent on the job, and they always run when George gets through with them. Chick Wutzler, Carl Lynch, Brother Nickell, Mike Accario, Paul Edwards and Dan Gorman were foremen on the job. Later on Brother Gorman was made assistant to George Palmer. There were other foremen on the job, but not 649 men. At one time we had over 200 men working.

Brother Nickell and his wife drove out to the West Coast to see their son at one of the camps.

Some of our boys are still at the small arms plant at St. Louis and others at the Venice power plant. Uncle Sam got in a hurry for a certain chemical, so up went a plant at the Shell Refinery. One unit is in operation. That was seven days a week, 10 hours a day, time and one-half for overtime. The local contractors seem to keep going hard to keep men and harder to find work for the men to do.

The Standard Oil Co. has a new powerhouse going up. Harvey Harris is foreman. Webb Plumb and a few others are there. It is rumored that the Standard Oil will erect a large synthetic rubber plant. It looks that way here.

We have moved our meeting place from near Broadway and Piasa Street to across the street west of Piasa and we have lots of room, an office for the business manager and one for the two secretaries and treasurer. We have needed a larger hall for a long time. This one is well arranged and well lighted in the most modern manner, thanks to the committee headed by Brother Lou Prullage. It meant lots of hard work by the committee and other local members. Many thanks, boys, from the local to you.

I wish to thank Brother Morry Newman ("a lover of light work"), press secretary of L. U. No. 1, for the kind compliment he paid me for describing some of the things that happened at the big convention.

M. L. WATKINS,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Just think that all the money spent in recent months for postage, telegrams, newspaper advertising, etc., to abolish the 40-hour week could have been invested in Defense Stamps and War Bonds.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States at its thirtieth annual meeting recently chose E. A. Jonston as their new president. The Chamber also fiercely debated the open shop before demanding legislation to protect it. On May 24, from Washington, this same man asserted in a broadcast, "The United States not only is providing the men of the armed forces with weapons to win the war but stands ready to offer them jobs when victory is achieved."

To me that is as bewildering as a statement I heard a U. S. Senator make in Columbus, Ohio, the night of December 6, 1941, when he said, "Barring the fact that the English Navy does not fight against us, our Navy can whip the combined navies of the world, and no enemy ship will ever come within 300 miles of our shores." Yes, he is the same Senator who said, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the night of December 7, 1941, that all the news coming from Pearl Harbor were wild rumors and he did not believe them, as they had not been confirmed.

The following Brothers have left here recently, and I am reasonably sure they can be contacted in their respective home cities: Irl Sanders, Glasgow, Ky.; Jack Elder, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. F. Chappelle, Columbus, Ohio; S. Michael, Asbury Park, N. J.; D. Olsen, Portland, Maine; V. Simpson, West Miami, Fla.; W. H. Brownworth, Chicago, Ill.; D. Donald, New York City.

D. C. Dickinson and family, R. J. Bunnell and family, Frank Terry, D. D. Thompson and Bill Nessler are all on vacation in the states. The fellows in the local wish each of you the best of luck, and from Brother Nessler we request pictures of that B-292 executive board picnic, as all fishermen handle the truth rather recklessly at times.

Brothers Frank Dorgan and Charles Jahnke just got back from vacation. Truthfully, we are glad you are back safe and sound.

E. E. Parker is in the hospital with an arm infection, but is now on the road to a speedy recovery.

Almost all religious, fraternal and social organizations as well as organized labor on the Canal Zone are individually and collectively putting forth a supreme effort to make the life of the enlisted men in the service more pleasant. L. U. No. 677, on May 16, entertained 40 soldiers for the evening and a good time was enjoyed by all. Brothers Frank Moublow and Jimmy Brown were really on the beam in the kitchen.

Brother Louis Hauss, one of our oldest members, will retire June 1, completing 31 years and four months of Panama Canal service. Louie was initiated in October, 1906, by L. U. No. 52, Newark, and has been in continuous good standing. He is a past president of this local, having served two terms. Throughout the years he could be depended on to do his best at all times and keep the interest of organized labor uppermost in his mind. Each man in this local extends to you, Louie and Mrs. Hauss, our best wishes and good luck always.

Brother George Poole has been called to active duty in the Army as a major and assigned to duty with the Panama Canal.

Brother Jimmy Days has enlisted in the Army as an air cadet.

Brother E. V. Brown has been called back in the Navy as a chief electrician, having had over 13 years naval experience prior to November, 1922.

Brother Ramon Otto also has been called in the Navy as a chief electrician. Brother Otto has had over 12 years of submarine experience in their early experimental stages, before, during and after World War I. He was on the old S-5 when she caved in her nose and was on the bottom for 42 hours off Cape May. He was blown into a ringside seat in the water when an English transport scored a direct hit on the O-6. However, she made the Azores under her own power. Later when the E-2 blew up in drydock and killed seven men, Ramon could have qualified for the submarine caterpillar club a second time.

C. T. SWEARINGEN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 692, BAY CITY, MICH.

Editor:

The above local has been in operation for five years and, as yet, has not submitted any local news to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL.

We'd like to begin by introducing our officers, who are as follows: Nels Heglund, president; Walter Vayre, vice president; Norman Shook, financial secretary; John Patterson, treasurer; Leo Ladouceur, recording secretary; Fred Nitschky, business manager.

Our local consists of about a hundred members, who are all working at present, and the future outlook is very promising.

We regret to announce the death of two of our members. We have dedicated the following poem to William Graham, who was a charter member and treasurer of our local at the time of his death:

A greater Judge than we has claimed beyond recall,

A man whose friendly nature was known and loved by all.

Our memory seldom lingers but we remember still,

The happy jovial features of the man we called "Old Bill."

The members of the local, which is known as six nine two,

Softly pay their homage, for men like him are few.

The vacant spot his passing left will indeed be hard to fill,

For in our hearts none can replace the man we called "Old Bill."

The other deceased member is Fred Nelson, who met with an auto accident while working at Sandusky, Ohio.

We hope to continue to submit news of our local in the future.

VIRGIL FORTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 765, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor:

After too many months of silence Local Union 765 is again trying to have a little talk with the other Brothers. We have been busy on the job, if not so busy in union affairs. However, we did find time to attend a T. V. A. wage conference the latter part of 1941, the Alabama State Federation of Labor Convention in April, and take in a few new members all along.

L. U. No. 765 being a 100 per cent operators' local, it is natural that we think and talk of operating problems, and the problems are many and large at this time.

Every operating job, from the system operators or dispatchers to the smallest substation operators, has been stepped up in actual work and importance. There has never been a time that continuous service meant so much.

There was a big job to do during last summer when water in all the rivers of the South was low and the essential defense load was steadily increasing—the job this summer will be a much larger one. Before we go any further we had better explain a little more in detail some of the problems that confront the southeastern operators.

The Southeast has a large number of vital defense industries that consume large blocks of power for 24 hours each day. Present installed capacity and old line operation was unable to supply power to these vital industries. Additional generating capacity could not be installed over night and something had to be done and done quickly. The War Production Board set up in Atlanta solved this problem by insisting that a power pool be formed of all southeast operating companies and then our *big job* began—operating this pool.

Surplus power generated by steam plants on off-peak hours was to be transmitted into vital defense industry areas and stored in the form of water in the rivers to be used during peak hours when this surplus steam generation is not available. The off-peak hours are usually between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. and weekends, and it is during these hours that water is stored in the pools and surplus capacity is brought in from distant points such as Florida, Illinois, Texas and Pennsylvania.

This operation is not as simple as just connecting with Texas or Pennsylvania and letting the power flow through to, say Georgia, where it is needed.

In the past, dispatching load has been nothing more than having enough connected capacity to carry the load. The load would distribute itself where needed. The dispatcher now must very definitely direct the amount of power and its destination. This of course makes it very much more complicated, in fact, the W. P. B. often asks how this was accomplished.

We will give a brief outline of some of the problems confronting the operators of the southeast system. First, we might say that in one system set-up for bringing in surplus power 100 or more switch operations might be necessary within a 30 minute period. This would leave sometimes as many as six different systems that were formerly operated as one big system. Each of these systems becomes a problem within itself and on each system you are confronted with frequency control, voltage control, tie load control, reserve capacity to back up tie line in case of automatic separation, power factor control, relay set-up for proper protection and an operating procedure set-up agreeable to each interconnecting company.

It can be seen that the old conception of the operating job as "pension row for the old timer worn out at man's work" is all wrong. There have been times when systems continued the same year in and year out with the same simple operating procedure that this type of operator would get by. The operator of today must be able to analyze system conditions that change hourly and adopt the proper operating procedure.

Dispatchers and operators at times may have meditated on the bright spots in the life of a mule, but after all they have gained a deeper respect for their jobs and realized the need of being better prepared. Having gained a deeper respect for their jobs they are preparing themselves to better fill the jobs so they may be able to demand and receive the respect of others.

This brings us to another idea we wish to pass along, hoping that other operators will respond to the plea we are going to make.

We can be forgiven for thinking the I. B.

E. W. the very best labor organization in the world. We wouldn't be worthy of it if we did not. One of the things that makes it great and strong is the fact that there is room for every worker in the electrical field. Operators have been organized comparatively few years but they have reaped benefits and have contributed to the organization. Their benefits and contributions to the union can be greatly increased, we believe, by closer contact between operating locals over the country. We find it hard to understand a wireman's problem or to make him understand ours. Why not get together and talk over operating problems between operators? What are your standards? How many years of experience does your top operator have to have? These are some of the questions that confront us.

There are many problems that we must work out ourselves as operators. There are still plenty operating men to be taken into the organization.

Local Union No. 765 would like to see a meeting of delegates from all operating locals in the South and Southeast, or any place for that matter, for the purpose of studying the problems of operators as members of organized labor.

We want your ideas on the matter; let us hear from you!

GEORGE W. DOWD, SR.,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

We are now nearing the end of the first half of this crucial year 1942 and about to begin the second half. During the past six months many important events have taken place. I think it is safe to say that labor is assuming more of a responsibility in her patriotic duty toward building, reshaping labor forces in the war industries. The great army of organized labor is on the job helping to police our war industries, and they are going to see to it that no sabotage is permitted; that tanks, guns, and planes will be in the hands of our fighting forces wherever they may be.

The proof that organized labor is playing a great part in this war can be seen from a recently signed contract with unions in the General Motors and U. S. Steel. It must have been humiliating for Mr. Wilson, the General Motors chief, to have to yield to decisions of the National War Labor Board. Thus, the War Labor Board prevailed over America's foremost industrial and financial empires and succeeded in establishing the principle that no employer, no matter how mighty, can disregard the orders of Uncle Sam.

Without going into details, here is the situation. Wilson, the G. M. head, refused to abide by an order of the board that all provisions of an expiring agreement between the United Automobile Workers and the corporation be extended to May 18, including a clause for double time pay for Sunday work. The union was willing to abandon double pay, but only after the whole dispute, which also involved wage increases and union security, was ironed out.

Wilson wired back, "We do not agree to comply," and charged that "this order was based on *ex parte* consideration of the matter." In other words, that the board had taken one-sided action without consulting the company.

Members of the board saw red at this defiance. They called Wilson to Washington and gave him an opportunity at a private conference to alter his stand and withdraw his "*ex parte*" charge. The board had met representatives of both sides before the order was issued. Since Wilson refused to take advantage of this opportunity, which would

have saved him embarrassing publicity, the board was forced to hold a public hearing, attended by a crowd of newspaper men. Wayne L. Morse, a public member, declared that "General Motors stands in contempt before a tribunal set up by the President to settle by peaceful means labor disputes arising during the war." He went on to say, and I quote, "This company is engaged in a sit-down strike against the best interests of the country at war."

I suppose many will be asking the question, What has this to do with the railroad industry? Transportation is one of the basic industries and plays a very important part in war time, and since all kinds of materials have to be shipped in and out by railroad labor, they are an integral part, so we must speak of them as such. It would be foolish to think of them as being separate. It is very interesting to note that the machinery has already been set up in the railroad industry through the Railway Labor Act and governed by the Railroad Adjustment Board. With our system federations, system councils, local federations and our local committees, we are in a position to take part in the administration of the railways. I understand an agreement was signed by the Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Sheet Metal Workers, Electrical Workers, Carmen, Firemen and Oilers, and Railway Clerks, providing for the performance of war production work in railroad shops, by railroad employees under existing agreements, working conditions and rates of pay. The agreement is effective May 15.

Local No. 794 held its regular meeting Thursday, May 21. Some very interesting letters and reports were read to the meeting by our reading clerk, Brother Hendrickson, who always has some constructive suggestions and comment to make. One letter, from Mayor Kelly, of Chicago, was read, inviting us to a parade to be held Sunday, June 14, American Day. Since organized labor is playing the most important part in this war, we thought this would be a fine opportunity to demonstrate our solidarity as an organized force before our government. Therefore, we have decided to take part in the parade. I am sure it will be a spectacular affair. Organized labor is going to play a very important part toward making it a success. We had Brother Blake, international representative, who had a few things to say to us. The Brother stated he had been very busy on the Santa Fe Railroad counting the ballots and he was pleased to say that we had won out and so had the Firemen and Oilers, but the other crafts had not been successful. However, the fight will continue until the remainder of the dummy union is raised. Brother Blake further stated that he had come to ask the membership of L. U. No. 794 to take the electrical craft from the Santa Fe into our local without any question. It was agreed to extend the invitation to the electrical workers on the Santa Fe R. R. This is an indication that organized labor is on the march, and we are not going to stop until we have accomplished the job.

W. S. McLAREN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor:

As we approach the month of June, the membership of many local unions is discussing the coming nomination and election of local union officers, also during the coming month many railroad system councils will be holding their conventions at which system council officers will be elected. In view of these coming important events, we believe a few observations would be apropos at this time. In the selection of our local officers we should be guided by what is for the best interests

and advancement of our local union. Before we have reached any conclusion as to who shall govern the destinies of our "ship of state," let us ask ourselves the following questions: Are they capable, are they honest and can they command the respect of the membership? If the candidates or the present officers possess these qualifications, do not hesitate to elect or reelect the men you have in mind. After the election do not stay away from local union meetings until the next election. Adopt the following program: To pay dues promptly, to remind forgetful or delinquent members about their dues, to organize any unorganized electrical workers who may be working at your shop or seniority point, attend local union meetings and serve on the various committees when called upon to do so. Remember, no matter how capable any group of officers may be, all their efforts will go for naught unless they receive the wholehearted support and cooperation of the rank and file.

In the selection of our system council officers we should avoid the selection of quibblers, opportunists or those with the spine of a jellyfish.

We are proud to report that there are 12 or 14 members of our local in the armed forces at the present time. Buy bonds and keep them flying.

JOHN JAY MACK,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

I do not know of a single force or power of more importance in the war emergency than electricity. Our craftsman, the electrical worker, in power plants all over our country, thousands of them, is really the heartbeat of all industries—the steel mills, railway shops, ship yards, in fact, you could hardly name them all. It has always been fascinating to look at the wires leading from power houses through the giant transformers and substations, also the switchboards that control the humming machines that produce this wonderful and mysterious power, electricity.

A short distance off I can see a new traveling hoist crane and members of our gang installing electrical apparatus, and in a short time this wonderful power, electricity, will start it moving, lifting pieces weighing tons that manpower could hardly handle. Yes, the electrician is an essential craftsman these days.

On a visit through the Terminal Company shops and yards you can see our boys keeping the passenger equipment and diesel engines serviced for the comfort of those who travel.

Our Brotherhood has progressed and gained in membership since I joined, a good many years ago. This has been brought about by the protection and fraternal benefits of insurance and pension it offers the membership. Each member should check his monthly receipt with his secretary to see if it is made properly for the right month. For instance, any other insurance you carry is taken care of so your yellow official membership receipt is just as important and a great deal more so, especially to the veteran members of good long standing, for if your standing is broken you could hardly regain your 20 years that entitles you to the pension rights at the age of 65 years. Therefore, it is very necessary that a checkup once in a while be made.

The federated shop crafts here are not at all pleased with the action taken in a closed meeting held in Jacksonville recently. All general chairmen were present and the decision reached was very unpopular, and at the proper time this local will take necessary steps in handling this matter to our own satisfaction.

Greetings to all our members at the other

points and to our boys riding the diesels.
 Good luck to one of our boys, Allen O'Steen, who leaves for Portsmouth shop soon.
 To keep 'em flying, we keep 'em rolling.
 J. R. BOYLE,
 Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:
 The cover on the April issue of the JOURNAL was very appropriate. The fierce look in the eye of the eagle is only a hint to the Axis powers what the spring offensive will bring to them. The hundreds of planes which are daily crossing the channel should give Hitler and Company a slight token of events to expect when we all get our sleeves rolled up. I like to think that all of us are doing our very best in the war effort.

Our Collinwood District is rapidly obtaining 100 per cent in payroll deductions to purchase War Bonds. Electrical Department No. 2 was one of the leaders in this drive and Electrical Department No. 1 signed up the last member today.

Our local last fall purchased a few hundred gallons of anti-freeze and sold it through the plant. We made a small profit and invested it in a Defense Stamp pool. Brother Harry Fishleigh has charge of the stamps and he sells them to individuals in the shop. He has worked up quite a turnover and we may have to set him up an office.

The electrical department was one of the first to break out "Old Glory" which we have suspended from the girders in the middle of the shop. Although most of us cannot sing the immortal words of Francis Scott Key, we can remember them. The sight of our flag brings that sort of a chill up and down the backbone and the reverent thought that thank God we are Americans. Even under the E. 152nd St. bridge through the thick clouds of smoke and steam our flag bravely waves over a small yard office. Let's all do our best to "keep them flying."

Some of our Brothers are not satisfied with their regular work but have taken on other duties to help. Our financial secretary, Brother Joe De Paul, is a first aid expert and now the air raid warden of his sector. Our president, Brother Al Senger, an old Legionnaire is with the volunteer highway patrol. Our secretary, Brother Harry O'Keefe, is now connected with the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. And Executive Board Member "Curly" Berg is now the "Squire of South Kirkland," having given up the bright lights of the city and moved to the farm.

After a rather dull and slow winter the officers of L. U. No. 912 were very much encouraged by the attendance at the April meeting. Brothers Joe Brunnett and Roy Carlson brought in "Dad" Carlson after a long absence and he was warmly received.

The executive board met at Brother Fred Stanley's and discussed instructions to the delegates to the coming System Council No. 7 convention. Also the dual organization question arose and a strong new membership drive was inaugurated. We have several applications on file to act upon and more will follow.

Let us all put our utmost effort into buying War Bonds and Stamps, not only with savings but by cutting out the non-essentials and using a bigger percentage of our earnings.

H. A. LLOYD,
 Press Secretary.

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

Editor:
 I feel that I should make this letter short, not because of lack of news but because of the urgency of other matters that would take priority over anything that I could say. I

don't want this month's issue to come out, though, without just a few words on the doings down here in Augusta.

To begin with we are mighty proud of the way the work has progressed on the army camps here, in and near our city. There has been little or no wrangling on the jobs and they have to my knowledge all progressed ahead of schedule, with union labor used in all crafts. It is a tribute to the character of the men of organized labor when they unite as these men have in a common cause and do a bang-up job in record time.

The last time I wrote for this column I mentioned that we were negotiating for new wages to become effective March 1, 1942. Well, we were successful in getting a raise but we don't feel that we got what we should have. The negotiations reached the point where it was either accept the company's proposal of nine dollars per month increase for each man or arbitrate. The members of our local unions decided that they would rather sacrifice any additional increase they might receive by arbitration than destroy the spirit of harmony that has existed between the management of the Georgia Power Company and our Brotherhood since we organized here. Then, too, the members are very keenly aware of the urgency of keeping our industry operating at top efficiency for the duration of the war. I sincerely hope the management and the public realize the sacrifice these men have made and will give them credit for doing their part in building better relations between management and labor and assisting in the maximum production of our industry during the crisis.

Speaking of sacrifices reminds me of the thousands of unsung heroes we have in the family men who are trying to meet the rising cost of living on a salary that won't raise. How in the world can a family man buy those Defense Bonds he would like so much to buy when living costs are rising so rapidly? Well, shall we tell him to sacrifice something in order to buy them? No. He is going to find some way to buy them and we good Americans don't call it sacrificing when we give up something of less value for that of a greater value. We are learning more every day of the real value of our American way of life. We are becoming more determined every day to defend our American way of life. And when we have won this war we will all know that it was worth many times more than the inconveniences we underwent.

Off the record, Cliff, have you heard of those \$10 raises that were passed around? I wonder where that extra dollar came from.

Yours for a bigger, better Brotherhood.
 R. M. BALLARD,
 Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Editor:
 The defense program is catching up to our local union fast right now. Having jurisdiction on the Eau Claire ordnance plant requires that we make every effort to man the job with competent workers. At a time when most of our members engaged in this type of work have left seeking greener pastures, this means more effort on the part of the officers and rest of the members.

Our local union is setting up a temporary office at the Labor Temple to accommodate visiting members who will work at the ordnance plant. We, of course, will require more help for the business manager and perhaps some additional office help for the duration of the construction work. All the other trades are in the same position of having additional responsibilities and most are likewise installing accommodations at the Labor Temple.

Effective in May, regular union meetings will be held once instead of twice a month

at the Legion Hall. This arrangement will last during time of construction work.

The examining committee is doing a good job of handling applications which are coming in fast from R. E. A. men, Wisconsin Hydro employees and others. We are still making good as long as we enjoy a healthy growth in membership.

The new local union by-laws as approved by the International Office will necessitate some dues changes, so all members will have to familiarize themselves with the by-laws and dues schedule they establish.

RAYMOND PANZER,
 Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1121, ETNA, PA.

Editor:
 It isn't often that we take time out to write a few words for this column. In fact, I think this is only the second time we have taken the opportunity to do so, since we became a small part of this great organization.

Our writing has a two-fold purpose. First of all we wish to announce to all our brother locals, and in particular our friends from the various locals, that we had the pleasure of meeting at the various state and international conventions, the results of our third election since being a part of the I. B. E. W.

Yours truly, O. Babish, feels both proud and honored by the fact that I was reelected for my third term as president of our local. To my Brother and Sister members of our local I can only say that for the past four years I have done my best to serve you and I will sincerely promise that I will strive to the best of my ability to please you all, all the days of my incoming term.

William A. Scott, who declined the nomination to be reelected as recording secretary, accepted, and was elected, the new vice president, replacing W. Farrell, who had held that position for the four previous years.

Harry Fix, our former executive board chairman, was elected as the new recording secretary.

Edward Rhein, our capable and trustworthy financial secretary, declined to run again and was replaced by a unanimous vote by Joseph Hudic.

Earl Marks won the treasurer's job unopposed, for the third term, and two new members were elected to the executive board, Vernard Kelley and Edward Proft, filling the vacant seats of William Scott and John Warner. Brother Edward Tomm was elected chairman of the executive board by its members.

That is all for the election results and the other reason for writing is to notify the Brotherhood that Local No. B-1121 is proud of the fact that all of our members are enrolled 100 per cent in the U. S. Defense Bond payroll allotment plan and were among the first in community and state to be able to do this, and besides this, we have bought Defense Bonds with all the money we could afford, both in the local and out of it.

We thank the JOURNAL and its staff for this opportunity to tell our Brotherhood that here is another labor group doing all it can in the "all out" effort to defeat the Axis.

ORLAND BABISH,
 President.

L. U. NO. B-1192, EAST POINT, GA.

Editor:
 Local No. B-1192, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has renewed its union agreement with the National Battery Company at East Point, Ga., for one year.

The new contract for the first time provides for a union shop, raises the pay of all employees 10 per cent, carries a vacation with pay and many other new features to improve the conditions of work. New lockers are to

be provided for all production workers, as well as coveralls, gloves and other equipment for various departments. Each party to the contract has pledged to arbitrate all differences that cannot be settled by negotiation.

This is the second contract between the union and the company and was negotiated over several weeks beginning about February 10. The National Battery Company was represented by W. H. Maehl, plant superintendent, and A. T. Gillard, factory engineer; and the union by O. F. Pickett, C. D. Sullivan, M. L. Cross, James W. Tweedy and Jim Johnson. The union committee was assisted by T. H. Payne, international representative of the I. B. E. W., and Joseph Jacobs, attorney.

The first contract, which expired in February, was the result of an intensive organization drive by the I. B. E. W. at the National Battery Company plant, which was marked by National Labor Board hearing and election and a strike at the plant. After a year of collective bargaining the new agreement was arrived at by negotiation.

In the two years that the union has had contractual relations with the company it has raised wages for all production employees from 28 to 30 per cent over what they were before the first union contract.

The union and the company are now engaged in working out a voluntary payroll deduction plan for the purchase of War Stamps and Bonds, and from the early response will undoubtedly achieve a 100 per cent participation in this plan.

Local No. B-1192 has pledged itself to organize all battery workers in the plants in Atlanta and East Point, and is carrying on an active campaign for membership.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. B-1245, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

The enclosed photograph illustrates meagerly a piece of equipment which is the product of an old-time I. B. E. W. lineman, G. D. Leister, of Redwood City, Calif., the Leister Portable Gin Pole. Old members of L. U. No. 213, Vancouver, B. C.; L. U. No. 1, St. Louis, and many others will remember Brother Leister.

This gin pole is designed to be attached to any line truck; has demonstrated its ability to handle up to 105-foot poles weighing four and one-half tons. When replacing old poles with new ones, all guys and wires can be transferred to the derrick, which will re-

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move the old pole and place the new pole while holding the various strains; can be transported through traffic in working position, and can remain there without interfering with equipment and, as the gin is mounted on the side of the truck which brings it in line with traffic, this enables the truck to park lengthwise at the side of the curb in the same position as any other parked car, and traffic is not hindered.

We feel that the members of the Brotherhood will be interested in this efficient product of one of them.



Invention of Brother G. D. Leister of L. U. No. B-1245, a gin pole attached to line truck which greatly facilitates handling poles.

Local No. B-1245 is now engaged in an election to secure the sole bargaining rights of the various divisions, 14 in number, that make up the Pacific Gas and Electric Company serving northern California. Approximately 1,000 employees are affected, as this is the second largest operating utility in the United States. This marks the culmination of a five-year struggle.

We know that with our guidance and assistance these employees and their company can do a better job of socking Hirohito.

ROBERT WOOLLEY,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 1249, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

We want to take this opportunity to tell members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers about Local Union No. 1249's first anniversary dinner which was held May 2, at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y. We want to thank everyone who attended, and we regret that more of the members who were working on defense projects could not be with us. Many people of our organization and their friends have remarked that they have never witnessed anything quite like it before.

First of all, I want to say that our first speaker, Commissioner William P. Davidson, president of the New York State Power Board, gave a 15 minute radio broadcast over a long and short wave hook-up. His talk was on the St. Lawrence Waterway Project. In his address, he told how urgent the project was and that unless everyone urged the representatives in the government to pass the bill, that soon another democracy would be lost because of being too little and too late.

The next speaker was Thomas J. Corcoran, assistant industrial commissioner, who, after voicing his opinion on the fine gathering, remarked that he had heard that we, L. U. No. 1249, were a baby local and stated, from the looks of things, that we were a bouncing baby.

Our toastmaster, Louis A. Marciante, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, ably and masterfully conducted the program and with a fine knowledge of men, ran off the affair like clockwork.

All guests, contractors, business managers and presidents of locals from different parts of the country, were called upon for an introduction.

R. C. Simpson, of the National Relations Service of New York City, spoke on cooperation of labor in national defense.

Other speakers were: Joseph Teatum, president of the Syracuse Federation of Labor; William Goff, secretary of the Syracuse Federation of Labor; Frank Cummings, business manager of L. U. No. 724 and vice president of the New York State Electrical Association; and W. Edwards, secretary of the New York State Federation of Labor.

John P. Daly and Ted Naughton, international representatives, gave very inspiring talks.

Telegrams were received from Ed J. Brown, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Rev. John P. Boland, member of the National Labor Relations Board, stating that they were unable to attend and sending their best wishes for the success of the dinner.

The dinner consisted of charcoal-broiled steak and was complete from soup to ice cream. After the dinner, there was a short intermission, followed by an excellent floor show. It was both interesting and entertaining. Dancing followed until 2:00 A. M. Refreshments were served all evening until the wee hours of the morning.

E. R. PECK,
Press Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM

Harold E. Fear, L. U. No. 1149
Initiated May 1, 1940

*Robbed of his glory by the Reaper so belittling,
He still remains, to us, a man of valor
with a wing.*

It is with great reluctance and deep regret that we, the members of Local No. 1149, admit the loss of Brother Harold E. Fear who was reported missing through enemy action, over the English Channel, last September, and is now officially pronounced lost by the War Department.

Harold (Hank to most of us) was a charter member of Local No. 1149, an active worker in the Loyal Order of Moose, and a willing and well loved collaborator in all community activities.

He leaves to mourn his loss, besides the members of Local No. 1149, his father and mother, one sister and one brother, to whom our hearts go out in sympathy.

So it is regularly moved and seconded that the charter be draped for a period of six weeks and a copy of this obituary appear in the current issue of the Electrical Workers Journal.

J. OLIVER LOWE,
Kapusking, Ont. For Local No. 1149

Howard Ray Annis, L. U. No. 150
Initiated October 1, 1910 in L. U. No. 620

It is with our deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 150, record the passing of one of our members and Brothers, Howard Ray Annis, who for many years had been a true and loyal member and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize our loss in the passing of Brother Annis and express our appreciation of his loyalty to the cause of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to his loved ones in their hour of bereavement, that we send a copy of these resolutions to his family, that we spread a copy on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

V. H. JOHNS,
W. A. SCHROEDER,
Waukegan, Ill. Committee

T. F. Jenkins, L. U. No. B-1144

Initiated November 4, 1940 in L. U. No. B-982

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1144, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother T. F. Jenkins, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst. We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Jenkins, and a copy of this shall be written in the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

B. WATERS,
W. R. RUSSELL,
F. F. COBB,
Birmingham, Ala. Committee

John G. Zealley, L. U. No. 494

Initiated August 23, 1937

The members of L. U. No. 494 are of one thought as they express their deep sorrow and regret with the passing of their Brother and friend, John G. Zealley;

Whereas the sudden death of Brother Zealley has left a void in those friends who knew and felt his kindness and ever-cheerful manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

EMIL BROETLER,
ARDEN FENSEL,
GEORGE SPATH,
JOHN BERST,
GEORGE KAISER,
ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

Ralph E. Carter, L. U. No. B-907

Initiated February 22, 1924 in L. U. No. 941

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-907, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, Ralph E. Carter.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which we also share with them.

We shall send a copy of these resolutions to the family of our late Brother, a copy to the official Journal of our Brotherhood, and spread a copy on the minutes of our local union.

CARL TEAGUE,
Asheville, N. C. Recording Secretary

F. W. Reed, L. U. No. B-465

Initiated June 4, 1920

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, record the passing of our Brother, F. W. Reed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be 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.

L. M. McLEAN,
W. A. HAYWARD,
F. H. CHASE,
San Diego, Calif. Committee

N. J. (Nick) Smith, L. U. No. 932

Initiated May 5, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 932, record the passing of Brother N. J. (Nick) Smith who passed away April 9, 1942.

Be it resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our sincere sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

ARTHUR JOHNSON,
President,
C. P. GLASS,
Financial Secretary,
ELMER CUNNINGHAM,
Recording Secretary,
Marshfield, Oreg. Committee

James E. Scofield, L. U. No. B-453

Initiated March 19, 1941

With profound sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. B-453, record the untimely death of Brother James E. Scofield on April 25, 1942.

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,
Business Manager
Springfield, Mo.

Howard S. Dukes, L. U. No. B-453

Initiated November 6, 1941

With profound sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. B-453, record the untimely death of Brother Howard S. Dukes on April 28, 1942.

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,
Business Manager
Springfield, Mo.

Robert W. Edwards, L. U. No. B-414

Initiated March 21, 1938

We, the members of L. U. No. B-414, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Robert W. Edwards, who was called from us May 15, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the bereaved family of our departed Brother our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of sorrow, therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local, a copy sent to his family and a copy sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

B. M. WEIGAND,
ROBERT W. LORENZ,
JOHN K. RUDISILL,
Lancaster, Pa. Committee

Adrian Spiller, L. U. No. 861

Initiated July 21, 1941

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our trust-worthy Brother, Adrian Spiller;

Whereas L. U. No. 861 has lost a loyal and faithful member; and

Whereas L. U. No. 861 feels the world has lost a friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 861 extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be entered in the minutes of L. U. No. 861, and a copy be sent to the International Office to be entered in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 861 be draped in mourning for a period of 60 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother.

MARC MCKINLEY,
S. T. GOODMAN,
C. A. DUGAS,
Lake Charles, La. Committee

Thomas H. Mahoney, L. U. No. 719

Initiated April 3, 1918 in L. U. No. 502

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 719, record the passing of our Brother, Thomas H. Mahoney; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

C. DAME,
Recording Secretary
Manchester, N. H.

Andy Chanda, L. U. No. B-713

Initiated August 10, 1932

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-713, record the passing of our Brother, Andy Chanda; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM HANSEN,
JOHN FINLAY,
FRANK MISKOWICZ,
Chicago, Ill. Committee

Eugene Twoomey, L. U. No. 326

Initiated May 8, 1936

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother Eugene Twoomey, and

Whereas L. U. No. 326 has lost a loyal and faithful member;

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother Eugene Twoomey; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 326, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relations of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 326, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, Eugene Twoomey.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,
HARRY AKERMAN,
HENRY GREAVES,
DANIEL EATON,
ERNEST ADDISON,
Lawrence, Mass. Committee

J. J. MacIsaac, L. U. No. B-465*Initiated March 5, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, record the passing of our Brother J. J. MacIsaac; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be 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.

L. M. McLEAN,
W. A. HAYWARD,
F. H. CHASE,

San Diego, Calif. Committee

William E. Burke, L. U. No. B-465*Initiated November 7, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, record the passing of our Brother, William E. Burke; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be 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.

L. M. McLEAN,
W. A. HAYWARD,
F. H. CHASE,

San Diego, Calif. Committee

Eldon Link, L. U. No. B-465*Initiated October 3, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, record the passing of our Brother, Eldon Link; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

L. M. McLEAN,
W. A. HAYWARD,
F. H. CHASE,

San Diego, Calif. Committee

William F. Bearden, L. U. No. 852*Reinitiated September 4, 1936 in L. U. No. 558*

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, our loyal Brother, William F. Bearden; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Bearden L. U. No. 852 and our Brotherhood have lost one of their valued members and good workers in the cause of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 852 expresses its sense of loss in the departure of our late Brother for all of his kindness and activities in the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere condolence to the family of Brother Bearden in their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our L. U. No. 852, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and the charter be draped for 30 days.

B. L. DONALLY,
W. O. TIMMONS,
E. N. BURNS,

Corinth, Miss. Committee

Leo Martineau, L. U. No. 568*Initiated January 24, 1941*

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 568, pay our tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Leo Martineau and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

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, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

L. HAMILTON,
President,
A. S. MACFARLANE,
Secretary

Montreal, Que. Committee

Charles A. Townsend, L. U. No. 461*Reinitiated September 15, 1931*

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 461, record the passing of our Brother Charles A. Townsend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

L. M. MARSHALL,
EDW. BACH,
A. L. GALPIN,

Aurora, Ill. Committee

Elmer Francis Downey, L. U. No. 211*Initiated February 13, 1917 in L. U. No. 98*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst, on April 13, 1942, our esteemed and worthy Brother, Elmer Francis Downey; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Downey L. U. No. 211 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 211, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, Elmer Francis Downey.

CARL BEUTTEL,
BERT CHAMBERS,
HERB STICKEL,

Atlantic City, N. J. Committee

John V. Bauman, L. U. No. 41*Reinitiated June 11, 1929*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John V. Bauman;

Whereas L. U. No. 41 has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, John V. Bauman; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 41, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 41, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 41 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother.

ERNEST V. LARKIN,
GEORGE C. ADRIAN,
GEORGE M. WILLAX,

Buffalo, N. Y. Committee

Charles A. Grubbe, L. U. No. B-125*Initiated October 22, 1937*

L. U. No. 125 again reports the loss of a valued member through the death of Brother Charles A. Grubbe.

We extend to his loved ones our deep and heartfelt sympathy, and assure them that we sorrow with them, for he was one of us, and we shall miss him.

The charter of L. U. No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Grubbe, 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.

C. H. LOUDERBACK,
D. B. SIGLER,
R. I. CLAYTON,

Portland, Ore. Committee

Walter Lee Smith, L. U. No. 114*Initiated February 5, 1942*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 114, record the passing of Brother Walter Lee Smith, whose death occurred on April 24, 1942, and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

CECIL CARGRIFF,
G. W. BELL,
KENNETH MESSERLY,

Fort Dodge, Iowa Committee

Francis Stoops, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated August 13, 1940***Leroy F. Daily, L. U. No. B-9***Initiated July 28, 1922 in L. U. No. 298*

Whereas, God, in His infinite providence, has called from their earthly labors the above named members and esteemed co-workers in our Brotherhood; and

Whereas, as we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. B-9 offer a tribute to the memories of those who have been loyal members of our Brotherhood and country, and faithful friends and Brothers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of this local union and the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

TOM HEALY,
DANNY GULBAN,
JOSEPH STITZ,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Leon Wilson, L. U. No. B-945*Initiated May 25, 1938*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-945, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother Leon Wilson, charter member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which we to a large extent share with them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN HARVEY,
ROBERT C. OESTRICH,
W. J. INTEMANN,

Liberty and Monticello, N. Y. Committee

G. E. Oliver, L. U. No. B-77*Initiated May 6, 1941*

It is with regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-77 are called upon to record the passing from our ranks of our Brother G. E. Oliver, therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

C. CHRISTIANSON,
K. J. GLOVER,
C. R. BOWMAN,

Seattle, Wash. Committee

Roy Wilson, L. U. No. B-125*Initiated September 7, 1937 in L. U. No. 77*

To L. U. No. B-125 again falls the sorrowful necessity of reporting the passing onward of a valued member, Brother Roy Wilson.

To his loved ones, we wish to extend our deepest sympathy, and to assure them that we sorrow with them in a loss which, in a measure, we share.

Our charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Wilson, and a copy of this tribute spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

M. KUPETZ,
DALE B. SIGLER,
W. H. BRUNDAGE,

Portland, Ore. Committee

James F. Bowe, L. U. No. B-46*Initiated April 20, 1909 in L. U. No. 217*

Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst our loyal and worthy Brother, James F. Bowe, and

Whereas, in the death of our Brother, James F. Bowe, L. U. No. B-46 has lost one who contributed unstintingly of his time and energy in the service of the Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-46, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

ROBERT A. KELLY,
FRED S. MILLER,
L. VAN INWEGEN, SR.,
L. E. THOMAS,
J. J. SULLIVAN,
ELMER HUBBARD,

Seattle, Wash. Committee

George E. Somers, L. U. No. B-17

Reinitiated November 10, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. B-17 mourn the death of our Brother, George E. Somers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

C. E. HALL,
L. MILLER,
J. OZIAS,

Detroit, Mich. Committee

C. S. Thompson, L. U. No. B-77

Reinitiated August 4, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. B-77 mourn the death of our Brother C. S. Thompson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

ROBERT CROMBY,
HAROLD BROOKS,
JOE NEWSTROM,

Seattle, Wash. Committee

William A. Grose, L. U. No. B-1048

Initiated September 24, 1938

Whereas it is with deep regret and a sincere sense of loss to the organization that we note the demise of Brother William A. Grose; and

Whereas William was a good union member, loyal, honest and reliable, a good father and husband, also a member of the Masonic order, he will be greatly missed by his fellow workers.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, and that a copy be entered in the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the editor of our monthly magazine for publication; also that the charter be draped for 30 days in his honor and memory.

GLENN NICHOLSON,
ISABELLE MCHAFFEY,
VANCE R. RUNYON,

Indianapolis, Ind. Committee

D. W. Wormack, L. U. No. B-1141

Initiated November 7, 1941

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, D. W. Wormack, who had been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. B-1141; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother; that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-1141, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute, and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

JIM COONCE,
HERMAN HAAG,
A. O. WALKER,
H. R. COLLINS,
PAUL FARMER,
I. H. PATTERSON,

Oklahoma City, Okla. Committee

Arthur Ploennies, L. U. No. B-713

Initiated September 5, 1941

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-713, record the passing of our Brother, Arthur Ploennies; 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, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

WILLIAM KRAUSE,
LEO DeVELICE,
CHARLES SCHULZ,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

George F. Walz, Jr., L. U. No. B-309

Initiated August 15, 1938

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-309, record the passing of our Brother George F. Walz, Jr.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and that they be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silence one minute as a tribute to his memory.

A. B. TOUCHETTE,
E. W. HOLTGREVE,
JAMES ALTIC,

E. St. Louis, Ill. Committee

Thomas Allred, L. U. No. B-835

Initiated April 4, 1941

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom, has suddenly taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother and friend, Thomas Allred; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the bereaved family of our departed Brother our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their time of sorrow; therefore let it be

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local union, also a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

C. C. McMILLIAN,
JOSH MARTIN,
W. O. SMITH,

Jackson, Tenn. Committee

Harry M. Winn, L. U. No. B-965

Initiated October 23, 1939

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-965, record the passing of our Brother, Harry M. Winn; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

H. A. HARPOLD,

Beaver Dam, Wis. Financial Secretary

William Nicol, L. U. No. 339

Initiated June 17, 1938

It is with deep regret and sorrow in our hearts that we, the members of L. U. No. 339, record here the death of our esteemed Brother and vice president, William Nicol.

In paying tribute to our late Brother Bill, may we say in all sincerity that his way of life was an example for any man to follow. His character was that of a real Christian gentleman, and his understanding of his fellowman was truly expressed in his untiring efforts on their behalf; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

"May his soul rest in peace."

J. K. SHAW,
W. G. LILLIE,
J. A. AITKEN,

Fort William, Ontario. Committee

Delmar N. Jones, L. U. No. 68

Initiated October 16, 1922

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 68, record the death, April 5, 1942, of our friend and Brother, Delmar N. Jones; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meeting, a copy sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. O. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE H. WICHMAN,
AL JONES,
CLARENCE E. TRICHKA,
ED MACKAY,

Denver, Colo. Committee

H. R. Knipple, L. U. No. B-145

Initiated August 8, 1916, in L. U. No. 231

It is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-145, record the death of our friend and Brother, H. R. Knipple; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ROBERT J. WINTERBOTTOM,
LEO PAULSON,
J. E. WOOD,

Rock Island, Ill. Committee

Paul Davis, L. U. No. 292

Reinitiated October 18, 1938

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 292, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Paul Davis; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sympathy of the members of L. U. No. 292 be extended to the members of his family at their time of grief; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local lodge, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

CLARENCE JOHNSON,
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

Phillip Curro, L. U. No. 494

Initiated October 17, 1936

It is with deep feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 494, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Phillip Curro; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, 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, a copy sent to his bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
EMIL BROETLER,
ARDEN FENSEL,
GEORGE SPATH,
JOHN BERST,
GEORGE KAISER,

Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

Gladys Bowman, L. U. No. B-1160

Initiated February 1, 1940

It is with great sorrow and regret that we have to record the passing of our late Sister, Gladys Bowman, who was called from us Tuesday, May 12, 1942, and, at the time of her death, was serving her local union as secretary of the executive board.

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Sister;

Whereas L. U. No. B-1160 has lost in the passing of Sister Bowman one of its true and loyal members; be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-1160 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Sister and our sorrow in the knowledge of her death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Sister, a copy be spread on the minutes of our L. U. No. B-1160, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

LEROY GILLESPIE,
PAUL L. THOMPSON,
GERTRUDE BYER,

Marion, Ind. Committee

H. Soderberg, L. U. No. B-125

Initiated May 20, 1921

Again Local Union No. B-125 must record the passing onward of a loyal Brother of long standing, and regretfully we close the membership file of Brother H. Soderberg.

In fraternity we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and assure them that, so far as we may, we share their grief, for he was our Brother.

The charter of Local Union No. B-125 shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute to the memory of Brother H. Soderberg shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

P. W. O'CONNOR,
U. G. HULING,
C. LOUDERBACK,

Portland, Oreg. Committee

Harold Williams, L. U. No. B-1098

Initiated September 3, 1937

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that we record the untimely passing of Brother Harold Williams, one of our most respected members.

Whereas in the death of Brother Williams we realize the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM BATTISON,

Pawtucket, R. I. Financial Secretary

James Dickason, L. U. No. B-1160

Initiated November 22, 1941

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1160, record the sudden death of Brother James Dickason; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

**LEROY GILLESPIE,
PAUL L. THOMPSON,
GERTRUDE BYER,**

Marion, Ind. Committee

Delbert Taylor, L. U. No. 271

Initiated August 16, 1941

Whereas it was the will of the Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother Delbert Taylor of Local No. 271; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Delbert Taylor the members of Local No. 271 sustained the loss of a Brother whose friendship and many virtues were an honor and a pleasure to enjoy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 271, offer to his family and many sorrowing friends our profound sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to our International Office for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local.

**C. J. BROWN,
TED MURPHY,
C. S. SNOWDEN,**

Wichita, Kans. Committee

Albert J. Flagg, L. U. No. 396

Initiated June 11, 1941

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to Him our true and loyal Brother, Albert J. Flagg, the members of Local No. 396 wish to express their sympathy and sense of loss to his sorrowing family; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread on the records of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

**HAROLD J. THOMAS,
JOHN J. GAY,
FRANK M. SULLIVAN,**

Boston, Mass. Committee

C. R. Jenkins, L. U. No. 338

Initiated April 12, 1938, in L. U. No. 72

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 338, learned of the death of Brother C. R. Jenkins who was killed when a tornado swept Pryor, Okla., on April 27, 1942. Brother Jenkins was initiated in L. U. No. 72 of Waco, Texas, April 12, 1938, and became a member of L. U. No. 338 in December, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local, a copy sent to the family, and one to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

**M. B. YOUNG,
ROGER Q. EVANS,
B. W. BALDWIN,**

Denison, Texas. Committee

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MAY 1 TO MAY 31, 1942

L. U.	Name	Amount
9	L. F. Dailey	\$1,000.00
926	John Orzechawski	825.00
98	R. T. Moody	666.66

L. U.	Name	Amount
18	J. W. Deering	300.00
613	T. Stewart	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	C. M. Parkinson	1,000.00
I. O. (150)	H. R. Annis	1,000.00
719	Thomas H. Mahoney	1,000.00
18	H. S. Norton	300.00
I. O. (715)	D. L. Chase	412.50
1144	T. F. Jenkins	300.00
734	J. E. Murray	1,000.00
734	G. W. Jackson	300.00
26	J. D. Creamer	1,000.00
453	J. Schofield	300.00
134	James O'Connor	1,000.00
I. O. (419)	F. Wortman	1,000.00
429	J. W. Gray	300.00
52	Herman Graf	1,000.00
77	C. S. Thompson	1,000.00
520	A. B. Puckett	300.00
461	C. A. Townsend	1,000.00
I. O. (329)	J. R. Sias	1,000.00
9	Clarence J. G. Bess	475.00
I. O.	C. A. Bailey	1,000.00
I. O. (86)	H. F. Merrell	1,000.00
58	W. J. Ellison	300.00
369	I. Hudson	1,000.00
281	E. C. Dixon	1,000.00
338	C. R. Jenkins	825.00
520	S. R. Fleming	300.00
11	F. Anson	1,000.00
932	N. J. Smith	300.00
25	William Raughley	1,000.00
784	H. K. Miller	300.00
713	Andy Chanda	1,000.00
I. O. (763)	George L. Tatman	1,000.00
835	Thomas Alfred	300.00
I. O. (125)	J. S. Hicks	1,000.00
494	John G. Zealley	825.00
52	J. Samson	1,000.00
I. O. (112)	R. T. Slack	1,000.00
57	William Edwards	1,000.00
28	John Roth	1,000.00
9	H. G. Sayers	1,000.00
692	L. F. Nelson	300.00
134	Charles E. Carlborg	1,000.00
3	W. H. Tuttle	1,000.00
98	Thomas H. Smith	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Martin Lagodinski	1,000.00
134	Frank Morrey	1,000.00
501	J. P. Katz	1,000.00
494	P. Curro	1,000.00
22	Herbert Kohls	300.00
466	William M. Hall	1,000.00
11	Charles Eugene Tremain	150.00
692	William S. Graham	150.00
568	Leo Martinbeau	300.00
911	Vern W. Edwards	1,000.00
I. O. (561)	Joseph Rousseau	1,000.00
451	Orren C. Thomas	150.00
568	Fred Ridyard	1,000.00
933	Homer C. Cornell	150.00
561	Albert Dufresne	1,000.00
Total		\$48,129.16

"LIVING WAGE" IN WAR TIME

(Continued from page 284)

brokers, charges the firms with willfully resorting to the common ruses of "upgrading" and "topdressing."

The practice of "upgrading" consists of the billing and selling of inferior grades of scrap at prices scheduled for higher grades. "Topdressing" is the timeworn peddler's trick of laying a light covering of higher grade material over a shipment of low quality goods.

Jones & Laughlin was accused in one transaction of paying \$20 per ton for scrap qualifying for a legal maximum price of only \$15 a ton. Allegheny-Ludlum was charged with buying scrap at \$21 per

gross ton, though the legal ceiling was but \$14.50. One of the three junk dealers was declared to have accepted additional commissions on "upgraded" scrap.

In April the Office of Price Administration had obtained a temporary injunction against the Pittsburgh Steel Company to restrain it from purchasing unprepared scrap iron and steel at price levels set for prepared scrap. The O. P. A. also filed civil action in Chicago against the Northwestern Steel and Wire Company of Sterling, Ill., its scrap broker and 24 junk dealers. All 26 defendants were charged with "upgrading" inferior allotments of scrap.

As early as December 6, 1941, the day before Pearl Harbor, Price Administrator Leon Henderson had publicly cited two of the largest midwestern iron and steel scrap dealers—the Capital Iron and Metal Company and the Pioneer Iron and Metal Company, both of Oklahoma City—for "frequent and persistent" violations of maximum price schedules established by the government.

Deliberate and sustained circumvention of priority ratings and price ceilings serve but to hamstring our war efforts and saddle the taxpayer with millions upon millions of extra dollars in war cost.

In "Economic Power and Political Pressure," monograph number 26, prepared by Donald C. Blaisdell and Jane Greverus for the Temporary National Economic Committee (commonly referred to as the U. S. Senate's Monopoly Investigation), there is posed a query which aptly sums up our predicament:

"Where business of vital importance to the national defense is concerned, the government and the public are under a permanent handicap. The experience with public subsidies for the merchant marine and air transport industries shows that the administration of a subsidy system, even in peacetime, is open to grave abuses. In time of war or crisis the opportunity for abuse is even greater. Regardless of the gravity of the crisis, business insists on extracting from the public through the government what it calls a 'living wage.' The philosophy of business was summed up in a sentence by Judge Gary, of the U. S. Steel Corporation in 1917. 'Manufacturers,' he said, 'must have reasonable profits in order to do their duty.' . . .

"In the 1940 national defense crisis, business displayed much the same attitude that it had shown 23 years earlier. Business would help the government and the people, but the basis of payment therefor would have to be fixed before the wheels would begin to turn. Profits, taxes, loans, and so forth, appeared more important to business than getting guns, tanks, and airplane motors into production. . . .

"Speaking bluntly, the government and the public are 'over a barrel' when it comes to dealing with business in time of war or other crisis. Business refuses to work, except on terms which it dictates. It controls the natural resources, the liquid assets, the strategic position in the country's economic structure, and its technical equipment and knowledge of processes. The experience of the World War, now apparently being repeated, indicates that business will use this control only if it is 'paid properly.' In effect, this is blackmail, not too fully disguised.

"The situation which confronted our government in 1917 when we entered the World War, and which confronts it now, constitutes the dilemma of democratic government. Government depends upon capitalist business for the means of defending its existence. . . . It is in such a situation that the question arises: What price patriotism!"

Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

AETNA FLUORESCENT LTG. FIXTURE CO., 476 Broome St., New York City.
ART CRAFT FLUORESCENT CORP., 132 Bleecker St., New York City.
ATLANTIS STEEL CORP., 116 Troutman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BAL TIC METAL PRODUCTS, 505 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BONNELL ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 194 Chambers St., New York City.

BURKAW ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 105 East 29th St., New York City.
DOSSERT ELECTRIC CONNECTORS, 242 West 41st St., New York City.
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND RADIO MFG. CORP., 67 Broad St., New York City.
MAJESTIC IMPORTING CO., 133 West 24th St., New York City.

MANSFIELD LAMP CO., 878 Broadway, New York City.
NATIONAL LIGHTING SUPPLY CO., 841 6th Ave., New York City.
NELSON BEAD CO., 48 West 37th St., New York City.
PEERLESS NEON, 1903 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SADECK, CHARLES, 16 West 19th St., New York City.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Conduit and Fittings

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STELDUT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Moundsville, W. Va.
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Switchboards, Panel Boards and Enclosed Switches

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 41 E. 11th St., New York City.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC., "ESCO", Newark, N. J.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ERICKSON REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.
FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND RADIO MFG. CORP., 67 Broad St., New York City.
LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.

PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
PETERSON & CO., C. J., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo.

Electric Signal Apparatus, Telephones and Telephone Supplies

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.
AETH ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
BURKAW ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 105 East 29th St., New York City.
DOSSERT ELECTRIC CONNECTORS, 242 West 41st St., New York City.
LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.
MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
SCHWARZE ELECTRIC CO., Adrian, Mich.

Outlet Boxes

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Wire, Cable and Conduit

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.
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.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., Moundsville, W. Va.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., New Brunswick, N. J.
WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

Lighting Fixtures and Lighting Equipment

ACME LAMP & FIXTURE WORKS, INC., 497 E. Houston St., New York City.
AETNA FLUORESCENT LTG. FIXTURE CO., 476 Broome St., New York City.
AINSWORTH LIGHTING, INC., 239 E. 44th St., New York City.
ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN FLUORESCENT EQUIPMENT CO., INC., 919 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CORPORATION, 2-80 E. Castor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.
A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
ART CRAFT FLUORESCENT CORP., 132 Bleecker St., New York City.
ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
ATLANTIS STEEL CORP., 116 Troutman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ATLASTA FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
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.
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.
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 E. CANNING, 1809 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- CLINTON METAL MFG. CO., 49 Elizabeth St., New York City.
- CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
- COCKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
- COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR CO., 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
- CORONA ART STUDIOS, 104-24 43rd Ave., Corona, L. I.
- CORONA CORP., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
- CURTIS LIGHTING, INC., 6135 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.
- DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
- EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
- ELECTRIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, 222 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
- 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, 27-01 Bridge Plaza N, 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 LIGHTING CORP., 26 East 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., 2100 Kerigan 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.
- ILLINOIS FLUORESCENTS, 2949 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- IMPERIAL LIGHTING PRODUCTS CO., Greensburg, Pa.
- INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.
- JAHEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
- JOLECO FLUORESCENT FIXTURE CORP., 2313-15 Baldwin St., St. Louis, Mo.
- KENT METAL MFG. CO., 490 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- KIRLIN COMPANY, THE, 3435 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- KLIEGL BROS., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
- KRAMER ENG. CO., 2315 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- 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.
- McFADDEN LIGHTING CO., 1710 Madison St., St. Louis, Mo.
- McLEOD, WARD & CO., INC., Poplar Ave., Little Ferry, N. J.
- McPHILBEN MFG. CO., INC., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
- MELOLITE CORP., 104-14 S. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- METALCRAFT, INC., 1009 South 8th St., St. Joseph, Mo.
- METALCRAFT PRODUCTS CO., 139-143 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 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.
- MODERN LIGHTS CO., 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.
- NATIONAL LIGHTING SUPPLY CO., 841 6th Ave., New York City.
- NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
- NU-LITE MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
- OLESAN, 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.
- PEERLESS NEON, 1903 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.
- ROMAN ARTS CO., INC., St. Louis, Mo.
- 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.
- SIGOLOFF BROS. ELEC. FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
- SIMES CO., INC., 22 W. 15th St., New York City.
- SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
- SOLAR LIGHT CO., 718 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
- 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.
- 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.
- TEEL LIGHTING FIXTURE & SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.
- TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
- 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., New York City.
- WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
- WITTELTE 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.
- NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.
- RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, 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., 20 Grand Ave., 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.
- 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., 142 E. 32nd 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.
 KWON LEE CO., INC., 253 5th Ave., New York City.
 LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 51 W. 24th 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.
 MAJESTIC IMPORTING CO., 133 West 24th St., New York City.
 MANSFIELD LAMP CO., 878 Broadway, New York City.
 METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 W. 54th 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.
 NELSON BEAD CO., 48 West 37th 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.
 RAYMORE MANUFACTURING, 40 West 25th St., New York City.
 REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 19 W. 24th St., New York City.
 ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.
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- Standards of Apprenticeship:
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OPEN SHOP WORKERS PAY THE FREIGHT

(Continued from page 286)

having a complete record of each man with regard to his union affiliations or sympathies.

Some contractors' policies were never to hire a journeyman, but to make their own. They maintained a ratio of one journeyman to three helpers, so that they had a sufficient number of half-baked mechanics to draw on at all times.

COUNTER ATTRACTIONS

Some shops provided their help with a day room equipped with card and pool tables so that the men would not wander off during the day and perhaps drop into the local union day room. Several shops used to put on a lecture program at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The speakers' remarks were for the most part confined to the evils of trade unionism. From time to time a shop would spring up with the trade school idea, wherein the students would work on the job gratis to learn the trade.

Inevitably in the open shop was the usual Christmas present of a turkey or a purchase order for \$5 at a downtown store. The reason was obvious.

It goes without saying that the local union never at any time countenanced, or the membership subscribed to, this form of trade anarchy.

Now, since 1937 with the help of the International Office and the Wagner Labor Act, all of this has disappeared in the shops doing Class-A work, although some of these conditions still exist in the so-called bungalow shops. The writer is certain that when the loose ends are gathered up in the formation of our new B-11 set-up, these evils will be speedily corrected.

So you see that we old-timers are really veterans of labor's wars. We are about 60 strong and still alive with the determination to bring victory to the United Nations in our present conflict with the gangster dictators abroad and make this fair land of ours a better place in which to live.

SAVAGE LIVES BESIDE A TURBULENT RIVER

(Continued from page 290)

the cold finger of death touches them, and they depart silently into that bourne from which no traveller ever returns, they can take none of their ill-acquired wealth with them. It is soon dissipated in the hands of others. Their memory only evokes the scorn it deserves at their unscrupulous dealings, and on the Judgment Day their misdeeds will rise up to testify against them."

Somewhat thoughtfully we resumed our journey.

BROADENING LABOR RELATIONS

(Continued from page 280)

interest of the whole country—which is to win the war.”

Gordon R. Clapp, general manager:

“TVA might have hid behind its status as a government agency and kept unionism out of TVA since many who believe in collective bargaining in private industry do not feel sure that it is a good thing in public employment.

“Instead, TVA invited union organization and cooperation because the TVA Board and its management believe that strong, responsible groups can put more into the job than just a lot of individuals. TVA recognizes that employees have more than just a day’s work to contribute to getting the job done. TVA needs your organized help, your ideas, tested by argument and discussion among yourselves, and advanced as responsible ideas that will work because they make common sense.”

AN EXAMPLE TO NATION

“Relations between TVA and organized labor must not only be as workable and as productive as in private industry; they must be better and more productive.

“TVA management and labor are on the spot in the eyes of those who think that unions have no place in a government agency. Management must and will show a leadership outstanding in the history of management; labor must and will show a record of fairness, responsibility, honesty, and leadership unequalled in public or private enterprises.

“While the immediate job is the winning of the war, the manner in which we carry on wartime jobs may be a guide to meeting future problems. The harder we work, the sooner this will be over. We know that victory is worth any price. We know that the return of our friends from the battlefronts of the world with the fruits of an honorable victory is our first objective. We know that if we have the ability to win this war, we’ll have the ability to lick whatever follows.

“Employment, food, shelter, and school for the kids, tires for our automobiles, freedom from want and fear, freedom to worship as we please, and speak and think as we please—these are in the future for which we are fighting.

“If, in this war, we can demonstrate that free men, both management and labor, can pool their brains and their strength and their will to win the democratic way, then we will have helped establish beyond question the case for union-management cooperation in a government agency and reached another milestone in the growing stature of labor in a nation of free men.”

Col. T. B. Parker, chief engineer:

“But we do not need to think of our war effort in terms of future effects. Right now this plant is producing a very considerable amount of electricity which may be regarded as carrying a large part of the electric load being used for the

production of vital war materials in this Valley. Huge amounts of aluminum for airplanes are being produced right now.

POWER FOR GOOD LIVING

“The development of power is something which should particularly interest organized labor. Power, as we know it here, provides the means of increasing and multiplying the results of labor. That is, it enables a worker by the same effort, to produce greater and better results. Plants which will produce power for a long time to come, such as we are building in this Valley, and which will belong to all of us, will be the means of increasing the standards of living for thousands of people for many years.

“There is something which we engineers do which should be better understood by labor. We try to plan the best structures for the least money. Put in one way, that sounds like building something with the smallest payroll. But put in another way it means that we find better ways of using the same effort. As a result the whole body of workers by no greater human effort, can produce much more for themselves and for their fellow citizens. By producing more they will ultimately receive more for themselves.”

III

The TVA was established by the government as a yardstick, a standard-setting agency. It has done this for power rates; it has done this for agricultural development; it has done this for research; it has done this in many other directions. It has also done this in labor relations. The all-important significance of the TVA experiment in labor relations is based on the fact that unions are conceived as constructive institutions capable of making a contribution to management. The unions operate now under an agreement signed in August, 1940. The instrumentality of cooperation is the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, made up of 15 unions, signatories to the agreement. Joint cooperative committees and the annual wage conference are the means by which union membership participates in the affairs of the Authority.

During the last nine years—the life of the TVA—the council has engaged in forwarding the protective functions of unionism. It has striven to raise the standard of living of workers in the Valley and has struggled for higher wages, economic hours and sound working conditions.

The victory tour of 1942 is expected to mark the beginning of a new phase of labor relations in the Valley. The council and management have agreed to set up technical joint committees on the local level. The function of these committees will not be to handle grievances or to discuss the protective features of unionism. The function of these committees will be to advance production.

During the last conferences films were shown. One of these films was entitled “The Bomber” and recorded the great technical achievement of the United States in producing this type of weapon.

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The narrator of this film was Carl Sandburg, the poet. Mr. Sandburg used the phrase that probably best describes in simple language the aim of these technical joint committees of the TVA. Mr. Sandburg spoke of the “American know-how.” America’s great achievement rests upon the “know-how” of American craftsmen. American workers have great pride in their technical achievements. They like to talk shop and the technical joint committees of TVA are going to be committees where workers and representatives of management can talk shop. As these technical joint committees are established and advanced, TVA labor relations enter into a constructive phase that is likely to attract further attention to the great yardstick experiment in labor relations.

Among the union representatives who made the trip to the Authority’s construction projects, in addition to Mr. Hedges, Mr. Calvin and Mr. Roper are: Vance Stamps (Knoxville), international representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Jack Carnes (Knoxville), business manager of Local No. B-760, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; James F. Leahy (Knoxville), vice president of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council and grand lodge representative of the International Association of Machinists; John M. Greene (Knoxville), international representative of the International

Union of Operating Engineers; J. A. Manning (Knoxville), business agent of Local No. 845 of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America; Gordon M. Freeman (Chattanooga), secretary of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council and international representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; L. W. Denny (Chattanooga), international representative of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America; and E. F. Poe (Chattanooga), general business agent, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

TVA management representatives making the trip included George F. Gant, director of personnel; E. B. Shultz, chief of the Authority's personnel relations division; F. L. Vettori, Chris W. Jorgensen, and J. D. Currie, of the personnel relations staff; Harry Wiersema, general office engineer, and George Tomlinson, office engineer.

MANPOWER TRIUMPHS

(Continued from page 276)

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encompasses a leviathan body of knowledge. It may include today a statistician weighing the relationships of scattered economic data, a bull-necked commander of a tank corps with precise knowledge of his ugly monsters of war, as well as a chemist building a new molecular world. Its devices may be a great internal-combustion engine, a new vitamin, an electronic microscope, a new welding technique, or simply a new mathematical formula. If these seem unconnected, put it down as a major failure of education and the press to interpret and link up the vital, working relationships of the technical world in which we live. Before it is even possible to measure U. S. technology as a democratic weapon of total war, it is necessary to understand the order and structure of total war, it is

necessary to understand the order and structure of the technological world.

"At the top of the order is pure science—the creative mind exploring for new knowledge to add to man's store. Below this, and the most vital link of all, is development engineering, which takes the germ implanted by the pure scientist and attempts to build it into a functioning, new process, engine, or product. Below this is applied science, working with accepted knowledge for practical, profit-making ends, and its outward visible form is modern industry. Below these are the ranks of skilled technicians, laboratory men, tool and die makers, and the like."

SIMPLE PLEASURES INVITE WAR TIME VACATIONISTS

(Continued from page 285)

can sit for two or three hours watching the gleaming planes come in and take off. Then a thought occurs to me, and I put in a telephone call to my best girl—my wife.

"Hi sugar, how'd you like to have dinner and take in a show with me tonight?"

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I suggest a dine-and-dance place we've hardly visited since we were married. She says she has dinner all planned, but I talk her around like I used to, and I get her to come down and meet me. She looks mighty cute, too, all dressed up. And then after dinner I surprise her by saying I have tickets for the symphony at the Water Gate. I don't know much about music but anybody can enjoy those glorious melodies played against a background of river and stars. I had always intended to go to one of these concerts and we like it so much we decide we will go again next week. This has been a fine day. I couldn't have had a better time in New York or Chicago.

CHALLENGE TO SKILL

The next day I decide I will do some fishing, so I take my tackle and walk down to the river. The water is nice and clean. As I go hunting around for a good place I meet another fisherman. This is a retired man who lives down there and I figure he will know all the good places, so I proposition him to act as guide. A retired man can always use an extra dollar. He shows me around, and it is like getting into a new country. The current is swifter than I am used to, and I lose quite a lot of hooks and sinkers from getting snagged on the bottom. I have a few bites but they don't take the bait the way the fish in the bay do. The old fellow advises me what to do, and before we quit I have a three-pound catfish that I will enter in the Izaak Walton contest. No reason why I can't have good fishing here when I learn how to do it.

One day of my vacation it rains. If I were at a resort, or driving, or staying in a strange city, this would be annoying, but as it is I can spend my time catching up on the home chores and repairs, which puts me in solid with the wife again.

I go sight seeing when it pleases me, take a look at the House and Senate in session, but if the afternoon is hot I can duck into an air-cooled show or go swimming if I prefer. My expenses are so light that I buy a couple of War Savings Bonds.

And I finally get my boat into the river, but first I take the family for a trip up the canal in it. As we are coming back I see the old fellow with his folding chair, straw hat and fish pole sitting on the bank of the canal.

"I see you learned how to get along without your car," he bawls. "In time maybe you'll learn to save that energy and stay in one spot."

"Heck, no," I said, "not for at least 40 years. I am seeing the world, and I find that even seeing a 10-mile radius of it takes lots of doing."

SLATTERY INSTRUCTS

(Continued from page 282)

recommends that cooperatives, when requested by a majority of their employees, enter into collective bargaining with representatives of the employees as a means of promoting good relationships

between the cooperatives and labor. Failure to do so may prejudice the stability of the cooperatives and involve the loss of harmony in labor relations so essential to the cooperative's success. We believe that cooperatives have as much to gain from following the processes of collective bargaining relationships as any private employer.

The practice of collective bargaining requires that no interference be placed in the way of self-organization of employees for the purpose of collective bargaining; that no discrimination against employees for union membership or activities be exercised, and that cooperatives bargain on wages, hours and working conditions with representatives of their employees if the employees desire it.

Collective bargaining requires that employers meet and bargain in good faith with representatives of employees, when the employees request it. It does not mean acceptance of every proposal made, but does require that proposals be considered, counter-proposals be submitted, and a diligent attempt be made to arrive at an agreement. When an agree-

ment has been reached, it should be written out and signed. Collective bargaining assumes also a procedure for the settlement of grievances or disputes that may arise during the course of an agreement.

In the interests of truly cooperative principles, your war effort and satisfactory labor relations, I ask your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
HARRY SLATTERY,
Administrator.

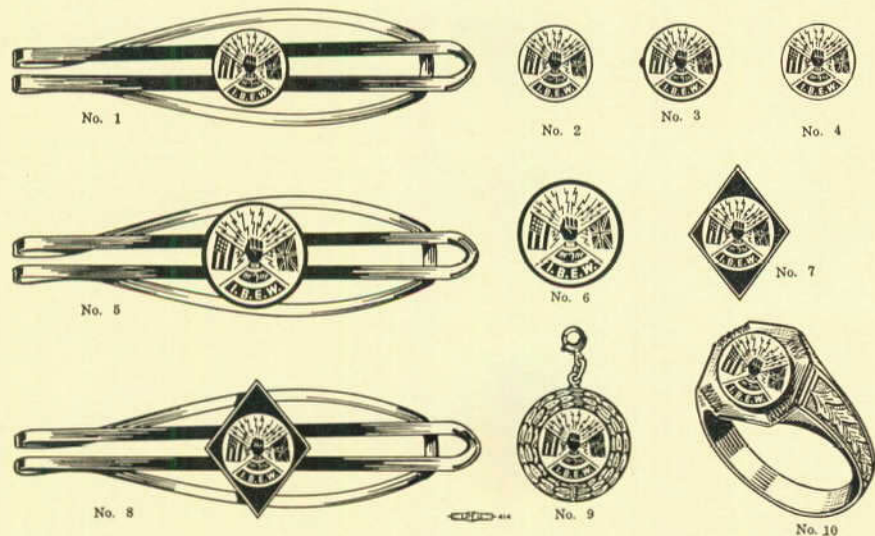
MESHING OF UNIONS WITH U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Continued from page 277)

justifiable during normal peace-times, if continued will have a retarding effect on our effort to achieve a stable and orderly labor market.

I submit for your consideration the following specific adjustments which are calculated to streamline our efforts in the rapid and effective mobilization of our manpower:

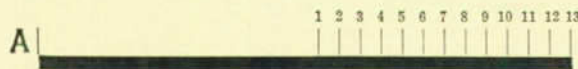
ENAMELED EMBLEMATIC JEWELRY FOR I. B. E. W. MEMBERS



(All Cuts actual size)

TO FIND FINGER SIZE FOR RING

Use narrow strip of paper or string and fit around finger. Place strip on this scale, one end at "A." The scale number reached by other end of strip indicates size. Then enter the size with order.



No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp.....	\$.80
No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button.....	.85
No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies).....	.60
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button.....	.60
No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp.....	1.75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button.....	1.00
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button.....	1.50
No. 8—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp.....	2.25
No. 9—10 kt. Gold Vest Slide Charm.....	4.00
No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring.....	9.00

Above prices all subject to 10% Federal Tax

Jewelry not sent C. O. D.

Order from

G. M. Bugniazet, Secretary

1200 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.



**“JIFFY”
SOLDER DIPPER**
SAVES PRECIOUS
SOLDER FOR WAR

Uses minimum on each joint. Solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
Send \$1.50 with this ad to
CLYDE W. LINT
100 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO
“The Original Jiffy Line”
Money Back if Not Satisfactory

An agreement on the part of local unions in a community, or local labor market area, with the local office of the United States Employment Service.

1. That the membership of those unions whose skills are required in war industries will be registered with the local Employment Office.

2. That referral to jobs will be made by and through the Employment Service.

3. That no workers will be brought in from outside of the local labor market area until such time as the supply of available qualified workers has been exhausted.

4. That local unions will agree to consider for membership, or for a work permit, qualified non-union workers. The determination of whether a non-union worker is “qualified” should be determined jointly by the Employment Service and representatives of the local union affected through the application of appropriate trade questions developed by the Employment Service.

5. That when the supply of local qualified workers, whether union or non-union, has been exhausted, the principle of clearance should be invoked by “fanning” out to adjacent areas. In such instances, first consideration should be given to membership of the appropriate union, and, second, to qualified non-union workers eligible for membership or work permits.

6. That the discriminatory qualifications for eligibility for membership or work permits based on sex, race, religion, citizenship or national origin will be eliminated for the duration of the emergency. Thus, for example, a local union, which either by custom or tradition, bars Negroes from membership would agree to permit a qualified Negro worker to be referred to a job where his skill could be utilized in connection with the war effort. Such a worker would receive the standard wage and be subject to all the working conditions the same as other workers are, and the union, at its own discretion, would issue a work permit either for the duration of the emergency or the job.

In other words, no part of the war program involving either construction or production should be permitted to lag behind while qualified workers are available, even though such workers are not eligible for membership in the union.

The same principle should apply with

respect to the use of trainees from NYA centers and vocational schools, and they also should be permitted entrance to jobs. The purpose of nation-wide training programs is to make up, in part, for the ever-increasing shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers. It must be obvious to everyone that the demands of our war program are greatly in excess of normal demands for particular skills, especially in the metal trades, and unless some “job doctoring” is undertaken through the medium of upgrading of workers and breaking down of jobs to their more simple fractions, we cannot possibly hope to achieve superiority in the race for production or even to reach parity with our Axis enemies.

I am fully aware that the suggestions above constitute adjustment and modification of old-established customs, policies and practices of the trade union movement, which, however justifiable during normal peace-time conditions, will, if continued, have a retarding effect in many areas of our production front. I am also sure that you will agree with me that labor's stake in the outcome of this war is as great or greater than that of any other economic group. Moreover, none of these adjustments or modifications of trade union policies and practices require any fundamental change which would constitute a disadvantage or hardship, or affect either the immediate or the long-range interest of organized workers. Our sole interest is to remove or suspend for the duration practices and policies that slow up or impede the effective rapid mobilization and full utilization of our local supply of labor.

HISTORY MOVES ON WINGED FEET IN WAR TIME

(Continued from page 281)

charitable and enduring. The fourth duty is that which inspires the other three.

We failed in our job after World War I. We did not know how to go about it to build an enduring world-wide peace. We did not have the nerve to follow through and prevent Germany from rearming. We did not insist that she “learn war no more.” We did not build a peace treaty on the fundamental doctrine of the people's revolution. We did not strive wholeheartedly to create a world where there could be freedom from want for all the peoples. But by our very errors we learned much, and after this war we shall be in position to utilize our knowledge in building a world which is economically, politically and, I hope, spiritually sound.

Modern science, which is a by-product and an essential part of the people's revolution, has made it technologically pos-

sible to see that all of the people of the world get enough to eat. Half in fun and half seriously, I said the other day to Mme. Litvinoff: “The object of this war is to make sure that everybody in the world has the privilege of drinking a quart of milk a day.” She replied: “Yes, even half a pint.” The peace must mean a better standard of living for the common man, not merely in the United States and England, but also in India, Russia, China and Latin America—not merely in the United Nations, but also in Germany and Italy and Japan.

HENRY A. WALLACE.

Oregon Declares

Mr. E. C. Ferguson, managing editor of the Medford Mail-Tribune, wrote the following letter to Mr. W. C. Martin of the Cottage Grove Sentinel in response to a request about conditions on the Medford Cantonment:

Medford, Oreg., April 25, 1942.

Mr. W. C. Martin,
Cottage Grove Sentinel,
Cottage Grove, Oreg.

Dear Mr. Martin:

There are many stories of injustices, inefficiency, favoritism and union racketeering in connection with the cantonment here but such investigation as we have been able to make shows most of them have little or no foundation.

It is true that those employed by the contractors must belong to the union. The civil coordinator has told me that a man may be discharged by the contractor's boss in one section and may secure employment in another. There are several divisions, each of which has its contractors' bosses. The division bosses have practically absolute say as to who shall work in their division but such power does not extend out of their own division.

We have found that men complaining of being discharged in most cases do not tell all the story. Many have been let out after a few days because they were not qualified, others have not been able to keep up the pace because of age. Undoubtedly there have been some raw deals also, but these are the fault of the bosses personally, and do not represent the attitude of the contractors. The contractors need men, it is self-evident that they are not discharging competent men or making it hard for competent men to get on the job, as a policy.

Generally speaking, good progress has been made in the construction work, most of the delay being caused by slow arrival of supplies. Although several thousand men are employed there has been no more than the usual complaining as to working conditions, etc., which generally may be heard where men are hurried from their routine life and work and placed in strange surroundings under conditions not as pleasant as they may have been used to or might expect.

Yours very truly,
E. C. FERGUSON,
Managing Editor.

Women's Auxiliary Button



A beautiful little pin in blue and white enamel on gilt, designed especially for I. B. E. W. women's auxiliary members. Complete with safety catch. **\$.50***

*Please add 10% for Federal Tax

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM APRIL 11, 1942, INC. MAY 11, 1942

Table with multiple columns of financial data, organized by receipt type (L. U., B-1, B-2, etc.) and amount. Includes sub-sections like 'I. O.', 'L. U.', and 'B-' followed by numerical values.

L. U. 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Orig.
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700, 725,
851494, 509,
516, 531, 540,
592, 595, 602,
615, 616, 646,
660, 670, 688,
708, 787, 798,
816, 852, 865,
877, 897, 905,
949, 952, 999.
- 724—
248331.
- B-735—
67340.
- 755—
512606.
- B-759—
B 455883-885.
- B-760—
229886, 717315.
- B-763—
443242.
- 765—
109940.
- 775—
571503.
- 776—
192917-919.
- 780—
59381.
- 784—
833768.
- 786—
62654, 677.
- 791—
603587, 599,
600, 629.
- 792—
859226.
- 812—
440490.
- B-818—
966746.
- B-833—
B 507550, 561.
- L. U.
B-833—(Cont.)
591, 585864.
- 835—
466847, 849,
852, 530339.
- B-837—
B 485295.
- B-844—
705486.
- 849—
112118, 121.
- 859—
607403.
- B-860—
717316, 317.
- B-868—
B 656331.
- B-876—
96942,
B 639821,
B 640318.
- 887—
925402.
- 889—
250048, 106,
747191.
- 903—
268840, 896831,
878.
- 908—
633926.
- B-909—
330031.
- 910—
653539, 666467,
947283, 322.
- 911—
173348.
- B-917—
735752, 764,
771, 556308,
311, 336.
- B-921—
B 165272.
- B-925—
B 224094.
- B-926—
343926, 936.
- 928—
681411.
- 931—
657779, 783,
784, 806.
- 933—
236776.
- B-935—
791823.
- 948—
515353.
- B-949—
B 250024,
B 296727,
382532, 757,
812, 905, 982,
383093, 386,
749.
- 953—
619922, 931,
92364.
- B-963—
517815, 816.
- B-965—
100987,
B 116673,
B 126146, 164,
B 385841.
- 966—
661775.
- 970—
955051, 078.
- B-975—
715883.
- B-982—
139135.
- B-983—
B 636901.
- B-989—
B 455821,
B 460376.
- B-1000—
B 592819.
- B-1002—
B 462807.
- B-1003—
B 333218.
- B-1010—
486379, 391,
417.
- B-1031—
905573.
- B-1054—
267104.
- B-1076—
100297,
B 103955.
- B-1088—
B 578855, 946,
B 708010, 083,
103, 194, 213.
- B-1094—
B 496640.
- B-1097—
655662.
- L. U.
B-1123—
B 506832, 840.
- B-1127—
B 353403, 414.
- B-1130—
B 707233.
- 1139—
123289.
- 1141—
48762, 897, 918,
960647, 960779,
796, 831 Misc.,
961494 Mem.
- 1144—
63400.
- 1147—
981462, 468.
- B-1159—
B 573472.
- B-1160—
B 200106.
- B-1163—
B 574185.
- B-1176—
B 520865.
- 1178—
425846.
- B-1191—
B 208077, 083,
259377,
B 367818,
613436, 439.
- 1193—
414791-793,
798, 799.
- B-1200—
B 521853, 868.
- 1205—
197289.
- 1213—
118333.
- 1217—
856629.
- 1227—
514623.
- 1232—
648224, 985687.
- B-1240—
B 526917,
B 527076.
- B-1245—
262656,
B 545411.
- 1247—
524700.
- 1249—
238950, 239016,
377497, 679453,
569.
- B-1263—
511942, 669491.
- 1264—
512218.
- 1271—
202670, 691,
699.
- B-1288—
B 471172.
- B-1289—
B 213625, 686,
687.
- B-1296—
B 568933, 972.
- B-1298—
B 376888.
- 1302—
733797.
- 1305—
688979, 989.
- PREVIOUSLY
LISTED
MISSING—
RECEIVED
- B-2—
122305-456,
461-470, 473-
480, 482-496,
498-506, 508,
510, 512, 514-
532, 534-537,
549-632, 634-
644, 649-651,
145186-195.
- 41—
162358-361,
834648-650.
- B-46—
459391-440.
- 54—
517267-274.
- B-84—
520227-230.
- 116—
647212.
- 256—
383701-740.
- 271—
121013-015.
- 348—
123193, 200.
- L. U.
382—
651425.
- 384—
656946-955.
- B-391—
B 596363-370.
- 425—
27123-130.
- 426—
775033-037.
- 442—
673513-518,
533, 543, 550-
552.
- 460—
97581, 691904.
- B-468—
B 200279, 280.
- 481—
997987-990.
- 484—
678227.
- B-495—
B 258560.
- 550—
412210, 218,
223.
- B-554—
B 261252.
- 584—
52712-719,
522164, 203,
140921, 475822,
476065.
- 607—
664384.
- 619—
748051, 053-
059, 537015-
027.
- 621—
580676, 678.
- 622—
672023-025.
- B-657—
327997.
- 664—
624631-640.
- 740—
790520.
- 791—
603587, 599,
600, 629, 645,
648, 652.
- B-901—
B 216436.
- B-907—
B 344538, 546-
548, 708407,
408.
- 908—
633926.
- B-916—
B 351066.
- 953—
619921, 922,
931, 937, 939,
717758, 762.
- B-1031—
765623-625.
- B-1042—
653878, 879,
884.
- B-1062—
B 210855.
- B-1069—
B 99266.
- B-1087—
659103, 104.
- B-1127—
B 192226, 228,
235-237, 241,
242, 248.
- 1151—
85589.
- B-1176—
B 328039, 040.
- 1178—
425840.
- B-1186—
690608.
- B-1254—
688751.
- B-1263—
511927-935.
- B-1288—
B 471151-173.
- BLANK
- 82—
812871, 872.
- 581—
418700.
- B-1060—
B 176963-965.
- 1204—
622865.
- PREVIOUSLY
LISTED VOID—
NOT VOID
- B-83—
B 420603.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!



THE FALL GUY

Now Mother's Day has come and gone and everything's serene
With one-half of every family, if you get just what I mean;
And Mother's all puffed up with pride about the good things said,
With a smile upon her happy face and a halo 'round her head.

Now Dad's supposed to have a day and celebrate like that,
But the pitcher always strikes him out when he comes up to bat.
And while he's sitting on the bench he glumly wonders why
It is, no matter what he does, he's just the old Fall Guy.

And when old Dad comes home at night, he gets the latest news
That Bobby needs a baseball bat and Pat some tennis shoes.
And Mom calls from the kitchen, where she's standing near the sink,
"Go get some tools and look around, the lights are on the blink."

So Dad lays down the paper that he'd started to peruse
And finds that all the dead lights need is just another fuse.
And so when supper's over and it's getting pretty late,
Martha comes and says, "Say, Daddy, fix my roller skate."

And other nights when Dad comes home the kids all run and say,
"Here comes our Dad, let's go and see if he got paid today."
And thoughts of other days stand out when Dad brought home the dough,
They'd get ice cream or popcorn balls or see a picture show.

Sometimes old Dad thinks of these things; sometimes he gets the blues,
For he doesn't always wear the best of hats or clothes or shoes.
He wishes that he could do more and realize his dream,
But he's just a piece of flotsam moving onward down life's stream.

A few there are who make the grade and reach that dizzy height
Of power and pomp and riches of a man in all his might,
But the most of us just plod along to meet that bye and bye.
No man is fooled because he knows he's just the old Fall Guy.

Now we're not panning Mother, for we think a lot of her,
And we try to bring her best of things, gold, frankincense and myrrh,
But we'd like the cockeyed world to know that we would like to take
And change things 'round a little bit and give old Dad a break.

MACLEAN L. WATKINS,
L. U. No. 649.

BACK IN HARNESS

F. D. R. he got mad
Because Hitler is so bad,
So here am I on a defense job
With the I. B. E. W. mob,
On a substation, Al and I,
Where the juice is running high—
33 and 13.2
Give 'em all you got,
We're on the job night and day
To keep these wires hot.

LARRY VERNIER,
L. U. No. 1.

MEMORIAL DAY, 1942

In memory of warriors brave,
The stalwart soldiers, old and new,
Of heroic fighters who gave
Their precious lives for cause so true;

Of men who have valiantly led
In all our grim battlefields on hand,
Whose blood was courageously shed
'Pon the soil of many a land!

The slaughtered victims of the war
Their slayers' punishment await;
The massacred multitudes implore
Us to avenge their tragic fate:

To exterminate and stamp out
Avowed foes of civilization,
The brutal culprits who brought about
World-wide misery and ruination!

With gun and sword we solemnly swear
To strike our foes again and again;
To destroy fierce beasts in their lair,
That our martyrs shan't have died in vain.

A Bit O' Luck,

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.

SUGGESTION BOX

POWDER MILL

You ground the roof, you ground the sills,
You ground the motors, vents and grills;
Why don't some bright, inventive hound
Build the darn things underground?

WANTED: A RUBBER HICKEY

Most insulators are synthetic type—
But still, alas, we lack synthetic pipe!

MASS PRODUCTION

Switchboards now are shipped complete
With each lug marked and rated,
So powerhouses, to compete,
Should be pre-fabricated!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

NO EFFETE PLEASURES

One of the young linemen was telling what a good game of badminton he played.
"Shucks," said I, "back in the old days when linemen were men we used to play tiddly winks with a wagon wheel by putting it on a stump and hitting it on the edge with a 40-pound hammer. The man who put the wheel in the railway tank was the winner."

GEORGE MORRISON,
L. U. No. 213.

We're glad to hear from Masterson again and hope that his pals will note his new address and communicate with him. Hope you're in shape to hike the poles again, John!

LIGHT OF FREEDOM

Let the light of freedom shine here
From the hand of liberty we hold dear!
With our noble President, Franklin D.,
Let's fight and win our democracy;
A heritage of ours that the Axis can't destroy
In a nation united where we employ
All the assets we need—money, ships and men—
We freely give them again and again.

JOHN F. MASTERTON,
L. U. No. B-39.
2102 Walton Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

CAMP JOB

Hickory dickery dock,
The wireman punched the clock,
Then off he struck
Through rain and muck—
Hickory slickery sloop!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

CHANGEOVER

Jimmie was a lineman;
He was good at shooting craps;
Now he's in the army,
And he's busy shooting Japs.

LINEMAN LENNIE,
L. U. No. B-702.

"ALL IN" AND ALL OUT

Though we may be "all in"
After toiling through the day,
Let's bear it with a grin,
'Tis the courageous way.

We know what it's all about:
Those urgent chores must be done,
So let's all go "all out"—
And our war shall be won!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.

“IT IS all very well for Congressmen or newspaper writers to say: let us pass laws forbidding strikes, laws freezing industrial relations, laws freezing wages. They do not have to administer those laws. The President would have to administer them. And if he can outlaw strikes, if he can preserve order in industrial relations, if he can stabilize the wage structure, if he can do all these things with the active assistance of labor leaders and labor unions, the ultimate effect will be infinitely surer and more satisfactory. Let us never forget that you can lead a horse to water but that you cannot make him drink. You can lead a workingman to his tools but you cannot make him work with his whole heart.”

—WALTER LIPPMANN.