

THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



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NO. 9

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

That little poem about Mary and her lamb has proved very popular. Brother Alwin sends us another sequel.

YES WE HAVE NO LAMB CHOPS

With Mary and her little lamb
Embraced by G. I. Joe,
You'd think the scene
Would be serene
But Brother! You should know
The O.P.A. would not permit
A chance like that to slide,
They filled the shops
With mutton chops
And Mary got the hide.

J. J. ALWIN,
L. U. No. 125.

* * *

PRAYER OF THE UNION MAN

Dear Lord, he said, please leave me here
Where the frosty dawns are sharp,
I have no ear for music
Nor the playing of the harp.
I know I lived and labored
A three score years and ten
But I had only started
An angel came and then
He said I had to go away
Somewhere out there in space
I've heard about a crown and harp
I'm scared about the place.

If you'd be kind to me, Dear Lord
Just let me string a line
All up and down your universe
Like stars I'll make light shine.
But I can't play, I worked down here
To put it plain to you
If heaven's for the union man
Please give me work to do.

D. A. HOOVER,
L. U. No. 1306.

* * *

THE UNION LABEL

A symbol of the greatest skill,
Of sweat and toil for worthy a cause;
It stands for labor's determined will
To stride ahead, with nary a pause.

An emblem of combined resources,
A path of progress for labor to blaze;
A token of united forces,
With valiant leaders, worthy of praise.

Its goal is noble, gallant its aim;
To heed the call of toiler's plight;
And unity's gospel widely proclaim,
For workers' rights, untiringly fight.

Display it widely, with justified pride,
Apply it aptly, to expand and build;
Employ it as a banner, the misled to guide,
And as shielding sword of industry's field!

With armor of harmony keep it armed,
And labor's fortress shall stay unharmed!

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

THE ANSWER

For ages man has sought the truth,
The truth that he may never find,
For "foolish" wise men reason not
With the heart, but with the mind.

The answer is a simple code,
But selfish, narrow-minded men
Will never listen to such words
As "Love thy fellow men."

They must make breaks in one great whole.
They must divide, and sub-divide,
Until, through folly, good men hate
And proudly flaunt false pride.

The code that God has given all—
The Christian, Brahmist, Jew, Moslem—
Are simple phrases in each tongue,
Just "Love thy fellow men."

Each looks and sees the God he knows
With his own eyes, with his own heart.
What God has made in harmony,
Let not men tear apart!

LUCILLE PAPHENHUSEN,
Daughter of John Paphenhusen, L. U. No. 3.

* * *

TRANSPOSITION

A lineman straddled a cross-arm high,
His "grunt" was loafing around.
A blond came by with a roguish eye,
And the lineman hit the ground.

H. B. FELTWELL,
L. U. No. 697.

* * *

A Brother, at present working in Honolulu, takes time out to pay tribute to our fallen Brothers.

IN MEMORIAM

Let us pause just a bit in the midst of our joys
And cease for a minute our song,
And give just a thought to those of the boys
Who are sleeping the sleep that is long.
Those of the boys of the I. B. E. W.,
Our pals and good fellows, all.
It might have been you and it might have been
me,
Instead of those boys who answered the call.

Just a few months ago, we called them by name
And visited them out at camp.
They played the same part that all played in the
game,
Whether fighting or out on a tramp.
There's sorrow tonight in each mother's heart,
For the son who can't come at her call,
But she, too, has the knowledge that each did
his part,
Those I. B. E. W. boys who answered the call.

And we of their friends also drop a tear,
As we think of each faraway cross.
We would that they were all present here,
But instead we can but mourn their loss.
So, just for a minute, let's send up a thought
Of those fate decreed had to fall.
They all kept the faith and heroically fought—
Our I. B. E. W. boys who answered the call.

E. J. JACKSON,
L. U. No. 3.

Brother G. H. Eastman of L. U. No. 601 liked the following poem so much that he obtained the permission of the author and of THE ILLINI WORKER, magazine published at the University of Illinois, to reprint it in our Journal.

THE DIGNITY OF TOIL

I stood upon a crowded street, one bright and
cloudless day,
And gazed with critic eye upon the throng that
passed my way;
I saw each type of human kind, great men of
high estate,
Men of the strong Olympian type, that showed
them to be great,
I saw men with the feeble step that age had
made them know,
And men whom toil had never claimed with
hands as white as snow.
I saw men with steady step and men who stag-
gered by,
Men with sad expression, and men with piercing
eye;
Light-hearted men, serious-minded men and men
with whiskers gray;
Young men and decrepit men marched by that
cloudless day.

Among this throng of human kind a working
man passed by,
Upon his arm a dinner pail—a luster in his
eye,
His calloused hands swung idly—he seemed
without a care,
And as he walked, with weary step, he whistled
a merry air.
I could not help but envy him his pleasant lot
in life,
The man whose heart was light and gay in
battlement with strife,
Who felt just true contentment in the fate of
life's routine.
I knew what life must mean to him by such
a mood serene,
And as I walked away I thought (my eyes a
little dim),
Of all the men I've seen today, I'd rather be
like him.

—E. W. EUBANKS

RAIGHT GOOD WHISKEY, CUNNEL SUH!

"You're from Kentucky," a fellow said to me
the other day, "so you ought to be an authority
on pretty women, fast horses and good whiskey."
I agreed to the fact that I was from Kentucky.
"Tell me," he went on, "how do Kentuckians
judge good whiskey?"

I replied, "The only test I know is the one used
by some boys who run a still up in the hills.
They put a little whiskey in a cup and pass a
20,000 volt current through it. If the current
goes through, the whiskey is rejected. If it bub-
bles fiercely and leaves a deposit of basic slag,
alum, arsenic and iron filings, it passes as fair.
But if the whiskey chases the current back to the
generator, it's considered pretty good stuff!"

FRANK J. HUTTER,
L. U. No. 193.

* * *

It's time to give another one of our little "pep" talks about sending in your cartoons, poems and jokes. We haven't received many during the summer months. Don't hide your light under a bushel Brothers—send in your contributions!

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

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G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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

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Magazine

CHAT

Grist from our mailbag:

"Several times I have thought about writing in to have the ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS JOURNAL sent to me. In the past few years I have been reading my brother's copy. I am a member of the same local as my brother, just recently I found out, I would have to write and request the JOURNAL be sent to me. My correct name is, Alvin J. Ingram. My card is No. 893031, L. U. No. B-357, Las Vegas, Nevada. My mailing address is Box 692, Henderson, Nevada.

"I have always enjoyed every copy of the JOURNAL I have ever gotten hold of to read. I will anxiously be waiting the next copy out, next month I believe, No. 8."

"William Lewis Trullinger passed away from us June 5th. As husband and wife, we were in complete accord as regards labor now and desire to keep on reading for correct information—please begin with August issue and oblige."

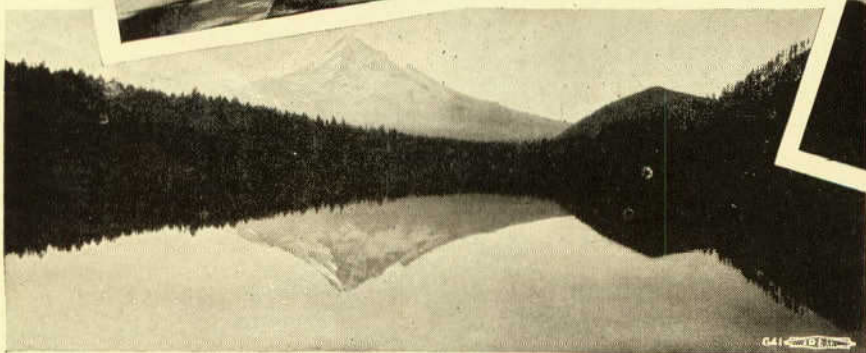
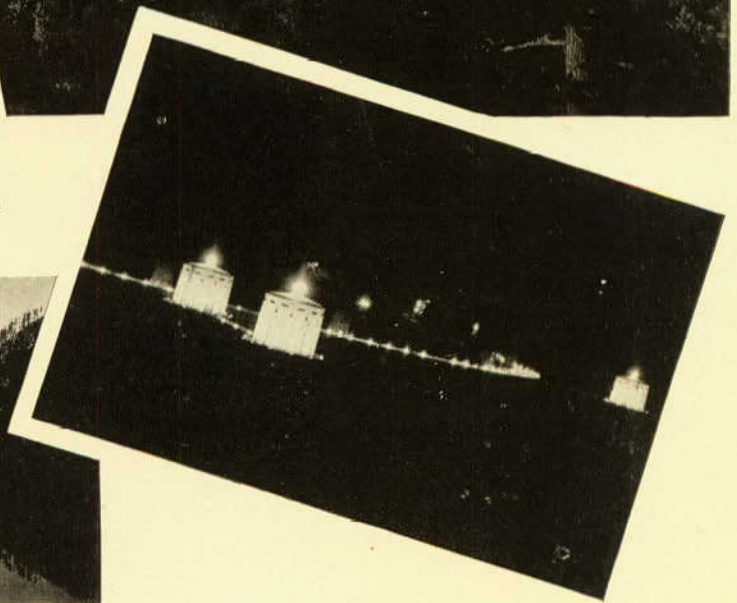
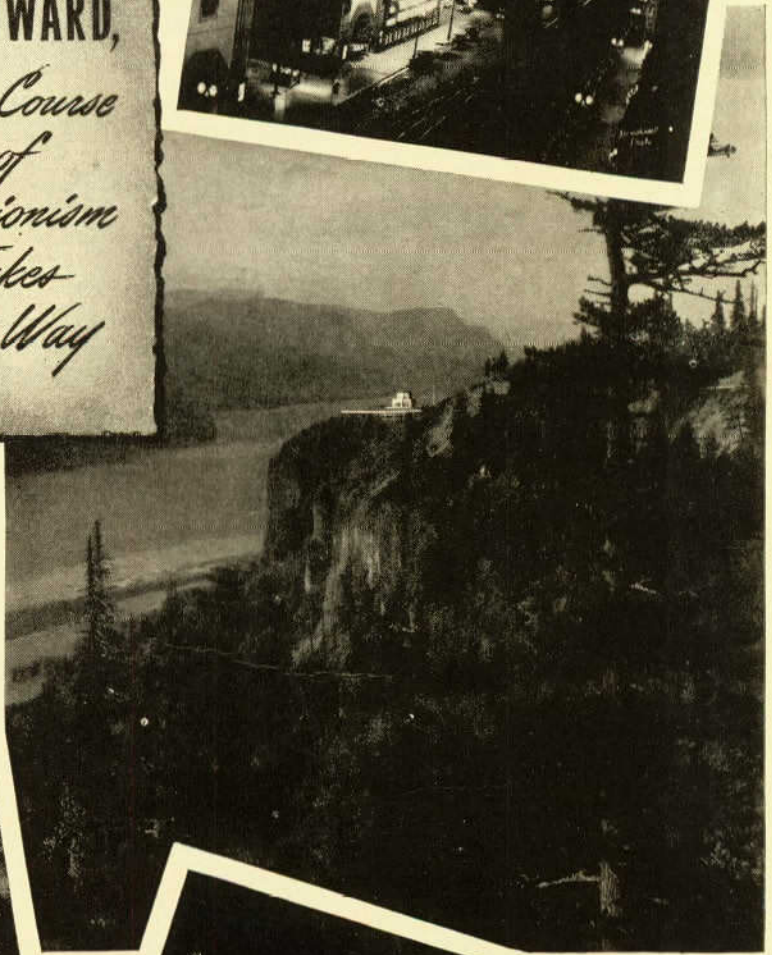
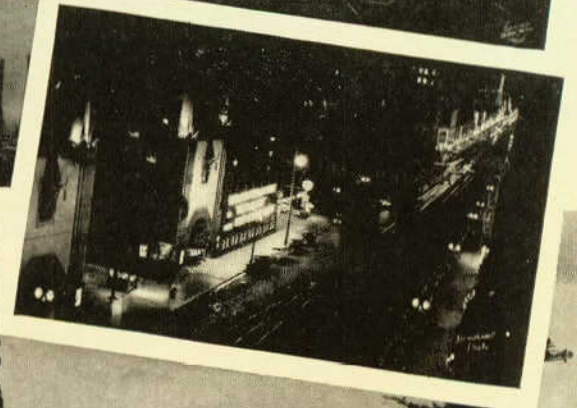
"Please note my new address, and kindly send JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS to me here. I am a new member in the I.B. E.W. here in California, having been in about a year since coming to San Diego. I thank you for the JOURNAL, and I find it very interesting. Wishing you all the best of luck, Ralph F. Penn."

The scenes depicted in our frontispiece are as follows:

(Top to bottom left)
Skyline of Seattle
Midway Point, Monterey
Three Sisters, Banff
Sunset Highway, Washington, from Lost Lake
Nevada Falls, Yosemite
Mt. Hood, Oregon
(Top to bottom right)
Broadway at night, Portland
Hollywood Boulevard at night
Columbia Gorge
Boulder Dam at night



WESTWARD,
*The Course
of
Unionism
Takes
Its Way*





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Prelude: Local Attack

On Job Insurance

CAPITALISM is believed to be a progressive form of individualism which can do more for members of society than any other form of organization. The honest spokesmen for capitalism do not believe that this form of organization is perfect, and they are willing to admit it has faults.

For example, capitalism has never been able to iron out the business cycle—the periodic rises and falls of business so that untold hardships are visited on millions. Neither has capitalism been able to devise an orderly way of taking care of those who are disadvantaged by the system—the jobless, the sick, and the disabled and the old.

Social Security Should Be Welcome

Social security, coming late to the United States, is supposed to do the latter. One would conclude that the honest spokesman for capitalism would welcome social security and try to produce the best system of social security possible, in order to make the system of amelioration the best of its kind.

The social security program of the United States was a nonpartisan measure enacted about 11 years ago, and has had no complete fulfillment as yet in this country. Business men are constantly hampering this system by unjust criticism, by constantly trying to reduce payments on premiums, and other measures. Whereas, it would appear if they honestly believed in capitalism, they would try to forward social security which is the only orderly way of reducing the hazards of capitalism.

Recently, there has appeared in the *Baltimore Sun*, a powerful Eastern newspaper, a series of 18 articles by Howard M. Norton, a staff member of the *Sun*, leveling a violent attack upon jobless insurance. The charges made by Mr. Norton in his series of articles were answered by labor leaders in Baltimore and the State of Maryland, but it is believed by many of them that Mr. Norton's carefully prepared assaults are merely a prelude to a national attack upon jobless

insurance. Indeed, the *Baltimore Sun* sought to widen its campaign by appealing to the Conference of Governors to make a similar investigation in all states. It should be remembered that employment security is a state system set up under 48 state laws. Though these 48 systems differ, they have a base that is similar.

Some of the criticisms of jobless insurance administered in Maryland by Mr. Norton are:

1. Thousands of workers are getting jobless payments in the face of an abundance of jobs.

2. Charges that the \$20.00 per week maximum benefit paid to out-of-work men and women encourage low-wage workers to remain idle rather than take jobs.

3. Destroys a worker's initiative to look for his own job. He depends upon the United States Employment Service.

4. In addition to these charges, Mr. Norton levelled an attack upon the administration of jobless insurance in Maryland. He charged that the claim examiners were not well qualified. He charged that many worker applicants for benefits were using false statements. He charged that no investigators are employed to check and double-check suspected cases of fraud. On the other hand, Ewan C. Clague, director of Federal employment security, gave a statement to the *Baltimore Sun* declaring that he considered the Maryland system as well administered as any in the country.

The onus of the attack by the *Sun* rests, it appears, upon the desire of business men to get lower taxes, or as some fear, even to abolish the system of job insurance.

Let us look at some of the charges of Mr. Norton—from the labor point of view.

A union painter is out of a job. He goes to the United States Employment Service and discovers there are no jobs for painters, but there is a doorman's job at a downtown hotel vacant. The doorman's job pays one-half of what the union painter makes. The union painter refuses to take the doorman's job and goes on social security, collecting benefits of \$20.00 per week. This seems a horrible crime to the *Baltimore Sun*. In short, the *Sun* wishes to use jobless insurance as a club to liquidate highly skilled workers and remand them to unskilled jobs.

Labor's Viewpoint

Second, Mr. Norton believes that many workers are malingering when they refuse to take low-paid jobs and prefer to remain on social security. No doubt there are some cases of this kind, but Mr. Norton refuses to take the social point of view that a worker has a right to benefits under the system, that he has a right to choose whether he shall take a job undesirable to him. That many workers do not follow the course that Mr. Norton says they do, is indicated by the fact that 60 million workers are at work in the United States, the largest working force ever recorded in the history of our country. The national work force could not be this number, if jobless insurance were acting the way Mr. Norton says it does. Mr. Norton again wishes to use the jobless insurance system as a pressure system against "choice" on the part of the workers.

Third, this is an old charge; that workers are lazy and do not want to look for work. A system of job exchanges is a part of every industrial system in the world. This, too, came late in the United States. The facilities of the individual worker to look for jobs are practically nil. They either have to go to private exchanges or public ones to secure jobs. Private exchanges exact tremendous fees from workers to get them jobs.

Asks Lower Payments

All through Mr. Norton's articles he is wailing about the high cost of jobless insurance. At the same time he deplores the fact that the state system is not utilizing the money paid in by employers to operate the system. This is the excuse he gives for asking for lower payments. He says:

Social security and "full employment" are looked upon, in all Allied Nations and also in most neutral countries, as the keys to economic well-being in the postwar era. "Improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security" are the economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter. All these terms are somewhat vague in meaning, but they express the hopes of hundreds of millions of people and are central in all post-war planning.

—Edwin E. Witte
University of Wisconsin

"If the Government is not going to spend more, they add, the tax should be reduced. For in 1945 it yielded, in this state, nearly six times what was spent.

"(There is a Federal tax of three-tenths of one per cent of the pay roll, up to \$3,000 per employee, on all employers of four persons or more, for the specific purpose of administering unemployment compensation. The benefit money comes out of a 2.7 per cent pay-roll tax—which in Maryland is lowered under a merit system.)

"Many employers also feel that experience has shown the levy on them for benefits is much too high."

According to Mr. Norton, Maryland has paid out \$33,000,000 since V-J day to the jobless. He says nothing of the fact that this was why the reserve funds were built up in the state—to meet the very emergency that came in the reconversion program.

Labor Retaliates

When the *Baltimore Sun* let loose this blast against jobless insurance, labor was not idle. The *Federationist*, official organ of the federation (Baltimore), said:

"It is not just coincidence that the Sun-papers just after the elections opened an all-out war on the working people through a series of articles on the Maryland Unemployment Compensation Board—nor will it be a coincidence that a local daily will soon begin a series of editorials dealing with the question of whether or not unions are becoming too strong."

The *Labor Herald*, a powerful privately owned labor paper in good standing, states: "The malicious propaganda appearing

on the front page of the *Baltimore Sun* will be answered in the *Labor Herald* next week.

"Experienced writers will prove that the articles in the *Sun* regarding the unemployment board contain many statements which have no basis in fact; are so written as to mislead readers of the facts.

"Some 13 articles are being written by Mr. Norton to be published daily. The aim is to

In the development of our social security program in the United States, relief does have an important role to play. But the mechanism of social insurance seems to fit more closely the habits, attitudes and character of a productive, self-reliant people. The answer is of course, a balanced program of social insurances covering old age, survivorship, temporary and permanent disability, unemployment and medical services supplemented by relief or public assistance to fill in the gaps or to lengthen the period of protection in certain cases. When the features of such a balanced program are fully understood by the American people, I have little doubt as to the result. With such a program we could face a depression of major dimensions with less fear of drastic consequences.

—J. Douglas Brown
Princeton University

weaken faith in the operation of the Unemployment Service.

"Later these will be followed by another set of articles, the purpose of which will be to agitate for a decrease in the benefits paid unemployed and the lowering of wages in every way possible.

The Fight Is On

"The Association of Commerce has sent out a letter to its membership apprising it of a plan to soak the poor and to bring about a downward revision of wages of working men and women.

"The big fight is on. The start of this program was planned for an earlier date but was postponed because of the primary elections.

"Great gobs of propaganda for lower wages and malicious attacks on unemployment insurance will be under way. It will be

in full cry when the elections of 1948 are to be held.

"Union officials will be smeared. Federal activities will be decried. High wages will be blasted.

"All this propaganda is now stemming from the *Baltimore Sun*, the newspaper which increased its price from 2 to 5 cents per copy during the war era.

"These gentry will hypocritically inveigh against inflation. They will agitate for deflation. Remember, look for the *Labor Herald* next week."

Mr. Norton ended his series of articles by trying to show that what was true of Maryland administration of employment security was typical of all other state systems. Mr. Norton was laying on the whip.

Many persons believe that the *Baltimore Sun* is merely the spearhead of an attack upon the whole system of job insurance. It is part of the general campaign, they believe, that the general staff of the National Association of Manufacturers and other employer organizations to move against every kind of benefit that workers have built up over the last 15 years.

Whether it will succeed or not is not clear but they can expect to receive growing resistance from the labor movement.

No better mechanism than unemployment insurance exists for enabling the workers affected to weather the readjustment, and thus for helping to speed reconversion for the Nation. In that process it is essential to keep in touch with workers who lose their wartime jobs, to know where other work is developing, to direct the right workers to those jobs, and to keep up family purchasing power and individual and public morale by paying benefits during gaps between jobs. This is the function for which unemployment insurance is designed. If it is to fulfill that function effectively, the system must be broadly available to persons who depend on employment for their living and must provide benefits which, in amount and duration, replace a reasonable part of the wages which workers lose because of involuntary unemployment.

—Ninth Annual Report
Social Security Board

Myth Exploded: Workers

Have **LITTLE SAVINGS**

THE Federal Reserve Board has destroyed a current myth. By a definitive study, now published, the board shows that 50 per cent of the population—the group into which workers fall—own only approximately 3 per cent of these savings. Ten per cent of the population own 60 per cent.

The board's report is entitled "National Survey of Liquid Asset Holdings, Spending, and Saving." The Bureau of Agricultural Economics contributed largely to the study.

The board says:

"The personal holdings in U. S. savings bonds and bank deposits—representing the bulk of the wartime savings of individuals—are concentrated in a relatively small segment of the population. Ten per cent of the spending units in the United States—the 10 per cent that individually own the largest amounts—own 60 per cent of these liquid assets. A quarter of the spending units own no bonds or bank deposits at all, and another quarter own only 3 per cent of the aggregate personal holdings in these forms.

Because of this concentration, the effect on the postwar economy of the personal liquid assets accumulated during the war will depend in the main on how a relatively small part of the population decide to use their holdings.

Although in 1945 the concentration of income was somewhat less pronounced than before the war, about 30 per cent of the spending units of the nation saved nothing out of 1945 income. Most of the money saved in 1945 was saved by a small proportion of the people.

Savings Picture for 1946

People's expressed intentions for 1946 indicate that several billions of liquid assets will be used for consumption and investment during this year. But just as before the end of the war, most people consider their liquid assets as earmarked for long-range purposes and not available for current expenditures; therefore, they intend to finance most of their planned expenditures, including those for durable goods and houses, out of current income or by borrowing.

According to people's present expectations, they will save considerably less in 1946 than they did in 1945, even if incomes are good. Those who accounted for most of the 1945 savings expect to save much less this year. Some of them plan to spend income for large items not previously available, and some feel that higher prices will compel them to spend more for living expenses. . . .

During the war the American people saved a larger portion of their income than ever before and accumulated unprecedented amounts of liquid assets, primarily in United States Savings Bonds and bank deposits. To what extent and for what purposes will these assets be used in the near

Vast wartime savings held by top 10 per cent of the population. No buttress against depression

future? At what rates will people be saving in the next few years? Information shedding light on these questions is greatly needed, since the decisions of consumers regarding saving and spending will greatly influence the course of the postwar economy.

Estimates of Savings

Estimates are available concerning the savings of the population as a whole—such as the aggregate personal holdings of savings bonds and bank deposits, and the annual rate of saving. Although such figures, based on the records of the United States Treasury and private banks, are of great value in themselves, the analysis of economic behavior and its determinants requires further information that cannot be obtained except from individual respondents. The major subjects that need clarification may be listed as follows:

1. The distribution of liquid asset holdings and of annual savings—that is, the proportion of households that have such holdings and that have saved during the last year; the amounts these households individually own and save; and the incomes and other socio-economic characteristics of holders and savers of different amounts.

2. People's motives and purposes in saving, their attitudes toward their assets, their plans for using liquid assets, and their expectations regarding future spending and saving.

3. Motives, attitudes, plans, and expectations of those who hold the bulk of the liquid assets or who saved the largest amounts during the last year, and other pertinent relations between financial and psychological data.

Cross-Section Study

A pilot study conducted a year ago by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in two localities demonstrated that surveys based on a scientifically selected small sample and making use of detailed personal interviewing methods could supply dependable information concerning questions of this type (see Federal Reserve Bulletin, September 1945). The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System therefore requested the bureau to conduct a nationwide sample survey on the distribution of liquid-asset holdings, the use of liquid assets, and the factors affecting the rate of saving.

The sample for this survey was based on a representative cross-section of all the households in the nation. Within each household selected, the head of each "spending unit" was interviewed separately, a spend-



ing unit being defined as all persons in a household who depend on a common or pooled income for their major expenses. More than 3,000 such interviews were taken, in January, February, and March 1946, most of them before the end of February.

It is planned to issue the findings of the survey in several reports. This first report contains summary tables that present the answers to the questions most commonly asked about personal savings: How are the liquid assets and the annual savings distributed? Will a large part of the liquid assets be used in the near future? What will be the trend of savings? . . .

Clues to Consumer Demands

These current plans furnish valuable clues concerning the extent of consumer demand during the year. But in attempting to predict the number of buyers of durable goods, the number of cars or houses that will be bought, and the amounts of money that will be spent for these purposes, it is of course necessary to consider the factors which may prevent people from carrying out their plans or which may cause them to change their plans. The number of cars manufactured and the number of houses built (or for sale) may be too small to supply all those who wish to buy. People's incomes may be larger or smaller than they now expect them to be, and their plans may change accordingly. The prices of the items may be different from those prospective buyers expect; if they turn out to be higher, some people may be deterred from carrying out their plans to buy.

People were asked in the survey how much they expect to spend for the large purchases they are planning. Those who plan to buy houses and cars and other consumer durable goods expect to spend on the average:

\$1,100 for cars

\$ 320 for consumer durable goods other than cars

\$5,020 for houses (old and new)

By applying these average amounts to the estimated number of prospective buyers, it may be estimated that in 1946 people plan to spend:

4 to 6 billion dollars for cars

3.2 to 4.4 billion dollars for consumer durables other than cars

13 to 17.5 billion dollars for houses (not including farm houses)



MARK STARR

WHENEVER modern society gets into great difficulties, the cry for changes in the educational system soon makes itself heard.

Education has a two-fold function in any society. One is to give the rising generation the various kinds of general and technical knowledge that are essential for carrying on the operations which provide society with its daily bread and whatever luxuries it may be in a position to enjoy. The second function of the educational system is to educate the rising generation into an understanding of, and active participation in, the principles on which the existing social order is based.

In his new book, "Labor Looks at Education," Mark Starr, Educational Director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, analyzes some of the problems facing education and offers some worthwhile suggestions to make our schools a more effective champion of democracy.

Change Is Necessary

Changes are progressively coming in our education system that will be of importance to labor and the nation. As Mr. Starr says: "A new philosophy of education is striving to be born—a planned community to replace the jerry-built dwellings produced by the haphazard efforts of the past."

The differences between progressive education and old-fashioned rote learning; the problem of how far the school should be child-centered; the low status and pay of teachers; the rivalry between vocational and liberal courses; the need for Federal aid as the only way of giving equal opportunity in education; and the nature of the opposition, which has again defeated the current Federal aid bills—these are important problems demanding further thought for solution. Beneath them is the basic problem of how education can prepare men and women for civic rights and duties in their own community and then in the world community. Labor can help to make education a cure for many of these social ills.

"Labor's consistent support of education gives it the right to speak in constructive criticism."

EDUCATION *For Community* *Not Special Interests*

Mark Starr delivers Inglis lecture at Harvard University

All too frequently it has been proved that the income of parents and not the intelligence or scholastic record of the student has been the determining factor in the admission of a student to a school. The adequate provision of scholarships relative to family income and student potentiality appears as the indispensable antidote.

Fair Wage For Teachers

"Allied to the need for Federal aid is the need for adequate wages for teachers. The most emphatic proof of the lowly status of the educator is the miserable wage paid to the majority of our teachers. Only the born teacher with ideals about his profession stayed teaching during wartime when high-school pupils earned in many instances twice as much as their teachers. Underpaid and intimidated teachers cannot make education a 'great instrument of American democracy,' which will 'shape the future and secure the foundations of our free society.' They cannot kindle the flame of knowledge because their own ill-nurtured candle dimly splutters near extinction."

At its best, workers' education serves simultaneously as a discipline, a directive, and a dynamic to labor organizations. It emphasizes the study of group problems to the end of group action for their solution. It ranges from training in immediate skills for trade union administration to a formulation of ultimate aims arising from a study of the social sciences, the history, and the philosophy of American labor. The methods used include all the techniques known to education—lectures, discussions, radio, victrola records, movies, and dramatic skits. Closely connected with study classes are recreational and cultural activities and more recently, health and safety education with facilities for medical care.

Prevalent throughout the book is the necessity for having true representation on any community undertaking. The composition of the school boards particularly deserves more attention because the quality of higher education often depends upon who does the hiring.

Labor Is A Powerful Ally

In the early days, when public education was in its promotional stage, Horace Mann and other pioneers received more help from the labor groups than from any other. No group of educators should overlook this powerful ally.

While organized labor has done well by the schools, the record of the service of the schools to labor is not such a bright one. Much remains to be done to give labor the recognition that it deserves in the social studies.

How can the schools create the necessary social competency and give to the citizen of

the future a sense of responsibility in our complex modern age? How can the forces of organized labor assist in this process? Mr. Starr gives some specific suggestions on what schools and textbooks should say about trade unionism. Briefly they are:

(1) A clear explanation of the closed shop and the union shop to point out that they are no more dictatorial or unfair than our system of public taxation under which the individual cannot escape his contribution to the public revenues from which he benefits, although in some instances he may not agree with the particular form of expenditure.

(2) Recognition of the actual functions of trade unions in improving wages, hours, working conditions, the provision of sick and death benefits, unemployment compensation, old-age pensions, counseling, recreation, and education. Proper recognition of the apprenticeship system set up by the unions, their enforcement of standards of quality in workmanship, and their cooperation with enlightened employers to help stabilize the industry and to settle all disputed questions by effective mediation procedures.

(3) Attention to the service given by labor in promoting and maintaining public education right from the time of its inception in the United States.

(4) A careful examination of the fallacy of the vicious circle in which wage increases are alleged to be the cause of price increases.

(5) Schools and textbooks should treat with emphasis the whole position of labor in society and the importance of its role to help overcome the previous overemphasis upon bookish subjects and academic requirements.

(6) Work in consumer education and consumer cooperatives would be helpful to the trade unions. The school should be at pains to explain the need for, and the nature of, government checks on the qualities claimed for given commodities and also to explain the work of the Better Business Bureau.

(7) Teachers should currently help their students to see the real factors behind the industrial unrest and strikes of 1946, namely, the strain of over-work, and the accumulated grievances unexpressed, for patriotic reasons, in wartime; the disappointment of the unions because Congress failed to act in fixing a higher minimum wage and securing full employment; and the indignation against the greatly increased cost of living and huge wartime profits. The wartime record of the unions in practically eliminating strikes should be recalled to the student's memory, particularly when in these postwar years so much attention is given to the attempt on the part of the workers to make good for the time when their wages were frozen, and their desire to use their industrial bargaining position to help create the purchasing power without which industry cannot expand.

(Continued on page 350)

American Federation of Labor meets in 65th convention session in Chicago (Morrison Hotel) October 7.

It is interesting to study the life and background of leaders of causes, to seek out the course of their zeal and perhaps to glean something of inspiration from the stories of these leaders of men. All of us as members of the American Federation of Labor are interested in its origin and background because it is the organization to which we belong—our organization. The life of Samuel Gompers was the life of the American Federation of Labor and in large part the life of the American Federation of labor was the life of Samuel Gompers. In general no one man is responsible for a movement or an organization—a successful organization is the joint work of many. However, there is usually a “guiding light”—one willing to work harder than his fellows, one who has stronger faith in the cause than anyone else, one who will sacrifice self for the principles of the movement. Such a man was Samuel Gompers. His cause was the American labor movement, his organization was the American Federation of Labor.

Humble Origin

Samuel Gompers was born in the poverty-stricken slum section of London in the year 1850 of Dutch-Jewish parents. His father, Solomon Gompers, was a cigarmaker who eked out a meagre living for his wife and family of five boys, Samuel, Henry, Alexander, Lewis and Jack. They had little, but Sara Rood Gompers, their mother, was resourceful and thrifty, and their home which consisted of one large room and one small back room, was not unpleasant. She was a wonderful cook and provided nourishing meals from her Dutch oven, set up in the big fireplace in the sitting-bed-dining-kitchen room.

Samuel Gompers first became conscious of the working man and his plight, as a child. His birthplace in East side London was known as Spitalfields. It was here that the poor silk workers of London were concentrated. With the advent of machinery and the coming of calico goods, hundreds of these workers were thrown out of work. Mr. Gompers tells us in his autobiography that the cry of these men, “God, I’ve no work to do. Lord strike me dead—my wife, my kids want bread and I’ve no work to do,” burned into his mind and soul and he never forgot it. It was then that the seeds of desire to do something for the working people of the world were sown, the seeds which grew to such glorious harvest in later years.

His Education

At the age of six Samuel was sent to the Jewish Free School in Bell Lane where he was an excellent student and rapidly learned all that was offered there. At the age of 10 because of the financial situation at home, the young Sam had to leave school and go to work. However this did not stop his education for he attended the Night Free School where he worked hard to acquire an education. Samuel’s first job was learning the trade of shoemaker and he earned the magnificent sum of six cents a week as wages. A short while later the boy was offered a choice of sticking to shoemaking or becoming an apprentice in cigarmaking. Sam chose cigarmaking and he told his father that the reason for his choice was because the cigar-

Samuel Gompers Still Gloriously Remembered

As A. F. of L. meets in 65th Convention, founder's life remains inspiration and guide

makers had a society among their workers while the shoemakers had none. Thus even then, the child Gompers, realized the need for organization among workers.

Hard as the Gompers’ tried, they never seemed to be able to keep the wolf from their door. However, they had heard of wonderful opportunities in the land across the sea and in 1863 they gathered all the resources they could muster and set sail for America. It was a lucky day for America that summer of ’63 when Samuel Gompers, who was later to become the most influential man in the American labor movement, arrived on her shores.

They found a home with four rooms (an improvement on the London house) and Father Gompers began making cigars in his own home with Sam to help him.

Gompers Joins The Union

In 1864 young Sam joined the Cigarmakers’ Local Union No. 15, thus making his first association with the labor movement that was to prevail throughout his whole life. After working with his father for a time, Sam decided to seek work in cigarmaking elsewhere. He obtained his first job as a journeyman at the age of 16. Even at that age Gompers’ interest in workingmen and his willingness to fight for their rights was recognized and when unrest cropped up in the shop, Sam was asked to represent the men and present their grievances to the employers. Though only a boy, the employer found that Gompers could not be intimidated and the case was won for the workers.

When Gompers was just 17 he married pretty 16-year old Sophia Julian, a girl who worked in the same factory with him. The union was a happy one and eight children were born of their union. She was a patient, thrifty and understanding person and only these qualities in his wife made it possible for Gompers to take an active part in the labor movement in the early years of their marriage.

The world of labor in which the young member of the Cigarmakers’ union discovered himself was indeed one of confusion and indecision. However, the foundation of a strong national organization was certainly a possibility and one which Gompers recognized, for there were many well-organized trade unions, many of whose members saw the need for, and desired a banding together. The National Labor Union saw the light of day but soon died of the ailment which killed off so many labor organizations—politics. By 1870 it was just about done for. The panic of 1873 brought a terrible disintegration to union membership. These days were terrible ones for the workers with strikes and wage cuts and injustice for them.

Pondering the Workers’ Problems

Young Samuel Gompers sat at his workbench in the cigar factory and while his active fingers rapidly turned out his well-made product, his equally active mind was turning over the problems of the workers and what could best be done to help them. He attended union meetings regularly and also classes at Cooper Union.

In 1877 when the great Cigarmakers’ strike occurred, Gompers worked untiringly—long hours of the day and night to raise funds to help keep the strikers from starving. He cheered his men, inspired the strikers and persevered throughout this great

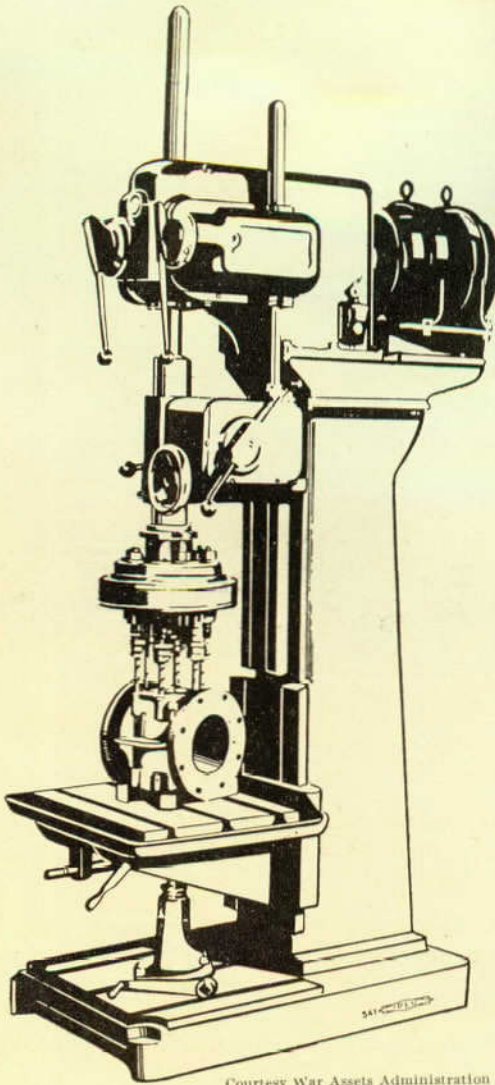
(Continued on page 356)



MONUMENTAL PIECE TO SAMUEL GOMPERS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
Robert Aitken, N.A. sculptor

Moving Finger of TECHNOLOGY

Keeps Writing "Change"



Courtesy War Assets Administration

Look-round at startling technological improvements in fields—chiefly electricity

performed which have hitherto been impossible, and they open new realms of endeavor. One day, the vulcanization of rubber was a technological advancement. In this way, these developments are shown to be extensions of the industrial revolution. As we have said before, they are not occurrences that we can or would impede, but they do create conditions on our society for which we must make allowances and plans.

In another publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics we learn from graphic evidence that output per man-hour in all manufacturing from 1909 to 1944 has increased steadily to almost 300 per cent. The increase can be due to a number of reasons such as improved management and worker efficiency. Probably the greatest factor over a span of 35 years, however, is that of technological advancement. The installation of new improved equipment not only eliminates workers, but it also increases production.

Consumption of Power Increase

We are publishing with this article a graph illustrating the output per man-hour and energy consumed per customer in the electric light and power industry using privately-owned electric utilities. The increase in consumption of power which began in the thirties is attributed to the rise in circulation of such articles as electric refrigerators, radios and electric stoves. The increase in man-hour production was brought about by fuller utilization of installed facilities. Since the war began, the "power-pooling arrangements permitting all generating equipment to be operated nearer its full capacity, adoption of bi-monthly meter-reading," and other time-saving practices can account for the steep rise of man-hour output. It is predicted that the increase in output will be more gradual from now on since a saturation in the market for electrical appliances and industrial equipment will be reached and the amount of energy required per customer will not expand as it did during the war. Operation at capacity will not be necessary.

The following is a summary of some of the advancements in all fields noted in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly publication. They are quoted in the *Summary of Current Technological Developments* from trade journals which first publicize such news.

New Aids to Farmers

New farm developments tend to be largely in harvesting methods. Cotton pickers with choppers and cultivators have been improved and a windrow pick-up for harvesting in stony fields has been invented. A machine developed by the Otoe Food Products Co., Nebraska City, picks sweet corn ears without damaging them and returns the stalks and sucker ears to the field.

Mr. F. O. Masten, a farmer in Texas, has demonstrated a self-driving "manless" tractor. Several tractors can be operated at once. Both labor time and cost are reduced to a small fraction of what they were. And speaking of the southwest, we should mention experiments made in Arizona to reseed the grasslands by plane-sowing mud pellets, machine-formed and dried, which contain seeds. They have fertilizer mixtures and penetrate the earth after rain, "thus escaping ravage by wind, birds and animals."

A dehydrating machine for culling sweet potatoes allows the tubers to be utilized for live-stock feed. It will be inexpensive and eventually accompanied with attachments enabling a variety of vegetation to be dehydrated for purposes of storing and feeding.

As can be readily seen, many of these improvements in farming methods give advantage to the large farmer. The family-sized farmer can scarcely use large machines economically. His only salvation seems to be in cooperative ventures. It is to be hoped that such organizations as the National Farmers Union can attract the majority of small farmers and serve as an agency to aid them in their struggle to survive.

And in the Air

Some months ago an electrical system was designed for airplane motors operating in planes far larger than the B-29's, creating twice the power of the latter plane's motors and at the same time weighing 20 per cent less. The wiring weighs 2,000 pounds less than the same parts in the B-29. The system utilizes a high frequency (400-cycle) alternating current, permitting a reduction in the amount of "iron" needed for a given horsepower.

Of later development and more impressive consequences is the aircraft rocket engine weighing less than the average automobile engine which the Navy demonstrated publicly this spring. It creates 8,000 horsepower and will be used, in all probability, in Navy fighter planes. Alcohol and liquid oxygen constitute the fuel which is fired by an electric arc. The four cylinders can carry the plane at a speed of 400 miles an hour.

W. W. Welch Company has devised a circulator which draws the cool air from the low levels of a room and distributes it evenly as a slowly moving mass which eliminates all feeling of draft. It is of plastic composition with only six long threaded studs, fan blades and motor of metal. The Drayer-Hanson Company of Los Angeles has made an electrically-powered air conditioning unit called "Airtopia." It "heats and cools outside air, eliminates dirt, dust, smoke and smudge from it, humidifies or dehumidifies it and circulates it evenly through the building." It is self-contained and plugs into an electric outlet. Manufactured in several sizes, to suit small homes and offices as well as larger buildings, it operates at less cost than other air-conditioning units.

The citizens of Atlanta, Georgia, will soon be enjoying air-conditioned transit vehicles.

"THE sense of smell can now participate in making television programs of the future more realistic. Hans E. Laube of New York City has perfected a simple inexpensive control system by means of which scents appropriate to the picture and sound are released. In a demonstration picture, the picture of a rose garden filled the room with the fragrance of roses; a butcher shop evoked the smell of smoked hams and bacon; a carpenter shop gave the scent of fresh mahogany being worked on; and a kitchen sent forth the aroma of coffee. Each scent vanished as soon as the picture to which it corresponded faded. The inventor claims 500 different scents can be controlled instantly and in any sequence. The controls for both transmitter and receiver are said to be simple and inexpensive. The only replacement maintenance necessary in the receiver control is a small unit about the size of a flashlight battery that costs five dollars and has to be renewed once in two years."

Amazing Discoveries

The amusing and amazing item requested above is from the *Summary of Current Technological Developments*, a publication of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. That publication notes each month the changes and advances made in industry and science. These discoveries grow out of one another and keep our manufacturing processes in a state of constant modification. They tend in most instances to simplify the means of making or doing things, they allow feats of industry and engineering to be

Mechanical refrigeration which is electrified from the overhead power lines will cool the air constantly depleted by opening doors. Air conditioning of trolley coaches has been delayed because, among other things, the equipment has heretofore been considered to be too heavy and large to be practical.

Color Television

The Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation has built "an ultra-high frequency color television transmitter" for Columbia Broadcasting System. New high power water-cooled tubes are used. This system sends wide-band color television on 490 mc with an effective power of 20 kw. The instrument transmits sound and sight simultaneously and has resulted in a greatly improved image. Its power is four times greater than any other television station operating in the New York area, and it will probably be ready for use in the early part of 1947.

A receiving antenna designed by Farnsworth Radio and Television Corporation anticipates several television stations in one city. It rotates, allowing adjustment for best results. Electric motors effect the rotating and adjustment of length through push-buttons on the receiver.

Serving the radio public generally in somewhat the same fashion as the ticker-tape does business, is a receiver designed to be tuned permanently to one frequency, primarily for recording time. A small model receiver is about the size of a cigarette package and a larger desk size has a loud speaker. The instrument, costing from \$5 to \$15, could take the place of a watch or clock, and at the same time broadcast short news-casts and current weather reports.

Messages can now be sent and received by a frequency modulation radio for railroads. Tunnels do not fade the clear reception and the service extends 10 miles from signaling towers. The new system, developed by Westinghouse in cooperation with the New Haven Lines, eliminates the need for coupling with the overhead electrical system.

Speed-Up for Housing

One of the techniques used in Britain to speed up building of permanent dwellings is a frame work in which to pour concrete for a two-family house. The device "provides for windows, doors, other openings to the outside and marks positions for pipes and other fittings." Cranes manipulate the molds so that one whole side of a house may be made at once. The framework is used many times, and allows houses to be built quickly, cheaply and with few workmen.

In the United States, R. G. LeTourneau, of Peoria, Illinois, has designed a "Tournalayer"—a huge machine which carries and wields a house form which may be deposited on a building site. It is filled with concrete and in 24 hours may be on its way, preparing another.

In the Metal Field

The Carboloy Company, Incorporated, of Detroit, has utilized a metal which they have produced—carboloy cemented carbide—to make a masonry drill. It operates far faster than any other concrete drill and can cut an average of 300 holes before it requires sharpening. It was used successfully during the war by Concrete Ship Constructors, National City, California, and proved a great improvement over other masonry drills. Carboloy cemented carbide is the hardest metal yet produced.

Of interest to linemen is the invention of a synthetic plastic containing an organic amine which is used to coat copper wiring before rubber insulation is applied. The patent for this plastic which prevents the copper from deteriorating and staining the rubber is in the possession of the United States Rubber Company.

The Bart Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, developed for wartime requirements a method of electroplating with nickel, chrome or monel on the inside of seamless pipe. It is possible to coat pipes up to 20 feet in length and from 2 to 18 inches outside diameter. The coating is unusually strong, holding up under heating, bending and reduction rolling.

Many of the improvements in household equipment seem to be concerned with dish and clothes washers. One unit manufactured by Thor has attachments which allow one ¼ h.p. motor to serve as both dish and clothes washer. The machine is small, works very quickly and is automatically controlled by dials.

A later model, put out by Kaiser Company, Incorporated, is aluminum and "powered by the pressure of water from the household water system." It is called the Kaiser Jet-Propelled Dish-Washing Machine.

Another boon to housekeepers, especially those with children, is a wall covering called "Varlon" manufactured by a subsidiary of United Wallpaper, Incorporated. It resists penetration by lipstick, hot grease, crayon and ink—they can all be removed by soap and water.

Street Lighting

Westinghouse has designed a reflector for street lighting which increases the utilization of light from 66 per cent efficiency to 71 per cent efficiency. This gain of 5 per cent, though seemingly small, is a real accomplishment. For 50 years engineers have endeavored to eliminate the waste heretofore experienced. "The new reflector was designed according to calculations which determined a curve of ideal light distribution. The unit consists of a polished aluminum reflector of a long solid oval shape and a compact light source such as an incandescent or horizontal short-act mercury-vapor lamp. An enclosing glass lens below the lamp controls the light that comes directly from the reflector and provides the proper amount of diffusion at every elevation.

Utilization of light is so efficient that even the light that would ordinarily be wasted by the edge where glass and reflector join, is recovered and directed onto the street by auxiliary or booster shields."

Machine Perfection

Working to improve inspection techniques results in numerous technological improvements. Two of interest involve electronics equipment: "An instrument using a cathode-ray tube developed in Great Britain, is reported to reveal instantly ignition conditions in any internal combustion engine. The spark plugs are connected to the system and a selector switch is thrown. If the engine is firing perfectly, a steady row of identical figures is thrown on a screen. If anything is amiss, the figures change their shape, and the shape indicates the nature of the defect."

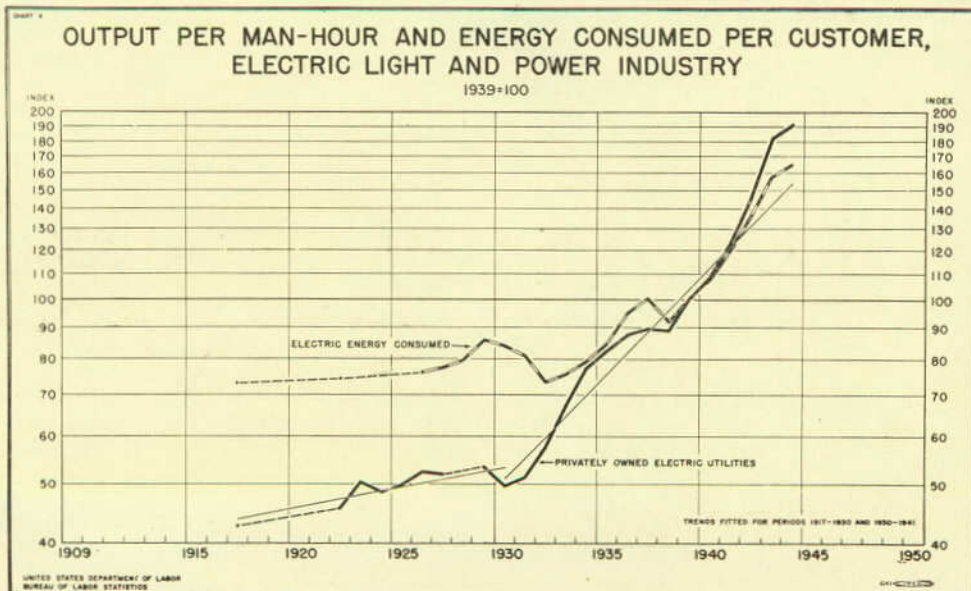
The other inspection device is for determining the outside diameter size of bearings. The Timken Roller Bearing Company, of Canton, Ohio, uses an electronic sound which the gauge makes which determines whether or not the bearing is the correct size, too large or too small. A lighting system of red, green and amber allows checking for accuracy. The gauge checks "within 5 millionths of an inch over or under a specified diameter tolerance."

By pouring zinc-alloy metal into threaded die cores it is now possible to make close-fitting threads on small parts, such as nuts for electronic equipment. The machine automatically unscrews the solidified castings, "eliminating ejector-pin marks on the part."

One of the large electrical manufacturing companies has made a magnet of unprecedented lightness. A powder combination of iron oxide and cobalt oxide are sintered and the result is a magnet which "may be used in high-frequency magnetic fields with little eddy current loss. During the war, it was put into highly sensitive aircraft meters and other devices."

In the field of power production several items quoted below demonstrate again that technological improvements are as rapid in coming to industries in which electricians work as in any other ones. It is even noticeable from the subjects discussed here that electricity enters into most of the devices and processes that are newly developed, whether or not they deal in fields characterized usually as electrical.

(Continued on page 351)



Canada and U.S.A. Have Same HEALTH Needs

By L. RICHTER, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.

Dr. L. Richter, Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, is well-known in this country. He has carried on extensive projects in workers' education. He has done research in the United States. He is an authority on health insurance.

PLANS for organized health care are being discussed at the present time both in the United States and Canada. Pending before Congress is the revised Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill which would establish a nation-wide federally administered system of health care available for everyone irrespective of income. In Canada Mr. MacKenzie King's government is committed to introduce in the not-too-distant future a system of health insurance for which the Heagerty report and its model draft bill are likely to form the basis. The issue is in both countries a highly controversial one. In the United States the plans of the Administration are highly praised by some, strongly opposed by others, especially the American Medical Association. In contrast its sister organization in Canada has agreed in principle to the introduction of a system of health insurance but has a number of important reservations concerning special features of the proposed scheme.

Public Asks Better System

Outside of the medical profession public opinion seems to be overwhelmingly in favor of a scheme of better "health for all," as indicated by the results of repeated Gallup Polls. But discussion of organized health care suffers to a certain extent from the lack of adequate information on the subject. Considering the far-reaching social and economic implications which might be expected, and the rather large quota of national income which would be involved for financing health insurance, little research has been done to clarify the situation. The

General populations of both countries want "something done about it." But what? Need for joint studies stressed

main sources of information are the studies of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care (1929-31) and the National Health Survey in the United States (1935-36) together with the interesting studies of the United States Public Health Service.

In exploring the health needs of rural areas in the United States the medical division of the Farm Security Administration has done pioneer work. The various prepayment systems for health care which are organized and operated by the Administration have been used as a social laboratory and the results obtained made available in a number of valuable publications.¹

Local Studies Needed

In Canada research has been confined to the investigations of certain groups of the population—for instance the Civil Service—or of restricted local areas. One of the Canadian area studies was the survey of the Dalhousie Institute of Public Affairs in Glace Bay and Yarmouth by which conditions under a system of health insurance operating in a mining community were compared with the situation under the present-day system of medical care.²

The need for local studies of this type is well recognized. For it is most unlikely that the present-day problems of health can be solved by the application of a universal scheme in large countries such as the United States and Canada. Nor would such a solution appear to be desirable. It is obvious that metropolitan areas and industrial centers must be treated in a different way from rural districts and mining camps.

Accordingly, a great variety of methods for organizing health care may have to be developed, adapted to the needs of the communities which are to be served. What these needs are can best be ascertained by local studies. The results to be obtained will help to clarify the situation. They will tend to remove the discussion of health care from the sphere of social philosophy and will open up a new realistic approach based on facts and figures.

Joint Research

In view of the identity of American and Canadian interests in health care it seemed worthwhile to explore the possibilities of joint research to be undertaken simultaneously in both countries. Negotiations to that effect were started early in 1946 between the Institute of Public Affairs at Dalhousie and the medical division of the Farm Security Administration in Washington. These efforts were encouraged by American and Canadian Government agencies and well-known experts in the field of health care. With their cooperation an agreement was reached to embark on five surveys, two in Canada, three in the United States, aiming at the same goals and using the same techniques. They will be concerned with rural areas and their chief objective will be to study the effect of various systems of health care on the demand for, and the supply of, medical services among the rural population.

In the areas chosen in the United States the Farm Security Administration has organized health care since 1940. They are Wheeler County, Texas, in which medical care is furnished under a capitation system similar to one used in Great Britain; Taos County in New Mexico where the farmers are served by full-time salaried doctors; and Newton County, Mississippi, where a government subsidized fee-per-service system is operated.

The two Canadian areas are Isle Madame, Cape Breton Island, and possibly Shelburne County, on the South Shore of the Nova Scotian mainland. In both areas a fee-per-service system without government subsidy is in operation.

The five surveys will therefore provide an insight into the working of the main methods for the provision of medical care in rural areas which are used in the United States and Canada.

While the Farm Security Administration has previously organized the collection of statistical data for two of the regions concerned, no such preliminary work has been done in the two Nova Scotian areas. These surveys, therefore, will begin from scratch. This has the advantage that the researchers can aim at more detailed and comprehensive information than will be available in the United States survey area.

¹The Experimental Health Program of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. A study made for the Committee on Wartime Health and Education of the Committee of Education and Labor, U. S. Senate. Sub-Committee Monograph No. 1.

²The report of the survey appeared in the *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, Vol. X, No. 2, May, 1944, under the title "The Effects of Health Insurance on the Demand for Health Care." It was reprinted in the hearings before the Senate Committee quoted in Footnote 1 (Pepper Committee) of June 26, 27 and 28, 1945.

(Continued on page 351)



DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, NOVA SCOTIA

Sign Industry Adopts

COUNCIL Principle

A NEW landmark in the historic labor-management relationships of the electrical industry was erected this month, when the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the National Electric Sign Association established the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electric Sign Industry of the United States and Canada.

Having a precedent in the noted Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, a going concern for more than 25 years, the new council is built broadly on the tried principles of the older tribunal, but it is adapted, of course, to the needs of the growing sign industry.

Personnel

For the IBEW Employer Section
National Electric Sign Association

John Aull ----- Evansville, Indiana
J. B. McMath ----- Dallas, Texas
C. L. Schneider ---- Long Island, New York

For the International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers

Ed J. Brown ----- Washington, D. C.
A. L. Wegener ----- Washington, D. C.
James Preston ----- Washington, D. C.

Officers

John Aull ----- Chairman
A. L. Wegener ----- Vice Chairman
James Preston ----- Secretary-Treasurer

The new council is also established in Canada, which is not true of the earlier council.

The shift of emphasis by the new council is had in the creation of a Board of Conciliation, as follows:

"When a dispute arises between a local union of the Brotherhood and an employer which cannot be adjusted by the existing local machinery, and notice to that effect is received by the secretary of the council, from either of the parties to the dispute, the secretary of the council, after investigation may, if circumstances warrant, request each side to submit the dispute to a Board of Conciliation to be composed of two representatives from each side, parties to the dispute, and one representative to be selected by the council who must be a member of the council and who shall act as chairman but cast no vote.

"The appointment of representatives by the parties to the dispute to act for them on the Board of Conciliation shall constitute a voluntary agreement between the parties to accept as an effective agreement between them the unanimous decision of the Board of Conciliation.

Arbitration

"If the Board of Conciliation does not reach an agreement, it shall make a finding of the material facts and state the reasons why it had been unable to reach an agreement.

"The chairman shall report such findings and statement to the council and the council shall determine the matters so submitted as arbitrator. If the council reaches a unani-

Council on Industrial Relations for the Electric Sign Industry becomes reality. Organized in Canada also

mous agreement, it shall report its decision back to the Board of Conciliation, through its chairman, and the board shall then state the agreement between the parties to the dispute the same as if the board itself had reached a unanimous decision. If the council shall fail to reach a unanimous decision, it shall make majority and minority reports and transmit these to the chairman of the Board of Conciliation who shall immediately publish them in order to inform the public of the material facts and the reasons why the council has been unable to reach an agreement."

The new council is preparing a handsome booklet for distribution.

The booklet says:

FOREWORD

"The Council on Industrial Relations for the Electric Sign Industry in the United States and Canada has authorized the publication of subject matter appearing in the following pages for the purpose of setting forth as clearly as possible the salient facts concerning the origin, objects, authority, rules, method of procedure, personnel and its relation to both the National Electric Sign Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Blazing a Trail

"The council personnel realizes that with the issuance of this booklet a new trail is being pioneered and blazed in the matter of employer-employee relationships in the Electric Sign Industry; that this is not



JAMES PRESTON, assistant to International President, I. B. E. W.



JOHN AULL, Evansville, Indiana

merely a new 'arbitration' or 'fact finding' committee but actually a voluntary court of equity in which mutual understanding of the needs of the Electric Sign Industry as it pertains to employer-employee-public relationships may be found.

"Confidence in the council will be inspired only to the degree that its decisions are of an objective and judicial nature and to that end will be successful only to the extent that full and complete cooperation is received both from employer and employee. The council herewith affirms its intention to merit both the confidence and cooperation necessary for successful operation."

PREFACE

"The need for a Council on Industrial Relations in the Electric Sign Industry has manifested itself in many ways not the least of which has been the rapid growth of the industry with its concomitant difficulties in matters of uniform manufacturing practices, variegated wage payment patterns and irregular working conditions, all of which undoubtedly stem from some lack of understanding of the other's problems both on the part of management and of labor.

"The incidence and continued growth of governmental regulatory commissions, prompted by the needs of war but held to be a deterrent to healthy competitive business enterprise in non-war periods, also indicate a dire need for some means of resolving intra-industry problems on a voluntary basis of mutual regard and understanding if the fundamentals of our democracy are to be preserved.

"Recognizing those undesirable elements as tending to retard healthy industrial growth, a group consisting of representatives of both management and labor in the electric sign industry, in a series of informal conversations extending over a period of two years, carefully explored the possibilities of establishing some means by which both the employer and employee in the electric sign industry could meet on common ground to resolve difficulties that may arise in the field of industrial relationship at the same time retaining those individual principles of freedom in thought

(Continued on page 350)

Rockhurst College Offers Full LABOR Courses

THE Institute of Social Order has as its objective increasing the understanding and practice of the principles expounded in the socio-economic encyclicals of Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI. ("Rerum Nevarum" and "Quadragesimo Anno".) For example, there is enunciated the necessity of reconstructing an organic social order wherein proper associations of labor and capital will ensure a just distribution of property. Specifically, in the field of labor is the insistence upon the natural right of workers to organize, to have a share in management, ownership, and profits. At the same time there is insistence upon the right of private property conceived in social justice as opposed to the conceptions of the laissez-faire and collectivist schools. In brief, it is the idea of democratic organization in the economic life of a nation.

The institute is open to all, regardless of race, creed, color or sex. The general approach behind the mechanisms outlined above is based on the recognition of a gap in modern life and to supply an intelligent answer. The gap simply stated is: we have family life, civic life, national life and international life recognized and organized to a varying degree but for the most part we have not recognized or tried to organize intelligently socio-economic life.

I. Organization

The institute is a parallel unit of the college, under the general supervision of the rector of the college and immediately under the direction of John C. Friedl, S. J., director, and the assistant director, Harry B. Keis.

In the three major divisions of the institute: Labor School, Industrial Relations Conference, and Public Policy and Good

Institute of Social Order stresses anew influence of labor on education. Kansas City institution takes notable step

Government, the program developed is a tribute to the spirit and intelligent approach of the organizer and director, Rev. John C. Friedl, S. J. With respect to organization we draw attention to the integrated approach in the solution of socio-economic problems as a community service which the institute produces.

Labor School. It was obvious from the outset that the position and opportunity of the workingman needed buttressing and support if he was to play his role with intelligent conviction comparable to the burden thrust upon him in modern industrial society. It was also apparent that the exercise of his democratic rights depended upon the opportunity to equip himself. The first step was therefore to offer educational facilities and opportunities and induce the workingman to use them.

Industrial Relations Conference. After labor had been convinced, it was necessary to get management to "come to school" and learn the same language. This was done. Both labor and management having been exposed to the same philosophy, principles and language, the first step in integration was at hand. The Industrial Relations Conference was established and labor and management, together, embarked upon a Collective Bargaining Agreement Seminar. The present project of the conference is a "Handbook of Collective Bargaining Terminology."

The third division, Public Policy and Good Government, is a natural focal point for

putting into practice the language and principles of both the other divisions so that their effect may be translated into a broader field. For example, the faculty and the Labor School student body, in connection with labor officials, played no small part in getting into the newly-written constitution of the State of Missouri a clause in the Bill of Rights which protects the right of labor to organize.

The institute now faces the problem of completing the integration by the establishment of a new division, the Division of Rural Rehabilitation. When this is accomplished the institute will have completed the nexus of industry, commerce, and agriculture in the heart of America.

II. The Labor School, 1945-46 Courses

In the Labor School the following courses were offered during the last session, September 1945 to April 1946. Each course met one hour per week over a period of 25 weeks. A registration fee of five dollars is charged regardless of the number of courses taken.

General Ethics.	Basic English.
How to Think.	Spanish.
Principles of Economics.	Oral and Written Presentation of Labor Disputes.
Parliamentary Law.	History of American Labor Movement.
Public Speaking.	
Labor Legislation.	

Facilities

All the regular facilities of the college are open to and used by the Labor School, with the exception of the library. The institute itself has a library open to the students. Arrangements have also been made with two members of the Kansas City Public Library by which books are brought to the Labor School, checked out, and returned here. This is a purely voluntary service of the librarians.

Composition of Student Body

One hundred twenty students attended the Labor School during the last session.

Union membership of students:

	Women	Men
Union members -----	15	68
Non-union -----	8	29
Total -----	23	97

Union offices held by students:

President of Local -----	3
Secretary -----	1
Secretary-Treasurer -----	4
Chairman -----	5
Vice Chairman -----	1
Business Representative -----	3
Steward -----	7
Auditor -----	1
Member of Executive Board -----	3
Educational Director -----	2

Union represented:

- United Auto Workers.
- Bakery Workers.
- Amalgamated Clothing Workers.
- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
- Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen.
- International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
- Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.
- Laundry Drivers.
- Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.
- Oil Workers International Union.
- Paper Box Workers.

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Thoroughfare in Kansas City

Kentucky Labor

Goes To School

By JOE CREASON, Louisville Courier-Journal

Kentucky State Federation of Labor under leadership of Edward Weyler establishes national reputation for progress by (1) establishing research department, the first under state federation, and (2) carrying an extensive workers' education program.

A MAJOR criticism of organized labor always has been that it kept its members, and even its local and district leaders, ignorant. Some who claim to know, say no effort has been made to put labor on a higher plane through the medium of education.

Well, the Kentucky Federation of Labor is doing something which soon may make such ideas as old-fashioned as the 25-cent steak dinner.

Labor leaders from throughout the state rubbed elbows, discussed union responsibilities and headaches and the future of organized labor in the Kentucky Labor School which yesterday ended a two-week semester at Eastern State Teachers College in Richmond.

First of Its Kind

Sponsored by the Kentucky federation, the school was the first of its kind ever conducted by a state federation of labor. It was modeled after similar schools staged by various colleges, particularly the University of Wisconsin. Forty men and women from eight Kentucky cities and representing 20 local unions attended. Louisville unions were represented most heavily, but delegates chosen by locals in Paducah, Morehead, Frankfort, Irvine, Owensboro, Bowling Green and Hopkinsville also were present.

Director of the school and its staff of 11 was Frances Kaufman, who heads the newly created K.F.L. Department of Research and Education. Incidentally, Kentucky is the first state federation to have such a department.

Seven subjects were taught—collective bargaining, labor legislation, parliamentary law, public speaking, labor history, labor economics and world events. All were designed to train labor men and women in the rights of labor, the needs and functions of labor organizations in the community and the acute need for establishing educational facilities to help unionists cope with the complex problems facing them in these uncertain times. The school was so enthusiastically received that it will become an annual affair, K.F.L. leaders say.

Instructors, all members of trade unions and experts in their field, included Lewis Corey, author of "The Decline of Capitalism" and "Unfinished Task" and professor of economics at Antioch College; Joe Mire, formerly of the Austrian Chamber of Labor, Vienna, but now economist for the State, County and Municipal Workers Union; Steve Vladeck, formerly assistant disputes director of the Sixth Regional War Labor Board, and Larry Norton, Eureka College.

Like College Courses

Classes were conducted along college lines, except that the pain of examinations was removed and students were encouraged to take

Selects Eastern State Teachers College for two weeks' conference. Makes labor history

the floor for discussion as any point arose. Classes started daily at 7:30 a. m. and continued until noon. Two-hour-long sessions were held in the afternoon, after which a planned recreational program continued until dinner. Delegates had a choice of swimming, horseback riding, softball, tennis or volley ball. Guest speakers were heard six nights, the other evenings being given to square dancing, singing, movies or games.

Meals were served at the Eastern cafeteria, and rooms provided in dormitories not in use during the college summer term. Tuition, paid by each local union sending a delegate, was \$50. This included meals, rooms and salaries paid instructors.

Contrary, perhaps, to public belief, the school was not devoted to ways and means of staging more and better strikes. In fact, only brief and passing mention was made of strikes as a last resort for remedying serious labor grievances. Rather, the theme running through all classes was ways of developing better collective bargaining. Time and time again, instructors stressed the point that only by collective bargaining—the threshing out of grievances in a meeting between employer and employee—can a dispute be settled fully. The recent settlement of the Louisville Street Railway Company and the C. I. O. tram operators was cited as an example.

Interesting Class Procedure

Classes in collective bargaining were taught by Vladeck. In order to illustrate points, Vladeck set himself up as the operator of a hypothetical non-union manufactur-

ing concern. The students, as workers in his plant, were instructed to approach him on the matter of establishing a union shop. As each reason for a union contract was presented, Vladeck tore it apart, pointing out legal defects, loopholes and errors.

Finally, when it was proved that wages paid his workers were below the standard of comparable plants, working conditions were worse and hours longer, he, as the plant owner, was convinced of the value of unionism. Then came the job of deciding what the union wanted as its remedy for these conditions. Aside from a raise in pay and shorter hours, the students agreed that their contract should include maintenance of membership, with a no-escape clause and an involuntary check-off.

(Maintenance of membership means union workers only will be employed during the time the contract is in effect. The no-escape clause makes it illegal to try to undermine the union from within after the contract is put in effect. The check-off means simply that union dues are deducted from paychecks by the employer and forwarded to the unions.)

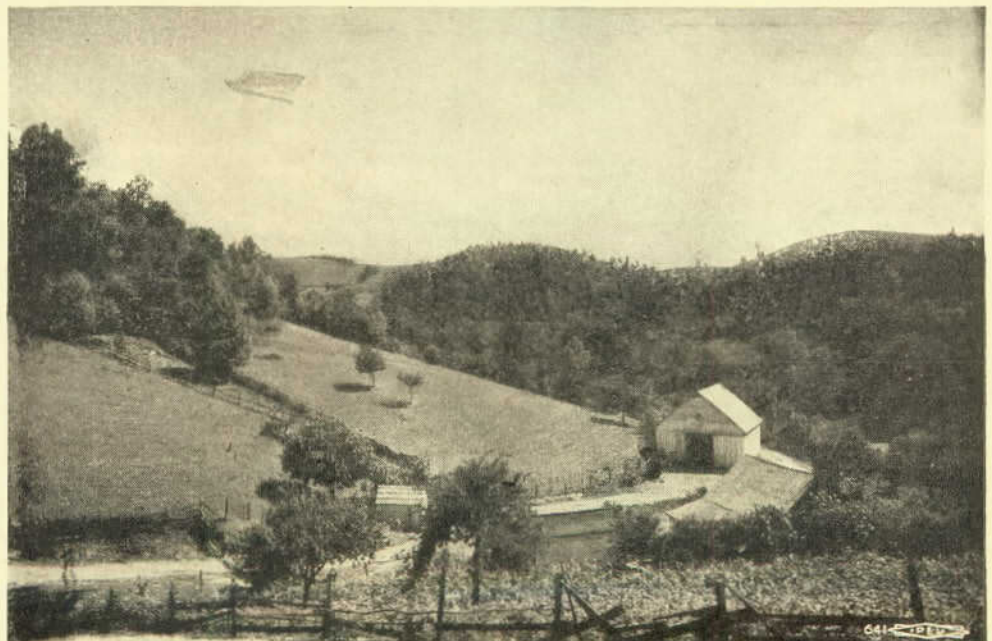
A heated debate arose over addition of the no-escape clause to maintenance of membership. Two days were required to present to Vladeck the concrete reason for such a demand—it gives the union a means of making certain that members will participate.

Changes in industry that threaten the jobs of union workers, and means of solving them, were discussed by Professor Corey in his classes in labor economics.

"Great technological changes are under way," he said. "These changes should not be opposed for two reasons: First, it is impossible to stop them and, second, they are good not only for union members but the American public in general. Changes which produce more goods bring costs down, thus enabling more people to buy those goods and at the same time improving the chances of better working conditions and higher wages for labor."

"The unions should set up committees to foresee these changes and advise ways of meeting them," he emphasized. "Utility workers' unions should look ahead now to

(Continued on page 360)



The blue grass country produces the "grass roots" idea

Courtesy TVA

Philosophy Behind President's Reorganization PLANS



ARTHUR J. ALTMAYER, Commissioner of Social Security Administration

ON May 16 of this year the President of the United States delivered a message to Congress outlining and explaining a program for Government reorganization affecting a number of the executive offices.

One of the plans, which was finally approved by Congress on July 15, concerns itself with the welfare activities of the Government. The opening paragraph of the statement advocating changes, dealing for the most part with the Federal Security Agency, begins, "The fundamental strength of a nation lies within its people. Military and industrial power are evidences, not the real source of strength. Over the years, the prosperity of America and its place in the world will depend on the health, the education, the ingenuity and the integrity of its people and on their ability to work together and with other nations." In this way we are prepared for a discussion which leads eventually to a statement of major policy on "the conservation of human welfare."

Difficulties of Administration

The message notes the difficulties involved in the administration of Federal activities promoting the welfare of the people through health, education and social security programs. These difficulties arise largely from the fact that most welfare activities are considered to be within the scope of state government functions. The Federal Government has found it necessary to supplement the efforts of the states. Thus we have a United States Office of Education, Public Health Service, Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and U. S. Employees Compensation Commission.

President's Recommendations

The President believes that the work of these arms of the Government assisting the states could often be better effected through a more general consolidation of them. For the present he recommends that:

(1) The welfare activities of the Children's Bureau be transferred to the Federal Security Agency. (This has been done.)

The Children's Bureau was assigned to the Department of Labor in 1913. Its purpose, as outlined by statutes, is to promote

Welfare branches of the Government get greater concentration

the health, education, opportunity and welfare of children throughout the country by (a) studies and reports, (b) consultation service, (c) administration of funds to states for maternal and child health, crippled children's and child welfare services, and (d) administration of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. It will be noted that excepting (d), the functions appear to be general welfare activities.

(2) The vital statistics functions of the Census Bureau be transferred to the Federal Security Agency. (This has been done.)

The Census Bureau is located in the Department of Commerce. Census taking was originated to carry out the Constitutional provisions for determining the population basis for apportioning representatives and direct taxes among the states. As our country developed and the Government broadened its scope, the usefulness of more detailed information concerning the people, their occupations, industry, agriculture, etc., became apparent and the bureau has consequently expanded a great deal. Information is made available to the public and other Government agencies.

Our Vital Statistics

The vital statistics division promotes the adoption of uniform and improved standards for registering births and deaths, marriages, divorces and annulments by the various states. It compiles the data collected throughout the country in annual, monthly, weekly and special reports. It is likely that the President feels that for purposes of social security and other areas of welfare work, the data gathered on vital statistics could best be utilized in the Federal Security Agency. The work of the division will probably be slanted and modified so that it can be used by the social security bureaus in helping them to make forecasts about the people of the nation, for instance, in the fields of health, public insurance and education.

(3) The United States Employees' Compensation Commission be transferred to the Federal Security Agency. (This has been done.)

This commission was created 30 years ago to administer workman's compensation benefits for civil employees of the United States suffering personal injuries while in the performance of their official duties. A list of the different branches of Government whose personnel are subject to the law providing compensation is a long one. It includes such divergent categories as members of the Naval Reserve force while on authorized training duty in time of peace and evacuees in the war relocation camps. Benefit payments come from funds appropriated annually from the Federal Treasury. The Longshoreman's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of March 4, 1927, providing

workmen's compensation benefits for employees in private enterprise while engaged in maritime employment on navigable waters of the United States, is administered by the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission also. The benefits are paid by the employer direct or through his authorized insurance carrier, while the cost of administering the law is paid by Federal appropriation. Since 1928, private employments of the District of Columbia come under the provisions of the Longshoremen's Act.

The U. S. commission is not connected with the state compensation commissions, but the number of people whom it serves is very large so that it may conceivably be considered an agency of national importance. As it is constituted now, it is an independent bi-partisan body whose three members are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a six-year term of office.

Social Security Board

(4) The functions of the Social Security Board be transferred to the Federal Security Administrator. (This has been done.) Upon the abolition of the board, two new assistant heads of the Federal Security Agency would help in administration of the work and management by heading the unit or units which the administrator would establish to conduct the social security activities. At present the Social Security Board is a three-member body, and the President terms it "a department within a department," since it is located in the F.S.A. but is so constructed that its work seems to the Administration not to be fully tied in with other programs of the agency.

The duties of the Social Security Board include (1) approval of state plans for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and the blind, and certification to the Secretary of the Treasury of grants-in-aid for approved plans, (2) certification to the Secretary of the Treasury of Federal old-age and survivors benefit and lump sum payments to individuals, (3) approval of state unemployment compensation laws and certification of grants-in-aid to the states for the administration of unemployment compensation, (4) conducting studies and making recommendations related to the most effective methods of providing economic security through social insurance, (5) and under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 the SSB participates in certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury payment for amounts of administrative expenses incurred by participating states. This covers the unemployment compensation to veterans and work done in the USES office on behalf of veterans.

Administration

The responsibility for administering the many parts of the Social Security Act under the authority of the SSB is placed in three operating bureaus: the bureau of old-age

and survivors insurance, the bureau of employment security and the bureau of public assistance. It is a large and complicated branch of the agency that requires careful study if one is to understand its complex activities and structure.

(5) Other offices and activities already located in the F.S.A. be transferred or abolished to consolidate related functions, eliminate overlapping and achieve greater administrative efficiency and economy.

In his message, the President goes on to say that this reorganization plan is simply another step in combining the Federal activities "primarily relating to the conservation and development of human resources." He points out that already the F.S.A. is of departmental dimensions and that it should soon be elevated to executive department status, with representation in the President's Cabinet. This can be accomplished by an Act of Congress, and it will be undertaken only after much deliberation on the part of congressional committees. The merits of such a proposal can be properly appraised when the plan is fully set forth. The new department must be analyzed in the light of its relation to the functions of other existing departments, and their past and present performances.

Bureau of the Budget

It should be explained here that plans for Government reorganization usually originate and are drawn up in the Bureau of the Budget. That staff, located in the executive office of the President, is one of the most powerful and influential parts of the Government. It is "a right arm of the President," and performs many functions that would not be inferred from its name by one unacquainted with the organization and operations of the Federal Government. It reviews all departmental budgets and has the power to alter them, either by adding or subtracting where the bureau officers see fit. This review function confers upon the bureau administrative and organizational duties. If the budget officers have a right to declare an agency's budget excessive, they must be able to examine the organization and administration of the agency and recommend changes for economy. By virtue of being in a position to view all executive offices, the budget office can best detect overlapping activities, and theoretically, in any event, it is reasonable to expect that major Government reorganization plans such as the one under discussion, should emanate from the bureau.

The Bureau of the Budget has other spheres of influence which it is not our purpose here to outline. But the one concerning organization and administration is pertinent because the proposed sequence of events is the creation, as already mentioned, of a Department of Welfare, which will be an important change if it comes. It is the problem of the bureau "to figure out the most effective way to organize the Government to do its job," as someone has said, and whether the transfers under the present reorganization plans will accomplish that is a controversial issue and will probably be resolved only after years of observation once they have occurred. Even then, there will still be differences of opinion.

Labor Is Concerned

The reorganizations are of concern to labor because, for one reason, some of them involve the Department of Labor. That de-

partment has been set up specifically to foster the welfare of the wage earners and its sympathies have been with them, its activities directed toward enhancing their position in whatever way its efforts are spent. Any major reorganization which affects the Department of Labor must not alter the functions which are important to the labor movement in a way that will allow influences to pass from the hands of those devoted to the welfare of labor into those whose allegiances are to other segments of society.

Welfare Has Broad Meaning

It is obvious from the description here of the present reorganization plan that the Bureau of the Budget's concept of the word "welfare" is an exceedingly broad one. Carried to its logical conclusion it would embrace all of the executive offices. It should be remembered that the only places in the Constitution in which the promotion of general welfare occur are in the preamble (which is a justification or explanation of why the Constitution for Government was drawn up), and the section of Article One which confers upon Congress the power to lay and collect taxes . . . "for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

No person with an interest in improving our Government would in any way seriously attempt to discredit on constitutional grounds (even if it were possible) a program to foster the welfare of the people. But it is necessary to exercise discretion, when assigning functions to one department under the guise of promoting the general welfare. It is reasonable to expect a criteria for judging the suitability of changing the position of a bureau or division before blandly placing it in a Department of Welfare. So far, no discernible common denominator has been promulgated and one is tempted to guess that such a criteria is practically impossible.

We must inevitably return to our former statement that the job of the Bureau of the Budget or any body organizing the government is to allocate the work so that the declared purposes may best be carried out. This is not condemnation of the proposed reorganization plans; rather it is an attempt to warn against an uncritical approval of a plan simply because it is labeled attractively.

Heart of Labor Department

The Department of Labor has too broad an area of operation for us to discuss its

activities in detail. It has 10 main line divisions which have distinct and quite different functions. Perhaps the heart of the department could be said to lodge in the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The commissioner of that bureau has under him a program operations staff which directs the work of the branches where the specific projects are carried out. These are wage analysis, prices and cost of living, working conditions, and employment and occupational outlook branches. Information from these offices and others in the Bureau of Labor Statistics is available to the public and labor groups. Regular studies are made and special services are rendered upon request. *The Monthly Labor Review* is an authoritative and factual publication of the bureau which treats current labor conditions and contains the results of the scheduled studies.

The latest expansion in the department has been the establishment of 100 or so new field offices by the apprentice-training service. This is a result of the emphasis on apprentice training which has come since the end of the war. Scarcity of skilled manpower in the building trades became acute and throughout the building crafts, labor-management committees to train veterans in the electrical, pipe, painting, trowel, and other trades have sprung up all over the country to work in filling the demands of the construction industry and to help veterans become settled in new civilian occupations.

U. S. Conciliation Service

Another important part of the Department of Labor is the U. S. Conciliation Service. There are regional offices of the service in 22 states. In January a technical advisory committee to the conciliation service was appointed by the Secretary of Labor. This was the result of a suggestion made by the November labor-management conference. It is composed of eight members, representing labor and management equally. This committee will assist the agencies of the department in providing data and otherwise help the conciliation service.

The service has operated since 1913 as an arbitration and mediation body. The Federal conciliators intervene in disputes when they are requested to by the parties in controversy. They prefer to assist through conciliation and mediation since the decisions reached are then acceptable as conclusions of the persons who will have to abide by them.

(Continued on page 351)



SOCIAL SECURITY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

40 Years Ago— Journal Recalls Struggle

SOME of the Brothers liked the article in the July, 1946, JOURNAL, which recounted a few of the items of news found in the JOURNAL 25 years ago, and suggested that we do a similar piece covering a period 40 or 50 years ago. So we have turned back the pages to the "good old days" of Teddy Roosevelt's administration—when trust-busting was just becoming politically fashionable—when the Panama Canal was being built—when Judge Howard Taft was incurring the enmity of organized labor by his use of the injunction as a strike-breaking weapon.

Brotherhood Makes Progress

The early 1900's were years of rapid growth for the IBEW. In October, 1907 we find an editorial titled "Our Progress" which said, "It is indeed a source of great satisfaction to note the splendid progress our organization has made during the past two years. In fact, it can be said without exaggeration that no other labor organization has surpassed us in results. During the years beginning August 1, 1905, to July 31, 1907, the new members added to the rolls were about 35,000. The financial condition of the Brotherhood is in splendid shape, showing great gains. The monthly receipts during the two years show an increase of over \$75,000, and our resources are nearing the century mark.

"The success which the International Brotherhood has had was the result of the

Members like to read about historic past of our great organization

individual interest of each member of the Brotherhood. Continue to display your interest and the next two years will place the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the very front ranks of the labor movement in membership, in resources, in results."

Mother Bell and Anti-Unionism

These results were not achieved without constant struggle. Month after month, the letters from press secretaries tell of the efforts being made to organize telephone workers. Mother Bell was already embarked on her long career of anti-unionism. For instance, Local 61, Los Angeles, California, writes, "there are wonderful opportunities for non-union electricians in the local telephone companies here. The company is paying the munificent salary of \$2.00 and \$2.25 per day for the honor of wearing the usual paraphernalia of a lineman, plus the promise of climbing the ladder of fame to the title of electrical engineer."

Local Union No. 65, Butte, Montana, reports:

"The telephone operators of the Rocky Mountain Bell Company went out on February 13th, and of course our boys were called out too. The differences were adjusted on the 16th, resulting in the operators get-

ting a reduction in hours and a raise in wages."

Local Union No. 67, Quincy, Illinois:

"Notice, the Central Union Telephone Company has been placed on the unfair list by Local 67. We have found it impossible to get them to sign agreements or pay the scale of wages, and when they laid off the only union man they had we thought it time to act. They have taken out about 300 phones in the last three weeks and there will be still more coming out."

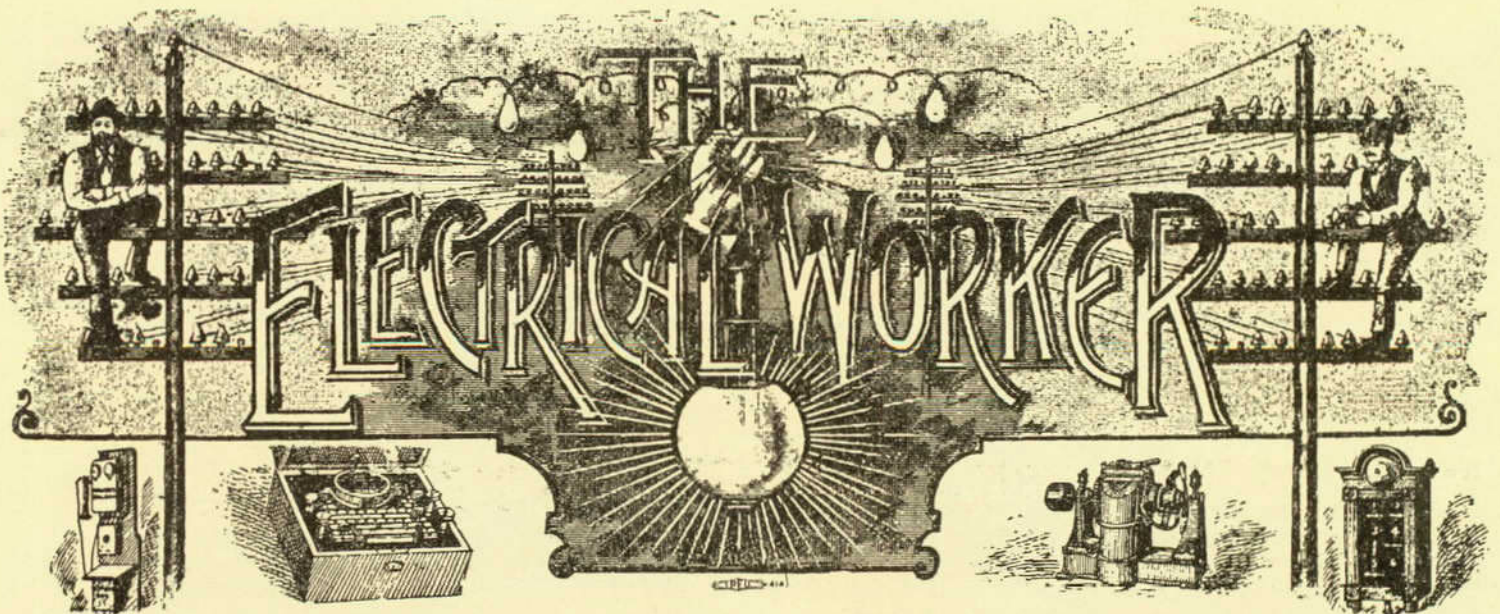
Time of Strife and Strikes

Local Union 21, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, says, "The strike against the Bell company is in its tenth month now and is still on. We have had but few desertions of practical men. It has been decided by some of the boys to make another effort to see if the strike cannot be settled, as there have been rumors lately that the company would meet some of its former employees with a view to settling the misunderstanding." Eight months later the same local writes, "The strike has been called off in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and lost to the I.B.E.W."

Local Union No. 24 was "fighting Bell in Minneapolis, Minnesota," and Local 28 "was struggling with the American Bell Telephone Company and Independent Telephone Company" in St. Paul. Local Union No. 73 calls "the Home Telephone Company unfair to the Brotherhood all over the Northwest (Spokane, Washington)." Local Union 95, Joplin, Missouri, "is striking against the Missouri and Kansas Bell Telephone Company in a strike that is almost a year old." Local Union 258, Providence, Rhode Island, "is striking against the Providence Telephone Company."

Local Union 313, Wilmington, Delaware, "is in the twelfth month of a strike against the Delaware and Atlantic Telephone Company and accuses the company of importing linemen from the Middlewest. Many locals

(Continued on page 355)



Official Journal of the National Brotherhood Electrical Workers of America.

VOL. 6. No. 2.

ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY, 1897.

641-DEW

SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.
\$1.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Note the date on this masthead—1897. Then, as now, the Electrical Worker was serving the membership well.

A nine-day wonder: Governor Tuck's effort to draft IBEW workers into the state militia finally went to arbitration. Here is the story of the award.

THE most widely publicized union contract negotiations ever to take place in the history of the electric light and power industry came to a close on June 8 when a Board of Arbitration handed down an award in the Virginia Electric and Power Company case. The award was unanimous and called for a maintenance of membership clause to be inserted in the 1946 contract with a 15-day escape clause at the end of the contract year and provided payment of 6¼ per cent of total wages paid each employee represented by the I.B.E.W. during the year April 1, 1945 through March 31, 1946 as retroactive wages for that period.

Members of the Board of Arbitration were: Norman Flippen and Frank A. Costangy for the company, Joseph C. McIntosh and Howard M. Ware for the I.B.E.W., and William M. Hepburn, dean of the School of Law, University of Alabama, as the fifth member.

Bad Record With Unions

The Virginia Electric and Power Company (known as VEPCO) has a long history of opposition to the organization of its employees; from 1922, when the street car operators unsuccessfully went out on strike in protest against the company's refusal to renew a pre-existing contract, until 1937, the employees remained totally unorganized. In 1937 the Transport Workers Union of America (C.I.O.), the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electrical Railway, and Motor Coach Employees and the I.B.E.W. began campaigns to organize the employees.

VEPCO immediately countered by fostering a company union known as the Independent Organization of Employees of VEPCO and quickly signed a contract granting a union shop with payroll check-off and a few other concessions. All three unions filed charges with the N.L.R.B.

Meanwhile, in 1938, the I.B.E.W. began a campaign on the properties of the Virginia Public Service Company (known as VPS) and obtained a contract in the eastern division. In 1939, in the northern division of VPS, the I.B.E.W. contract provided maintenance of membership without an escape clause. Also, in 1939, the VPS recognized the I.B.E.W. as the bargaining agency for foremen but insisted upon a separate contract for them. By 1940 all six divisions of the VPS were under contract with 13 such contracts in existence (one covering an ice plant) and negotiations were combined with one contract replacing the 13, foremen as well as production and maintenance employees, including some "fringe" group employees, covered by the one contract.

VEPCO proceeded to resist the N.L.R.B., twice going to the Supreme Court and losing the case in both instances. It was not until 1943 that the I.B.E.W. was certified as the bargaining agency for the production and maintenance employees of VEPCO. Foremen were not included in the unit by the N.L.R.B. and "fringe" employees were placed in an "office and clerical" unit with the Utility Workers Union (known as U.W.U.), an "independent" certified as the bargaining agency. The U.W.U. was unopposed in this unit, but was on the ballot with the I.B.E.W. in the production and maintenance where they were defeated by

Veeco Award Marks

PROGRESS for I.B.E.W.

Case given nation-wide publicity culminates in progressive contract. Governor Tuck of Virginia rebuked

about 7 to 1 vote. The I.B.E.W. contract with VEPCO was signed November 8, 1943.

VPS and VEPCO merged on May 26, 1944, and continued operation as VEPCO. Both parties desired to combine the contracts so the VEPCO original contract was extended to March 31, 1945, the expiration of the old VPS contract. VEPCO notified the local unions on old VPS properties of termination of the existing contract to be effective as of March 31, 1945, the expiration date.

The local unions on VEPCO properties, working through a system council, presented the company with a proposal to merge the contracts and to be effective April 1, 1945, through March 31, 1946. The company presented a counter proposal and when the committees met the question of the appropriate unit immediately arose with the company contending that the foremen should not be in the unit and that the "fringe" employees should be represented by the U.W.U. The I.B.E.W. refused this approach and both parties decided to submit the matter to the N.L.R.B.

The I.B.E.W. was willing that the matter of the unit be settled by the board but insisted that the respective contracts be extended and that any wage rates negotiated in the new contract be retroactive to April 1, 1945. The company agreed and a stipulation was signed to that effect. The parties

continued trying to solve the unit issue and it was not until June 18, 1945, that it was referred to the N.L.R.B. with hearing in October, 1945.

Meanwhile the original stipulation was replaced by succeeding ones, the last such stipulation signed on December 29, 1945, providing:

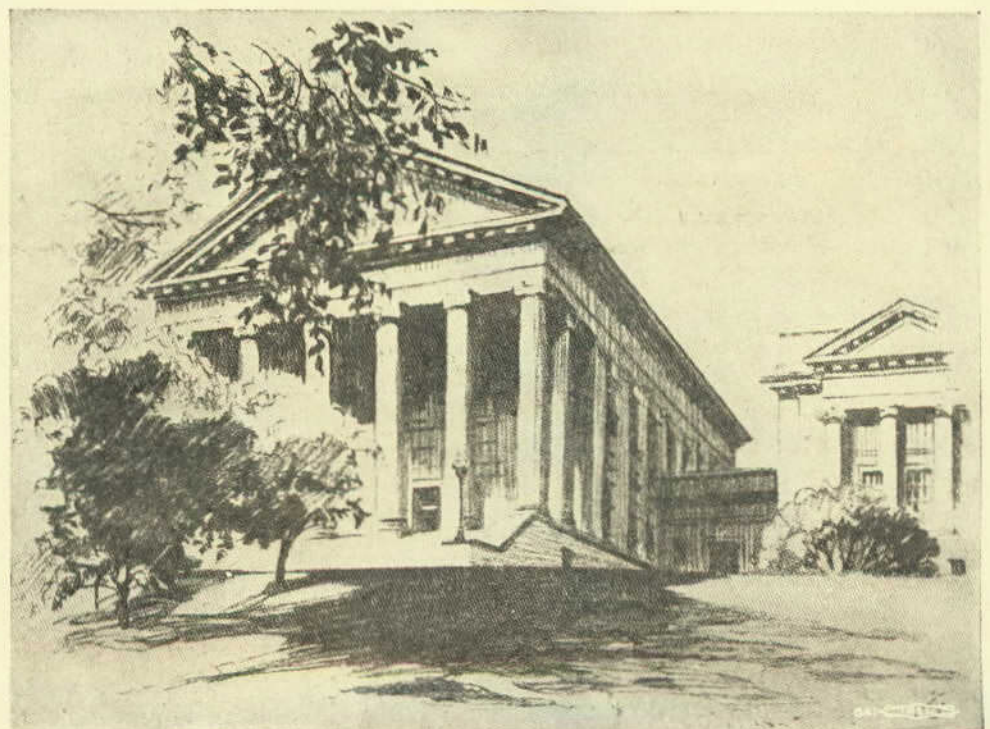
"Unless prior to the expiration of said extension period the parties hereto shall have entered into a new collective bargaining agreement; provided, however, in any agreement entered into prior to the expiration of said extension period wages therein agreed upon shall be retroactive to April 1, 1945."

The employees on the original VEPCO properties, tired of the delay, notified the company and the I.O. that they intended to cease work but withdrew such notice upon the request of the I.O. and agreement of the company to open negotiation on February 12.

Negotiations Begin

Negotiations were opened on February 12, 1946, and each of the parties presented the other with a proposal for a contract. There was then before the parties the existing contract for the old VPS properties, the existing contract for the old VEPCO properties, the I.B.E.W. proposal for a new merged contract, and the company proposal. Existing working conditions on the old VPS properties were vastly different from those on VEPCO properties, the VPS employees making many gains in working conditions during

(Continued on page 350)



Virginia State Capitol Building

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Free Enterprise and Inflation On the morning that the President of the United States vetoed the omnibus OPA bill, the National Association of Manufacturers thought it was necessary to publish full-page advertisements in American newspapers. We would like to know why the National Manufacturers Association thought it was necessary to quiet public feeling at this moment in our national history, and we would like to examine their point of view in this respect. This advertisement was brief. It said in part:

"Till OPA is permanently discontinued, the production of goods will mount rapidly and, through free competition, prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay. American manufacturers are also **determined** that such price increases as may be necessary will be only those fully justified by increases in wage and other production costs."

This last sentence, of course, rather clashes with the theory of free competition glorified in the first sentence. In other words, it isn't free competition that is going to set prices, but the manufacturers themselves, and they are going to take into consideration justified increases in wages and other production costs.

This, of course, states the paradox under which America today is working. We are pretending that we have free enterprise when the determined and extensive interference with free enterprise by employer and trade association is an act of human will and judgment in the interests of the trade associations.

We have always believed in frank recognition of true conditions. The truth is, monopoly and concentration of wealth and power was greatly increased during the war. The National Association of Manufacturers represents this segment of American business. It is the spokesman for this segment. It has taken a vital and aggressive part in wrecking OPA. It now speaks for the law of free competition, but the trouble is, the facts are, the law of free competition is not being allowed to work and it is now being interfered with by these powerful combinations of wealth and power.

As little businesses shrivel up, and monopoly and powerful trade associations tighten their grip upon the economy, the cry for free enterprise and free competition becomes little more than the intoning of an old litany. It becomes merely a coverup for mendacious practices of these powerful groups. And this is not wholesome for any nation.

Electrical World Comments The *Electrical World*, an important publication of the electrical industry, carries an editorial in July called "In Excess of the Code." This editorial differs with the policies and the standards set up by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The National Advisory Code Committee of the IBEW differed strongly with the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. NEMA wanted to consider the National Electrical Code a maximum, and the Brotherhood wished to consider it a minimum of standards. The Brotherhood wishes that state agencies and municipal agencies have freedom to make their own standards in excess of the code. The *Electrical World* says:

"NEMA has for years contended that local restrictions beyond those set up in the National Electrical Code prevented the public from enjoying the full economic benefits of mass production and were therefore expensive. On the other hand, I.B.E.W. has always favored wiring standards in excess of those in the code and has encouraged higher local requirements." Then the *Electrical World* goes on to take a fling at the policies of the I.B.E.W.:

"To accuse NEMA or any of the other commercial groups that make up the Electrical Committee, N.F.P.A., of exercising commercial pressure in revising the code is very much like the pot calling the kettle black. I.B.E.W. is just as much self-centeredly interested in code revisions and applications as any other group, and for the obvious purpose of protecting labor's work hours. If labor could be made to see that the higher requirements in effect act to reduce the total work hours then we would expect to see labor act differently."

Of course this fling by the *Electrical World* pertains to the whole social issue in America. Because the Brotherhood is trying to protect human life and property, the *Electrical World* considers this "commercial" on par with the campaign of commercial interests to collect more money and sell more goods. We think there is a world of difference in the two points of view.

The issue, of course, is more than this. The issue involves the democratic principle of permitting city and state governments to operate freely from the control of a private agency like the Electrical Committee. Commercial interests are usually strong for decentralized control when it affects their pocketbooks but they seem equally strong for such control if it means more money in their coffers.

Corporation Profits The returns on doing business in the United States by leading corporations are beginning to filter through United States Department of Commerce reports. In the first quarter of 1946, big companies made colossal profits. The reasons assigned for these colossal profits by the Department of Commerce are: (1) the elimination of excess profits tax; and (2) some reduction in other corporate levies. Here is the record according to the Department of Commerce reports:

Wholesale and retail trade, 18 companies, reported 159 percent gain in net profits; alcoholic beverages, 6 companies, up 114 percent; motion picture, radio broadcasting and amusements, 6 companies, up 102 percent; coal mining, 11 companies, up 39 percent; and industrial chemicals, 32 companies, up 31 percent.

In short, these are all gains over 1945, also a good year.

On the other hand, electrical machinery did not do so well—automobiles were not so profitable, and railroad profits were off as compared with 1945.

Strikes Dave Beck, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, made an address before his own organization on the West Coast called "Forward With America." Among other things, Mr. Beck said:

"We consider the strike to be a weapon of last resort. I would never give up our right to strike, however, because that right determines whether we are free men or slaves. We advocate voluntary arbitration—never compulsory arbitration—when, in the judgment of our associates that seems to be the road which will lead to the peaceful solution of our problems. We pledge ourselves to make the fullest use of all avenues of conciliation and mediation.

"This is the reason the Teamster organizations of the West have perfected to such a high degree of efficiency, their statistical and legal divisions, so that they may best serve our secretary-treasurers and our business representatives. These important auxiliary departments are assembling vast quantities of data concerning our industries, and out of this great wealth of information, we are able to obtain the facts which enable us effectively to represent our memberships, both in arbitration and conciliation and before Government boards or agencies seeking to adjust our differences, as well as in direct negotiations with our employers. This is the way of progress, with industrial peace. It is the straight road we intend to follow."

Employment Peak One of the bright spots in the economic situation lies in the fact that 60 million workers are employed today. This is a rather astounding figure. Immediately after the war, the planners were saying that the full-employment figures should be 60 million. Others differed and said 55 million, but the actual number employed is now 59,300,000 as of June. This is merely another indication of the overwhelming force of our technological system and its ability to employ men at livable wages.

Labor Force, publication of the Department of Commerce, July 3, says:

"The civilian labor force in June was estimated at 59,300,000, showing an increase of 1,670,000 over the corresponding figure for May. Including the 3 million members of the armed forces, the total labor force amounted to 62,300,000.

"Much of the May-June increase in the civilian labor force occurred as a result of the closing of schools for the summer months and the usual seasonal entrance of young workers into the labor market. Also, as agricultural work neared a peak, many other seasonal workers were drawn into the labor force. In addition to these gains, which amounted to about one million, there was an increase of almost 600,000 in the number of male veterans of World War II who were either employed or looking for work. Some of these veterans who entered the labor market between May and June had only recently been released from

the armed forces, while others had just completed a semester in school, or had been outside the labor force for miscellaneous reasons at the time of the May census week. In June, veterans of World War II in the civilian labor force numbered 10,320,000 out of a total male civilian labor force of 42,030,000."

Labor Extension Service There is a good deal of ferment in the labor educational field. More than 60 colleges and universities are giving some kind of courses in labor relations and labor economics. Secretary Schwollenbach has appointed a labor advisory committee in the educational field. A bill has been introduced in Congress, seeking to put labor on par with business men and farmers in Labor Extension Service.

President William Green of the A. F. of L. has said the following about this service:

"The Department of Labor should have a Labor Extension Service similar to the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. The Morrill Act of 1862, under which the Agricultural Extension Service was set up, provided Federal aid for land-grant colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Labor was not represented in the executive branch of the Government at that time and did not benefit by this opportunity. Farmers, on the other hand, have been able to get research and technical advice on their daily problems, so that agricultural management has greatly improved. Every farmer has such aids readily available.

"Workers need services to enable them to plan for progress and to promote their economic well-being. They need decentralized technical assistance to promote health and safety in places of work. They need to be sure of their rights as well as their responsibilities. They should have the necessary services readily available. All of the agencies properly within the department should contribute information and experience to such a service."

Five Dramatic Days The days from July 1 to July 6 were dramatic days even if the general public was unaware of the mark-up in prices that immediately took place in foodstuffs. Here is the record of a stable restaurant in Washington, D. C., which has a steady clientele and caters to people who work. This restaurant owner paid these prices:

	July 1	July 6
Cooked ham -----	.53½	.85
Top round beef -----	.39	.68
Short loin -----	.48	.75
Bacon -----	.34½	.48
Stew beef -----	.28½	.40
Hamburger -----	.28½	.40
Leg of lamb -----	.41	.48
Chicken -----	38½	.55
Butts -----	.48½	.75

People who try to tell working men and women that prices have not gone up will have a hard time to do so. Lunch money has been greatly cut down with rising prices. That restaurant keepers may not be responsible for these mark-ups is indicated by the foregoing list of increased prices to the restaurant man.



WOMAN'S WORK

BACK TO SCHOOL

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

HERE it is September again and time to get the children back to school. And once again, Mothers, may we stress the importance of getting your older boys and girls to return to their classes. So often young people in the last years of high school become very restless and anxious to get a job and start earning their own money. Perhaps they obtain a job for the summer. Then when fall comes they are reluctant to relinquish it and resume their educational pursuits. That tendency has been particularly prevalent during the war years when jobs were easy to find and proved fairly remunerative. However, those boys and girls who leave high school before graduating always come to a time in their lives when they regret it. Have you ever heard anyone say, "I left school in the eighth grade and I've always been glad?" I never have, but I know I've heard dozens of times, "I certainly wish I had finished school when I had the chance. Leaving in the eighth grade was the biggest mistake I ever made."

Give Them Their Chance

Chances of advancement are so much greater with education and there have been days, and they will probably come again, when jobs are at a premium, and when there are not enough jobs to go around, they are usually handed out to those best qualified to fill them. If your boys and girls have finished high school, encourage them to continue their schooling, if not full time in a college, university or business school, then by attending night school one or two evenings a week. Encourage them, the boys particularly, to learn a trade. A trade or a profession arms them for the economic battle of life—and the better armed they are, the better they can fight and the more sure they will be of victory.

Your Baby Goes to School

So much for our older boys and girls—now for our little ones. Do you have a six-year-old who starts to school this year? If so, he or she is in for a very pleasant or very harrowing experience and it is chiefly

you who will decide which it shall be. Many children become frightened when they go to school for the first time because they have not been taught what to expect—they do not realize that mother will not be there, too—they feel strange and alone. Before the little one goes to school, explain to him what it is like, why he is going and what he will do there. Take him for a walk and show him the school and the playground. You can take your five-year-old who will go next year and let him watch the school children playing on the playground at recess time.



Get him familiar with the set-up. Explain that when he goes to school, he is getting to be a big boy—that you cannot stay with him because you will have to go home so you can clean the house and cook supper, but that the teacher will take care of him and all the other little boys and girls and you will be waiting for him when school is out. Mothers, don't make the serious mistake of staying with your youngster even for a little while the first day or so. This is bad for the child and very difficult for the teacher. Teaching a child to be independent cannot be begun too early in life.

Your next role of importance as the mother of school children, is your part as welcomer when they come home. Every child, big or little, likes to have mother home waiting when he gets there. It does something for his peace and security that nothing else can quite equal. To find you waiting, neat and smiling, glad to have him back. And, of course, any cookies or fruit or sandwiches you have on hand for the occasion will be additional pleasure for hungry young folks.

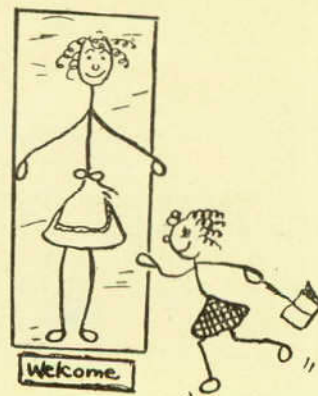
How About School for You, Too?

Speaking of food, fall days are the time to get out all your favorite hearty recipes, brush up on your nutrition, and turn out filling meals for your family whose jaded summer appetites will surely increase amazingly with crisp autumn days.

And since we're on the subject of school this month, fellow workers' wives, how about

a word about back to school for you? So many women feel that just because they're over 21 and have a family, that education for them is completely out except for knowledge gleaned from helping Betsy with her homework or from listening to the woman who gave a book review at the last P.T.A. meeting. Why not resolve that this school year you'll study something, too. While it is perhaps not feasible for you, a wife and mother, and busy as you must be, to enroll for formal education in any school, you can still increase your knowledge and further your education. If you are interested in a specific subject you might take a correspondence course, but what we had in mind was a course of study which you select yourself, and material for which, you can secure at your own public library. Libraries in all the large cities and some of the small ones have consultants on adult education. They will help you map a course of study in some field in which you are interested and select the books you should read and study. Last year a friend of mine who was of Irish descent thought she would like to learn something about Ireland. With the help of the librarian she planned her reading course and leisurely throughout the winter months she covered the suggested material—casually reading some, actually studying other. She studied the history of Ireland, she read books on its heroes and its folklore. She gleaned books and articles on its countryside, its industry, its linen and china and points of note concerning it. She learned its songs, read works of its most important writers and playwrights and learned something of its art and poetry. At the end of the school year she had become somewhat of a minor authority on Ireland and she was decidedly a more interesting person to talk to and be with. A club to which we both belonged asked her to give a little address on Ireland and its people and it was a huge success.

You can do the same with any subject which interests you. You know that old



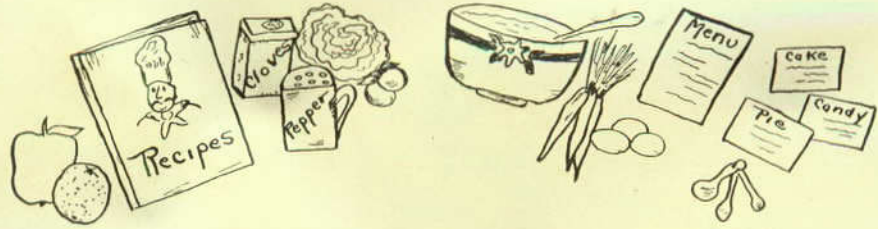
saying that is always being quoted, "a well-educated person knows something about everything and everything about something." It's never too late to become a well-educated person.

The People's University

A splendid course for you to embark on this year, and the one I have chosen, is one which almost everyone finds interesting and profitable. That is, catching up on the reading of all those classics and "best books" which you always meant to read and never got around to. The Public Library in Washington recently issued a list entitled: "Great English and American Novels." We are quoting this list here. If you do want to embark on a reading course, you can clip it out and start, crossing the titles off as you read them.

"Anthony Adverse" by Hervey Allen (1933); "The Nazarene" by Scholem Asch (1939); "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen (1813); "Old Wives' Tale" by Arnold Bennett (1908); "Lorna Doone" by R. D. Blackmore (1869); "Trilogy" by Louis Bromfield (1924); "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Bronte (1847); "Wuthering Heights" by Emily Bronte (1847); "Mountain Meadow" by John Buchan (1941); "House of Earth" by Pearl Buck (1931); "Pilgrim's Progress" by John Bunyan (1678); "Way of All Flesh" by Samuel Butler (1903); "Brimming Cup" by Dorothy Canfield (1921); "My Antonia" by Willa Cather (1918); "Nostromo" by Joseph Conrad (1904); "Last of the Mohicans" by James Fenimore Cooper (1826); "Red Badge of Courage" by Stephen Crane (1896); "Keys of the Kingdom" by A. J. Cronin (1941); "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe (1719); "David Copperfield" by Charles Dickens (1850); "U. S. A." by John Dos Passos (1937); "South Wind" by Norman Douglas (1917); "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1892); "American Tragedy" by Theodore Dreiser (1926); "Rebecca" by Daphne Du Maurier (1938).

"Adam Bede" by George Eliot (1850); "Citizen Tom Paine" by Howard Fast (1943); "All This and Heaven Too" by Rachel Field (1938); "Tom Jones" by Henry Fielding (1749); "Captain Horatio Hornblower" by C. S. Forester (1939); "A Passage to India" by E. M. Forster (1924); "Forsythe Saga" by John Galsworthy (1922); "Cranford" by Elizabeth Gaskell (1853); "Barren Ground" by Ellen Glasgow (1925); "Vicar of Wakefield" by Oliver Goldsmith (1766); "Return of the Native" by Thomas Hardy (1878); "Luck of Roaring Camp" by Bret Harte (1870); "Scarlet Letter" by Nathaniel Hawthorne (1850); "For Whom the Bell Tolls" by Ernest Hemingway (1940); "Java Head" by Joseph Hergesheimer (1919); "Forest Lovers" by Maurice Hewlett (1898); "Random Harvest" by James Hilton (1941); "South Riding" by Winifred Holtby (1935); "Rise of Silas Lapham" by W. D. Howells (1884); "Green Mansions" by W. H. Hudson (1904); "After Many a Summer Dies the Swan" by Aldous Huxley (1940); "Rip Van Winkle" by Washington Irving (1819); "Portrait of a Lady" by Henry James (1881); "Next to Valour" by John Jennings (1939); "The Country of the Pointed Firs" by Sarah Orne Jewett (1896); "Portrait of the Artist" by James Joyce (1916); "Joanna Godden" by Sheila Kaye-Smith (1922); "Westward Ho" by Charles Kingsley (1855); "This Above All" by Eric Knight (1941); "Arrows Into the



FROM THE WORKER'S WIFE'S SCRAPBOOK

HERB COOKERY—Here are some guides for those who are novices in the art of cooking with herbs. **BASIL** is good in all tomato dishes, also in soups, stews, chopped meat and omelets. Add **THYME** to vegetable juice cocktails, clam chowder, onion soup, eggs, meats and stuffings, meat and fish sauces, peas, carrots and pickled beets. **MARJORAM** will add zest to cream and cottage cheese, soups, dried beans, sausages, poultry dressing and salads. **TARRAGON** is fine with chicken, in butter sauce for fish, and in seafood sauces. **SAVORY** will improve veal and pork, lamb stew, fricassee of chicken, poultry stuffing, meat gravies, tomato sauce, beans and peas.

* * * * *

The secret of good pastry is in working quickly. Don't work pie dough too much and don't add too much water. Have the water ice cold. To keep juice from soaking your bottom pie crust, sprinkle crust with flour.

* * * * *

No housewife should be without lemons. Lemon juice sprinkled over pears, apples and avocados will prevent their turning dark. One teaspoon full of lemon juice to each pint of water will keep cabbage and beets red and cauliflower white while cooking. If sour milk is needed for a recipe, place 1 tablespoon full of lemon juice in a cup of sweet milk and allow to stand 15 minutes in a warm place and your sour milk is made to order.

* * * * *

If you have brown sugar that has become lumpy and hard, place it in an airtight glass jar with a half an apple. It will soon become soft.

* * * * *

In the mayonnaise shortage why not try a cooked salad dressing. Here's one that's easy and quick.

In a small saucepan beat one egg well. Then thoroughly mix in: ½ cup vinegar, ½ cup water, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon dry mustard, 2 tablespoons sugar.

Cook over low heat, beating constantly with rotary beater, until mixture is slightly thickened. Cool and chill. This boiled dressing is especially good for coleslaw and potato salad.

* * * * *

Did you say you'd like to make fudge sauce for ice cream or that "store-boughten" cake, but you simply can't spare the sugar? Here's a recipe that doesn't take a smidgeon:

- ⅓ cup cocoa
- ¼ cup cold water
- 1½ cups light corn syrup
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon fortified margarine
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix cocoa, water, syrup and salt and cook, stirring often till mixture is the consistency of heavy syrup. Stir in margarine and vanilla. Serve hot or cold. Makes one and two-thirds cups.

Sun" by Jonreed Lauritzen (1943); "Sons and Lovers" by D. H. Lawrence (1913); "Main Street" by Sinclair Lewis (1920); "Moment in Peking" by Lin Yu-t'ang (1939); "How Green Was My Valley" by Richard Llewellyn (1939); "Last Days of Pompeii" by E. G. Bulwer-Lytton (1834).
 "Joseph and His Brothers" by Thomas Mann (1934); "So Little Time" by J. P. Marquand (1943); "Of Human Bondage" by W. Somerset Maugham (1915); "Moby Dick" by Herman Melville (1851); "Egoist" by George Meredith (1879); "Gone With the Wind" by Margaret Mitchell (1936); "Hugh Wynne" by S. Weir Mitchell (1897); "Esther Waters" by George Moore (1894); "The Fountain" by Charles Morgan (1932); "Thorofare" by Christopher Morley (1943); "Bounty Trilogy" by C. A. Nordhoff and J. N. Hall (1932); "The Octopus" by Frank Norris (1901); "Angel Pavement" by J. B.

Priestly (1930); "The Yearling" by M. K. Rawlings (1938); "Cloister and the Hearth" by Charles Reade (1861); "Fortunes of Richard Mahony" by H. R. Richardson (1930); "Clarissa Harlowe" by Samuel Richardson (1748); "Giants in the Earth" by O. E. Rolvaag (1927).

"Ivanhoe" by Sir Walter Scott (1820); "Little French Girl" by Anne D. Sedgwick (1924); "Divine Fire" by May Sinclair (1904); "Dragon's Teeth" by Upton Sinclair (1942); "Expedition of Humphrey Clinker" by Tobias Smollett (1771); "My Son, My Son" by Howard Spring (1938); "Grapes of Wrath" by John Steinbeck (1939); "Crock of Gold" by James Stephens (1913); "Tristan Shandy" by Laurence Sterne (1767); "Treasure Island" by R. L. Stevenson (1882); "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet B. Stowe (1852); "Gulliver's Trav-

(Continued on page 350)

CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 3, *Editor:* After about 3 weeks "Vacation" we again have the semblance of price control. What a shellacking the wage earner has taken, is taking and under this new bill, will take, is something that "shouldn't happen to a dog."

The Department of Commerce Bureau of Labor Statistics reports an increase of 35 per cent in prices of 21 basic commodities in the first 16 days of July in spite of all the expensive newspaper advertisements which loudly proclaimed that the price line would be held. If you read more than the captions you found that every one of them left an "OUT" of one kind or another. Corn was bringing \$2.27 per bushel. That is more than wheat was bringing at the same time. The question is who is getting this increase? We venture that the farmer that had all the hard work gets a mighty small percentage.

Now it should be plain for all to see why the National Association of Manufacturers spent \$395,000.00 for anti-price control propaganda. Their president admitted to that amount before a Congressional committee. How much more they spent and who got it is anyone's guess.

Another thing that should make us all sit up and consider what manner of men we are sending to Congress is the action of the Senate War Investigating Committee in asking a certain congressman to explain his connections with a Midwest munitions combine. The congressman loudly proclaimed his innocence. Perhaps he is innocent, but it seems rather queer that first he refused to be questioned and then when he set a date himself, he has a heart attack. We do not question the reality of the heart attack because any man in his seventies is apt to have a "Bum Ticker" and the nervous reaction from the possibilities of the questioning could easily enough cause the heart to act up.

Another congressman is being asked to explain a certain campaign contribution and so it goes. We believe you know the answer and hope that in the coming elections you will vote as a free citizen and not as the stooge of any political party.

Congress has finally passed the badly needed "Congressional Reorganization Bill" which reduces the standing committees of both houses by more than half. The Senate voted a salary increase of \$5000.00 per year making a total of \$15,000.00. The House of Representatives didn't like the idea of giving up their tax-exempt expense allowance of \$2,500.00 per year for which they do not have to account so the conference committee worked out a plan for a \$12,500.00 yearly salary plus a tax exempt \$2,500.00 expense allowance for both Senators and Representatives. We do not begrudge them the increase because we feel it will make the job attractive to a higher caliber of man and we surely need them.

We need men that not only will not pass a "Case" bill but will not even consider one. We want men that will pass the National Health Bill, The Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill, The Minimum Wage Bill and the Social Security amendments all of which were asked for by President Truman early in the year but which have been carefully sidetracked and which will no doubt die in committee because Congress expects to adjourn in about a week.

We do not believe that the above bills will make for either socialism or totalitarianism as

claimed by their opponents. We just feel that there are some things that must be directed by the Federal Government if they are to be fairly administered over the nation as a whole instead of in 48 different ways as they would be if administered by the states.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 7, *Editor:* The latest blow to reaction was in Bolivia. Its government was fascist and

it was so pointed out at the time it took office. But our Government recognized it, as indeed it recognizes and is on friendly terms with other nazi-gangster governments in South America and in Europe. However in spite of the help and support of the British Foreign Office and of our State Department they will fall one by one. Franco should be next, and then his ally in Portugal.

The formula of reaction is the same in every country. To get control the gangsters (financed by landowners and industrialists) fight the Communists, Socialists and liberals, then the rest of the population, who watch the struggle with indifference, get it in the neck. Anyone who uses that formula whether in the U. S. or elsewhere is a tool of the landowners and the industrialists.

The stakes for which our landowners and industrialists and their stooges are fighting are clearly shown in this survey by the Department of Agriculture. At the end of 1945, individual holdings of bank deposits, currency and government securities were 130 billion dollars. 87 per cent of this huge sum is in the hands of 30 per cent of the people. More than half of our wage earners had practically nothing. The top 10 per cent took 29 per cent of the income of 1945, saved 53 per cent of gross savings and held 60 per cent of total liquid assets, excluding currency. The bottom 50 per cent were allowed 22 per cent of the income, accounted for 3 per cent of the savings and held 3 per cent of the liquid assets.

It is easy to see why those on top are satisfied with things as they are. Those on the bottom producing and those on top accumulating. But why the 'bottom' fight so enthusiastically for their masters is harder to see. Life in a democracy should be like life in your family. With a good income for the breadwinner everyone

in the family is well off. In the decent family the ideal is, "to each according to his needs, from each according to his ability."

I. S. GORDON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 22, *Editor:* We have completed our election of officers, all officers

are returning to their posts with exception of three. Our previous vice president, Brother Martin Anderson, declined. Brother Anderson has been active in local union affairs for a number of years, and he said we should put the younger men to work. His son, Brother Eddie Anderson, a veteran of World War II, was elected to serve as vice president.

Brother "Swede" Goranson who was recording secretary said he was through and, I might say, he did a fine job. We think the "Swede" has something up his sleeve. But he is not putting out. Brother William Poster, a veteran of World War II, was elected.

Brother Joe Beran, Sr., declined the nomination to the Executive Board. Brother Beran has been a very loyal member of the board for a number of years, in fact it's been so long we have almost lost count. We all know that Joe is deserving of a well-earned rest from the duties of the board. Brother Ed Hassel who has been active in the local for a long time was elected to serve on the Executive Board.

Our Executive Board and Business Manager Al Gustafson have done some very fine work and made a lot of progress in the past few years. The record will speak for itself.

We have contracts with some of the industrial firms for supplying men in their maintenance departments. We are expecting to see more firms signed up in the future. The agreements we have, call for paid vacations—one week the first year, two weeks the second year. The scale of wages is the same as our construction scale, in fact, one company was paying five cents an hour above the scale up to the first of the month when the construction scale went up, now they are the same. Maintenance jobs with those conditions are good jobs any place. We all know there is a large field to work on in that line.

We are enjoying very good cooperation and understanding with our contractors. Although there are differences that come up from time to time they are ironed out to the satisfaction of both sides. In our jurisdiction we have a 100 per cent closed shop, not a single open shop left. That is a record to be proud of. Now, Brothers, you can see somebody has done some very good work.

We are sending two delegates to the International Convention, Brother Al Gustafson, our business manager, and Brother Otto Johnson, our president, two very good union men, and when they are voting on various questions we know they will be thinking of the betterment of the working people.

SHEPPARD R. JONES, P. S.

L. U. NO. 46, *Editor:* We have had SEATTLE, WASH. so many inquiries in regard to work in

Alaska that we are very soon getting out a form letter with all the information we can possibly get at this time.

We are negotiating contracts with two large firms that have contracts with the Army and Navy. The only work at this time is the building of temporary camps and engineering. We expect

READ

L. U. No. 3 makes some comments on politics and politicians

L. U. No. 7 quotes some interesting statistics

Would you like to work in Alaska Brothers? by L. U. No. 46

A look into types of management by L. U. No. 79

Politics is labor's business by L. U. No. 124

Convention route of one of our Canadian Brothers by L. U. No. 409

L. U. No. 1399 characterizes employees' reaction to unionism

Our correspondents are "in-the-know," as the letters indicate

a call for some men in late October. They will not call for a great number of men until March or April of 1947. Seattle wage scales are being figured at this present time, although Anchorage, Alaska, where the work is going on, has a wage scale of \$2.25 an hour for eight hours, six days a week, time and one-half for Saturday, double time for Sundays, all holidays and all over eight hours per day.

Be sure to contact the office of Local B-46 in Seattle, 2800 1st Avenue. We are negotiating in the contracts, which will include travel time of eight hours in every 24 hours of travel, plus expenses, both ways, with the understanding that the workman who signs the agreement must stay on the job at least six months. We are trying to get that six months cut to three months, or in case of sickness to yourself or family, or trouble at home, that they will send you out immediately, or at least on the next plane or boat. We also are trying to make the companies start paying at the point of hire. For instance, if you are hired in Boston, New York, or any other point of hire, the time and expenses start from that point.

In the case of clothing for Alaska you can buy most anything you will need in Alaska in any town in the territory. If you have winter clothes I would say be sure to bring them with you, as they will come in handy if you are from a cold climate. We would advise married men not to try to bring their families as housing is as bad there as in the United States. A single man gets his bunk and board in the camp, for around \$14.00 per week, or maybe a little more. Be sure to bring your traveling card and clear through Local B-46.

We hope this is the information that some of you desire.

WILLIAM GAUNT, B. M.

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

Editor: In Labor's growth to maturity, it has had many pitfalls

and much opposition to overcome from public, press, and management.

The public because its only interest stops at what it reads in the news.

The press because it is biased for various reasons.

Management because it is of various types.

Of these there is the type whose theory is that all working men are slaves, that they were only born for the sole purpose to serve others, were used to such treatment, and to allow them any say as to how much money they should receive, and hours they should work would be ruinous to the working man and an insult to society.

Thank heaven there are but few of that type of management.

Then there is the hard-boiled type who, because he is hard-boiled and a conniver in addition, came up to his position in management and believes only in the survival of the fittest, and who fears that organized labor will undermine his prestige and wealth.

There is the paternalistic type who through promoting sports events, band concerts, picnics, etc., all to keep the "big happy family" happy and incidentally with the hope to discourage the employees from organized labor unions from which they might bargain collectively so that all would benefit and not just the few conniving ones.

Paternalism besides being a good labor policy reaps a great deal of favorable publicity which is good for business.

There are a few in management who with many misgivings and waggings of the head are grudgingly beginning to accept organized labor as an integral part of society.

The writer, along with millions of others, who really have come over the road of life the hard way by having no strings to pull and who did not try to "make the right friends and influence people," can appreciate what it means for organized labor to be accepted as part of society. It means we must share proportionately the burdens and responsibilities of society.

It means that we will be judged not only by our actions but by the company we keep.

By some we will be judged severely, but we cannot let that swerve us from our purpose of being straight-spoken and on the level.

We must make the best agreement we can get with management, then keep it.

As I see it we cannot be the type that cares little for the public and whose only concern is to split the spoils or even racketeering with employers.

Neither can we be the type that expects to rule society by our power, but rather an organization willing to work with society for the benefit of all. The whole economic and legislative action of this country is as important to one union as to another.

What affects one directly, affects all of us indirectly.

The raising of the minimum wage was opposed because it would raise the cost of products to the consumer, but it has been shown that low wage industries are actually being subsidized by relief, wholesale robberies, bootlegging, extortion of all sorts, prostitution, and health expense.

The public may actually escape those hidden expenses, even if a higher minimum wage does raise the cost of the product.

Unions and the public are fast losing confidence in our Congress.

Most of them are conscientious and honest, but there are a few who have opposed labor, dawdling along with OPA and other important legislation, some who have advocated any means to be used in keeping voters from their rightful privilege, and some, instead of purging the unions should themselves be purged from Congress.

FRED KING, P. S.

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

Editor: It is with deep regret that I report the death of

Brother W. M. Cook, Jr., on July 12, 1946. Brother Cook served meritoriously in the Army Engineer Corps in Europe and following his dis-

charge was married on April 1, last. He was employed by his father, who has an Electrical Contracting establishment in Franklin, Virginia. Brothers J. C. Wallace, I. G. Martin, Wade Curl, A. J. Wolfe and E. A. McCullough of Local No. 80 and Mr. T. C. Medlin of Norfolk acted as pall bearers at the funeral.

Mr. Walter M. Hitt, who for many years had been prominent in the electrical contracting business in Norfolk, died at his home on July 18, 1946, following a prolonged illness. He was a former member of Local No. 80, and had a reputation as a fair employer of union labor throughout his career in the contracting business.

Brothers, please let me call your attention to an editorial in the *Labor Journal* of July 25, 1946, entitled "Vote or Stop Bellyaching". I heartily endorse this editorial in which Senator Byrd is described as "The Apple Picker" and labor's No. 1 enemy. Let us all cast our vote to defeat our common enemy.

Now that we have made our choice in local officers for the new term let us give them our wholehearted support. We know they will be criticized but let us make our criticisms directly to the one being criticized then we can all better understand each other and we can all be better served.

Approximately 150 persons were served at the dinner held on July 1, at Hurd's Oyster House in Princess Anne County. Many were served more than once and it is hoped that all were served, however there was a shortage on most desirable foods and it was impossible for the management of the establishment to serve the foods most popular in demand on the occasion.

Now that it is near convention time let me call your attention to an important item sure to come before the delegates—"The \$60 at 60 years for retirement." Is it fair to the youngster who joins the union at the age of 20 and maintains his good standing throughout the years until 60 only to receive the same pension as the man who joins at the age of 40 and maintains



WORKERS AT COSMETIC PLANT

A new million-dollar cosmetic plant is being built for Shulton, Inc., at Clifton, New Jersey. Brother Peter Hoedemaker, press secretary of L. U. No. 102, Paterson, New Jersey, has sent us the above picture of workmen from the Beach Electrical Company, Newark, New Jersey, who are installing the electricity at the plant. They are (from left to right): R. Biggs, M. Burgmeyer, W. Kelsall, F. (Snuffy) Snover, and Joseph Lamb.

his good standing for only 20 years? Should not this be graduated according to the number of years good standing above 20 years.

That's about enough from the "Lap-over." (Where Virginia laps over into Carolina.)
E. A. (MACK) McCULLOUGH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS. Editor: Local 103

held its biennial election of officers June 29, 1946, and, as usual, the election was carried on in the same quiet and dignified manner. We are happy to report that many of our G. I. Joes were home to vote for the first time in many years. The election, held in the old English High School drill hall, gave opportunity to all of our members to greet our "Joes" personally and to thank them for their great contribution to the winning of the war. Old timers, who see each other only on election day, were happy to greet each other and to reminisce. "Remember this and that job 50 years ago?" was the topic of the day, and so it continued till the closing of the day.

The officers elected to guide Local 103 over the rough roads ahead are as follows:

President: Jack Gilmour—wise, fatherly and kind.

Vice President: Charlie Buckley. A good man for J. Gilmour to have along with him.

Bill Sheehan—plenty of experience.

Financial Secretary: Jack Queeney—always the leader and friend.

Treasurer: Frank Kelly—years of experience. Oldest in service on the I. E. C.

Business Manager: Joe Slattery. Qualified? The membership said so.

Executive Board: Bill Horneman, Morris Berkowitz, Harold Doyle, William T. Sheehan, Fred Sheehan and Paul Goodwin. As fine an Executive Board as can be found anywhere.

Examining Board: Walter (Doc) Shea, Billy Ralph, Eddie Smith, Bill Cormay, Keith Kimball. A fine body of men who shall keep all things correct.

JOE GENERAL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS. Editor: "Great institutions are the shadows great men

cast across the centuries." What could be a more fitting introduction to a new series of letters to the Brotherhood's most excellent and official periodical, the JOURNAL, than a recounting of that most recent and momentous occasion in the life of 104, the periodic election of officers. That it was momentous is evident by talking to any member of the local or by listening in on the conversation when a few of the boys get together. Many and happy were the greetings and hand-claps at the polls and to be sure all the promises made before and during those welcomes were strictly kept in the voting booths. Local 104 has had quite a few like occasions in the past and the stress and strain of getting the right man into office is not new to her. And so it would seem that there is little justification for special mention of the one just past. However, when one considers the destructive forces prevalent in the world against the man who labors, and the struggle labor organizations continually have, to maintain present gains, and its fight to make that progress that will eventually bring the worker into his own, every occasion in a local when officers are chosen for her guidance is most important and very interesting. An organization stands and makes progress largely according to the men sought out and put into office to guide and direct her. Any business rises or falls with the men who are given the great responsibility of her welfare. Many of you know of organizations that are standing still and have made no progress for some time. Is it not due to the fact that the men chosen for their officers do not know how to manage such an organization to the best advantage of its members? And it is not that these men do not have the best interests of its membership at heart either! Some men, and most of them come from the rank and file, are just natural born leaders; and lucky the local that is able to choose such men to lead her.

Congratulations to 104 are in order. And so another great occasion has gone into the life history of our beloved local and everyone is relieved and happy, except, perhaps, one or two who almost but not quite, made it. That we chose the best the local had to offer goes without saying. Local 104 always does things well and in this instance she did not drop one whit behind any of her previous performances.

Visible illustrations and descriptions are so highly esteemed by the American public today that it is a pity we cannot make you acquainted with our more-than-worthy officers through photographs or snap-shots. But we can give you their names and should you want a word picture, think of them as the tall, dark and handsome type. To know them better, come up to the meeting some time and besides a warm welcome we'll see that you get a seat in the very front row.

And now for the names and the offices to which they so successfully were elected. For president, Brother H. Litchfield; vice president, Brother L. MacGillivray; business manager, Brother B. Saunders; recording secretary, ??????????—treasurer, Brother H. Currey; Executive Board, besides the officers mentioned, Brothers Saunders, F. Smith and W. Fennell; delegates to the I.B.E.W. convention, Brothers B. Saunders, H. Litchfield, H. Nolan; delegates to the M.A.E.W., Brothers B. Saunders and H. Litchfield; delegate to the state branch A.F.L., Brother B. Saunders.

The highlight of the election was the ease with which our business manager carried the campaign for reelection. He won over his nearest competitor by a margin of three to one or better. And it is not to be wondered at. An officer who puts all his time and energy, for a lot of the business manager's work is done outside of the office, also he is on call day and night; and an officer who puts his best thought, for he has to manage the local to the best interests of and for its members, and judge on cases that would stump even a Solomon; we repeat that when an officer does all these things, he should be re-elected and perpetuated in office. A number of us hope that soon the local will give this valuable officer something a little more tangible and of more general use than just votes. Also, President Litchfield is more than worthy of the honor the local paid him in causing his reelection. Besides being a good counsellor the Brother has shown such skill in conducting the meetings of the local that for parliamentary law few are his

equal. Our meetings under his gavel have become models of the practice of parliamentary procedure. We are glad to give him not only our votes but our praise and honor for the most excellent work he is doing for our beloved local.

So much evidence has accumulated during the last decade that it may be predicted with great confidence that with the reelection of its two leading officers, Brother B. Saunders and Brother H. Litchfield, and with the cream of the local chosen to help them, Local 104 will do more than her part to attain that high standard of living and comfort that is the aim of the whole labor movement.

HAM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO. Editor: This local is finally awakening to the fact that politics—

city, state and national politics—is one of the most important responsibilities of a labor union. It has, like the whole labor movement, snoozed quietly along under the stale anesthetic that "labor has no business mixing in politics", until suddenly it discovers that big business has practically taken over all political and economic controls, and made representative government a ghastly farce. Business Manager John Wetzig has been shaking his finger on meeting nights for three years, but it took the Case Bill and 85-cent chuck-roast to really wake the boys up. Now there is blood on the moon, and they are after Roger Slaughter's scalp like a war party of Sioux Indians. There would have been no doubt of his defeat if the Pendergast machine, which piously condemns Slaughter and, at the same time, endorses Jasper Bell, the equally evil genius from the other Kansas City congressional district, had not entered a third man into the race. We are not too sure that the Pendergast outfit isn't for Slaughter too.

State politics is getting some attention as well. An old and loyal member of this local, Charles Ryan, is running for the legislature. He is making a good fight of it, too; but, win or lose, Charlie will show up the day after election with the Irish twinkle in his eyes undimmed.

The bylaws committee has labored and brought forth a new set of rules to govern the local's conduct until such a time as ever-changing conditions make still another code imperative. With minor changes, it was adopted by the local and is now in the hands of the International President for his approval. Not all of the sec-



Election Committee, L. U. No. B-130

tions met with the unqualified endorsement of all of the members. Who ever heard of a code of laws that pleased everybody? But, as nearly as possible, these laws were revised and amended to suit the will of the majority. And all of the members will abide by them. That is the spirit and application of democracy.

A new ceremony was introduced into the local union deliberations recently; one which will doubtless be followed hereafter. The occasion was the graduation of Clyde Tarleton, Jr. from apprentice to journeyman. Heretofore, the only recognition an apprentice got for his five years of study by night and training by day was a different figure on his pay-check. This time they gave the boy a real send-off. A representative of the Electrical Contractors' Association, Joe Morasch of the local educational committee and Don Murphy, regional director of apprentice training for the Department of Labor, were there, and each one made a short speech lauding Clyde's record during the training period. Then they gave him his diploma. It was all quite impressive.

The indestructible Earl Patterson is back on the job as steward at the Sugar Creek Refinery. Two years ago the doctors agreed that he couldn't possibly live another week. They have had the same idea a time or two since then. But he continues to laugh at life—and death. We have known "Pat" nigh on to 40 years, and we've found that back in the steel framework of him, under the jibes and raillery, there is a very real man with an unquenchable yearning for the betterment of mankind.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 130,
NEW ORLEANS,
LA.**

Editor: New Orleans, the city of sunshine from the deep south, greets its many

friends and members in the other local unions about the country.

Local B-130 has not had any letters in the WORKER for quite a while, but you can expect to hear from us real often from now on.

The volume of work here is about the same as in other localities, slow, but not so bad, but the prospect of any real boom seems to be remote. Whereas we had no real wartime enterprises in our fair city we are not feeling the let-down as much as other places, but when the material situation is straightened out and adjusted we will again move forward in our steady stride and we will again see some of the faces of our traveling Brothers.

On June 29, 1946, we had a very spirited election and had the opportunity of using voting machines which proved very satisfactory, and expedited the election considerably. The officers that had served in the preceding term who were President F. J. Dalferes, Vice President G. L. Breaux, Recording Secretary J. Soniat, Financial Secretary H. L. Lloyd, Treasurer V. J. Marino, Executive Board: H. M. Massa, F. Ziegler, G. Muller, Edward Schmalz Sr., O. V. Kempf, Sam Barnes, U. Lala; Examining Board: M. C. Becker, Emile Fenasci, C. Boudreaux and G. Galatas, were reelected which was indeed a vote of confidence for their previous achievements and untiring efforts to make this local a better organization to work out of.

The main topic of discussion these days seems to be the coming convention in San Francisco, California, and we are looking forward to enjoying California sunshine, so no excuse will be accepted by our delegates for rain or bad weather for we understand they don't have any. More anon and see you at the convention.

H. L. LLOYD, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 180,
VALLEJO, CALIF.**

Editor: As we have had our election for a new term and as I have been drafted to act as press secretary and, feeling that any union man should attempt to fulfill any assignments given him, I will endeavor to do the best I can. Being conscious of the fact that I am far from being any literary genius I feel defeated before I start.

We have retained most of our old officers ex-



**BUY A
LONNIE DAY TOOL POUCH—
HELP A BROTHER WHO IS BLIND!**

Lonnie J. Day of Local Union B-309, East St. Louis, Illinois, has become totally and incurably blind. His case has been passed on by four specialists including Dr. Alan G. Woods of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

He is trying to make a living selling tool pouches on which he does most of the work himself.

The price is \$2.25.

Send orders and money to:
Lonnie Day Committee,
c/o Roy Camerer, Business
Representative,
Local Union, B-309, I.B.E.W.,
701 Illinois Avenue,
E. St. Louis, Illinois.

cept our financial secretary, vice president and examining board. Andy Low still holds down the chair, he is also our chief city inspector, also I consider him practically the father of Local 180. The only fault I have to find with him is his giving me this job.

Bill Green is the business agent retained. He says that visiting members are always welcome and he will always be able to share some time with them.

This is a mixed local—that is, we are composed of both outside and inside workers. We also have some 300 members working here in the Navy Yard at Mare Island.

Work has slacked off somewhat lately although all members are working.

Some members are signing up for foreign work—China, Guam, etc. Our shops are all closed and judging by the sentiments of our officers and men I feel that we will keep them closed; of course we realize that we must be ever on the alert to hold the line and resist all these phony anti-labor laws that some people would like to shackle labor with.

We, that is the members, voted to close our charter for a period of 90 days, which I am personally not in favor of. Some workers seem to not only want 9 hours per day, but 10, 12 or 14, and I can't bring myself to consent to refuse any honest worker the right to join a union of his own choosing. I know we, as workers, will travel just as far as our organized strength will carry us and no further.

Perhaps the electrical industry cannot support all workers that have a desire to become electricians, but a 6 or 4-hour day and time and a half pay for overtime would help.

We out here in California have had our share of the influx of workers that have been recruited from all parts of the United States. There has been work for all so far. There are several good-sized jobs slated for the future. Material is very scarce in some lines and that is naturally retarding some work.

Out here the sudden rise in prices of commodities has hit us. Perhaps the members' purchasing agents, their wives, could organize and use some of their vast economic power and fight this thing. An injury to one is an injury to all.

We are very fortunate to have our coming convention held in our district and we are wishing for some concrete proposals to come out of it, not only for Electrical Workers, but for all that must toil for a living.

Well, Brothers, I will dead-end this for this time and if this gets by I will try and keep you posted on what's going on out here—the conditions of work, etc. So with best wishes for the success of our convention and good thoughts for a strong trades and labor movement.

GEORGE F. BAKER, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 193,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.**

Editor: Every issue, I have turned to this section to see if our local was represented and have been disappointed almost every time. It is quite a task but I will try to keep the rest of the locals informed as to just what is taking place in and around Springfield, Illinois.

The election for Local 193 is over. The results are as follows: W. E. Maxey, president, N. C. Ashlock, vice president, Howard A. Kuster, recording secretary, and Karl Bistchenauer, financial secretary and business manager. All of the members of this local are back of them 100 per cent.

Our electronics school has closed its first term and was very successful. Attendance was very high throughout and those who attended gained quite a bit of information. Brother Roy Ladley was the instructor and devoted several nights a week to making the course so successful. He deserves a lot of credit and has worked hard in putting the school across. We are all looking forward to the next term which should start sometime the first part of September. In a very few years electrical work is going to be more complicated and will require a very thorough understanding of electronics. With the help of the school it will be possible in the next few years to meet these new requirements and supply adequately trained men.

While on the subject of schools I should mention the apprentice school. All of the apprentices are required to attend this school once weekly and are taught the fundamentals of electricity and mathematics. The instructors are regular teachers and have been getting excellent results. By the time they have gone through this school they should be ready to carry on with the electronics school.

The material situation here is just about the same as everywhere else. There just isn't any and all of the bigger jobs are being held up although there is a lot of veteran housing going up. We are all waiting and hoping.

Well, that is all of the dope for now. I had better save something for next month.

JACK N. DAVIS, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 212,
CINCINNATI, OHIO**

Editor: Well, Local B-212 has its old news hound back on the press secretary's job again for a while. It is always a pleasure gathering the local news over the period of a month and then whipping a letter together for the WORKER. Here in Cincinnati, the Queen City of the Middle-west, we are staying pretty busy. We have some very nice jobs running and all of us not only here but country-wide, hope the material situation doesn't get to hamper work too much. You know, during the past few years, to all the men from other

cities and states who worked in the jurisdiction of Local B-212, it was a sincere and genuine pleasure to have all of you in our midst. Some have stayed on, others have thrown their tools and clothes in their cars and pulled up stakes. It is the wish of all of us here that you have the best of luck and may we meet again somehow, some day. And while we are on the traveling subject, just a hello to our own boys who are out of town. "Doc" Schenk up in Dearborn, Michigan, and William Billerman and mother and Morgan Neabray and family, both in Panama. Long time no see, boys! While this item is a little tardy, the end of this past June we had our election of officers which is every two years. To all of the elected officers, both new and old, the very best of luck and, to the local union, give them your full support, as no officer is any better than the genuine support given him by the entire membership. Free cooperation means a bigger and better organization for everyone.

And now to a subject about some of our members going on pension. Several, during the past two years, have applied for their pensions. Heck, fellow members, doesn't it do something to you when those grand oldtimers throw their tools in the river and quit? These men going on or already on pension were, to a great extent, the very backbone of our Local B-212. I'll try to name a few and if I miss a name it was by oversight.

Jack Raymond, Charles Perin, Gus Olson, John Eschenbrenner, Charles Foster, Rube Fritsch. Good luck, good fishing and hunting.

In September, out in San Francisco, the I.B.E.W. is holding the first convention since prewar days. This is a very important convention because some very vital matters to the entire Brotherhood will be brought up. It is the solemn duty of each elected delegate from each local union to attend in full quota. We here in Local B-212 are very proud of our elected delegates because they have proven by past experience their thoroughness to do a job and its details. May the trip and convention be enjoyed by each delegate from every local throughout the Brotherhood.

Now to our sick list which we are sorry to say has been somewhat heavy lately. Brother Ray Kaiser suffered a bad back injury and has a brace on. Get well soon, Ray. John Neiberding's legs have bothered him for some time, too. Sam Keeler has been laid up, too, for a long spell, as has Dick Ritter and L. Krimm. "Bud" Borge-menke, one of our returned war veterans, is at this writing still in the Veterans Hospital at Chillicothe. Speedy recovery, "Bud," we are all pulling for you! Frank Burkhardt has been troubled with arthritis in his hands for a few weeks now. W. E. Bollman is now recovering from an operation he underwent.

If this is in the JOURNAL before picnic time all you members come on out and have a real good time such as only 212 can put on, will you?

Our baseball team has done pretty well this year up to this writing. It is awfully good to see all of those youngsters back home again, playing ball after those trying years of war and anxiety. We are also very glad so many of our members' sons are joining our ranks as good union members like their dads before them.

Well, folks, I guess that does it for this issue and so until press time again, once more I'll sign with au revoir and pleasant thoughts.

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 223, BROCKTON, MASS. Editor: Local 223 has recently held an election of officers who are as follows: President T. A. Beer, Vice President Peterson, Recording Secretary M. Bergquist, Treasurer J. Flynn, Financial Secretary A. B. Spencer, Business Manager "Hap" Ferris. I would like to comment on Brothers Spencer and Beer who are over their 40 years membership. They have been good members and have helped build the local to its present level. Brother Spencer has been financial secretary for so many years that only he can remember, and Brother Beer who has been president before this, has held

nearly all of the other official positions. Of course we have several other members who have been in the local 25 years or more. Some other time I may write about the old timers. I wish the new officers good luck and hope the members will cooperate by attending better than in the past.

Work here in general is good, with an increase expected soon, as materials are not very plentiful. I do not think we are any worse off than in other parts of the country.

We have quite a few new G. I. members who wish to become electricians and a school has been started by the local to help them. Would like to hear from other small locals as to how they support a business manager. We now assess each journeyman 3 per cent for the business manager and it causes a lot of complaints from the members.

I wish to congratulate San Francisco for the high honor of entertaining the locals of the I.B.E.W. San Francisco has many places to be proud of such as Golden Gate Park, Golden Gate Bridge, Fleishhacker Zoo and many other places of interest. I have visited this beautiful city and hope I will be able to do so again some day. I would like to extend my greetings to Local 180 of Vallejo and all its members.

This is my first letter to the JOURNAL since 1944 so if I get any encouragement, I might try to write another one.

RALPH B. BAILEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO Editor: This month I lead off with a question, and I wonder how many of our Brothers can give an intelligent answer to it.

What is a union and its purpose? A union is no more than a group of people who make a living doing a specified work in which they agree to certain rules that govern employers and employees from unfair labor practices.

Too few men realize that they are, in a sense of the word, salesmen of their labor, and looking at labor as a business, it is impossible to sell their fruits of hard labor for less than cost or even at cost if they want financial security of some sort in their later years, which is more or less the goal of every man back of us. If a man does not sell his labor it is plain to see that his earning power is zero. This gives the employer or the buyer of labor an advantage because he knows that the average man cannot afford to not sell his labor every day.

Only when all employees of a specified work join and unite their labor power will they be able to make the buyer listen and bargain for your labor as you have to do each day for the necessary means of every day life.

This all leads up to the question. Are you a union man? There is a difference between being a union man and paying dues to a union.

If you just pay dues and don't take any time out to find out about your union and its activities, to hear the other fellow's troubles and to judge them as your own, and last but not least to get your back to the wheel and push, then you are of no help at all to organized labor, and are definitely not a union man.

Those men who do not make any effort and who do not cooperate with fellow workers will some day be pushed off the path that they so stupidly block for their fellow workers.

F. V. MILLER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 309, E. ST. LOUIS, ILL. Editor: In many respects Lonnie Day was like Tom Joad in "Grapes of Wrath"—for "where the little guy is in trouble, whether it be in a picket line, among the oppressed, the hungry, the heartbroken, the needy, down in the slums, in poverty—that's where he would be." His heart was always in the battle to get better conditions for the little man.

His heart was all out for union labor. His carefree laugh was something to hear, and remember—Lonnie Day's laugh! Lonnie always went to the "front" on any good cause.

Lonnie doesn't laugh so much any more—Lonnie Day is blind.

Blindness caused by the very battles in which he did strive—for you and me.

Read the insert by the Lonnie Day Committee—L. U. B-309—and help Lonnie make a living for himself. Buy a pouch and—maybe—we will hear Lonnie laugh again.

RUSSELL G. IDLE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT. Editor: This local union is at present in the midst of introducing a system of apprentice registration and training, which we hope will eventually work along the same lines as the system used by B-11. It is encouraging to note the interest taken in this effort by the members of 353, as it will depend mainly on the journeymen whether it succeeds or fails. Interest in the apprentices seems to have been lacking in recent years and a revival would be most welcome. The future of the organization depends on how well trained our apprentices are, for if we can assure the employers of first-class journeymen who have been properly trained then we can demand and get top rates and conditions. On the other hand, if the apprentices are given no consideration on the job and are allowed to neglect their schooling, then, we will be turning out indifferent mechanics. The contractors can hire poorly trained mechanics for a dime without going to the union for them, and paying the union rate, so if we can't supply better men, then the contractor won't bother doing business with the union. So far the contractors who will benefit by this scheme have cooperated satisfactorily and it is to be hoped that they will continue to cooperate as their support is necessary if we are to continue this plan.

Most of our members are well pleased with our new agreement which Brother Nutland reported on in a previous letter. The biggest fly in the ointment is that when the rates go up, then the dues go up, so start screaming, fellows, and get out crying towels because the dues go up one dollar per month starting January, 1947.

Best wishes to Brother Frank Selke, former business manager of Local No. 353 and still a member in good standing, who has taken on the job of general manager of Montreal Forum and Canadian Hockey Club of the National Hockey League.

The reason that Brother Nutland is not writing this month is because he is in the hospital undergoing a serious operation that will keep him in the hospital for six weeks and at home convalescing for another six weeks. By the time this is published the worst should be over and he will no doubt be sitting up taking nourishment in the form of steaks smothered in onions.

In the local newspapers of May 28, 1946, there was a notice under the heading of marriages that many people seem to have missed judging by the inquiries about the welfare and whereabouts of our former secretary, Miss Gidley. It was to the effect that Violet May Gidley and Cecil M. Shaw had taken the marriage vows on May 23, 1946. Brother Shaw is taking his wife with him to the convention in San Francisco and his many friends from other cities in the U. S. A. and Canada will have the opportunity of meeting the bride and congratulating the happy fellow. Brother P. Elsworth who has been on the sick list for the last three months is much improved, and would welcome visitors. The address, 154 Donlands Ave. Phone Hu. 4683.

BILL FARQUHAR, Acting P. S.

L. U. NO. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEX. Editor: As this is being written our delegates to the IBEW convention in San Francisco are impatiently awaiting time to get going. Most of our delegates to the San Francisco convention are leaving early to enable them to attend the joint convention with the National Electrical Contractors Association which is to be held in Colorado Springs, Colorado. 390's delegates to the San Francisco convention are Joe A. Verrett, business manager; A. H. Allen,

president; Lawson Wimberly of the International Office; E. C. Vickers, Clyde Leach and H. D. Crafton of 390's Executive Board, and T. E. Burris, charter member of 390.

One of the many things the country needs today is more men like T. E. "Ed" Burris, last mentioned above. When the Gulf Oil Corporation built its first electric power house at the Port Arthur plant, Ed Burris was installed as power house foreman. Subsequently he helped get a small gang together, organizing as one of the charter members I.B.E.W. L. U. 390. They received their charter from the International Office June 11, 1917. Now, in those days, a man who belonged to any labor organization had to keep his card in his pocket and his membership a secret or the corporations would run them off the job for no other reason. Ed not only jeopardized his job at that time, helping to organize L. U. 390, but also he could not then or now expect any personal gain from the union, since, as he was a foreman, he was and still is, considered a part of management. He did it solely due to loyalty to a good cause and a sincere belief in the I.B.E.W. and the good it could and does do for all workers interested in the electrical industry. Ed reached the retirement age and retired on May 15. He receives, of course, the E.W.B.A. pension in addition to Gulf Oil and Federal retirement pensions. He has always been considered one of the Gulf's most valued employees. Congratulations on everything, Ed! Ed is now visiting friends and relatives in Seattle, Washington, and will attend as we started out saying, the I.B.E.W. convention in San Francisco.

Most of 390's members who were in the armed forces during the war are back at home and on their old jobs; we were fortunate that none of our members were killed in the service. However, we have one member, W. E. "Bill" Griffith, who was injured in action to the extent that he will be unable to return to his work for two or three years.

Tom Sparks, an I.B.E.W. member since 1921, has recently been promoted to General Electric foreman of the Texas Companies Port Arthur plant. Tom is a grand guy personally and well liked by everyone, and his ability is exceptional. Furthermore, he has always been a staunch union man and we are all very happy to see Tom get to the top. He is ably assisted by other old time 390 men who are his assistant foremen, E. C. Vickers, Charley Goebel, J. L. Dean and J. A. Kirkland, all well-known, liked and respected for their active part in organized (I.B.E.W.) labor.

Some of the boys raffled off a 21-foot cabin cruiser which belonged to one of our Brothers, Brother Amos who has been ill for some time. R. W. Brown was the winner.

We have been extremely busy getting our members out to the polls to vote, to reward the friends of labor and fight our enemies. Brother Verrett as vice president of the 8th district of the Texas State Federation of Labor, has been exceedingly active and effective. And we will all have to take an increasingly active part in politics and elections to keep the anti-labor groups from legislating us out of business. We can no longer depend on the other fellow doing everything for us, the most of those other fellows are working to help some other fellows that do not include us.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

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

Editor: The main topic at 409's meetings these last months is, of course, the progress of our wage negotiations. President H. Smith of Division No. 4 informs us by letter that the company has finally submitted a reply to our request: a 62-page document pleading inability to pay wage increases due to a decline in gross and net revenues. So now Division No. 4 is preparing a rebuttal and we are stalemated again. The conciliation board set up by the Government has failed to give the answer promised by June the 10th. The temper of the meeting was definitely one of impatience and our members are being balloted for their

opinion on whether we should ask No. 4 to take a strike vote. Action will bring results sooner than negotiations.

From our regional chairman comes the announcement that he will make his western tour in late August, on his way to the Frisco convention. He will leave Winnipeg on August 22; at Melville during the train stopover on the same date; at Saskatoon that same evening. He will leave Saskatoon on Friday evening, August 23, for Biggar. On August 24 he will leave Biggar on train No. 11 for Edmonton. On the 27th he will leave Edmonton and will use the train stopovers for Edson and Jasper. He will spend August 28 at Port Mann and August 29 at Vancouver.

It is with regret that we learned of the recent passing of two brethren, Bill Nobes of Fort Rouge and M. Molosh of Transcona. A minute of silence was observed in tribute to their memory.

On the brighter side we have the return of Brother Dickie from the air force. He was warmly greeted and immediately saddled with a job; he was named to the Audit Committee.

Here is a closing reminder; keep the first Thursday of August open and attend the meeting; it will be your last chance to offer suggestions or directions to our two representatives to the International Convention.

The article on railway workers wages in the latest JOURNAL was well appreciated locally. Our thanks to the author for such a clear cut exposé of our case.

M. J. POTHIER, P. S.

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

Editor: This month the attendance at our meetings has been something to be proud of, the only item to discredit the record is the fact that it took enforcement of the fine provided for in the bylaws to bring it about.

B-429 still has enough men for the Center Hill, Dale Hollow and Wolf Creek Dams and the discord resulting from wage misunderstandings has been ironed out.

It was necessary to call out our members working for the city of Lebanon, Tennessee, when our business manager, Duell Wright, could not bargain with the "city fathers". You can't bargain with men who won't answer you with any word but "NO". With one man working seven days a week 11 hours a day for \$25.00 a week, it is easy to see that they have too good a deal to permit our business manager to ask that some sort of agreement be reached whereby the employees would have a little time off, not to mention a little money. All the men are out, which is better than at Gallatin, Tennessee, where two men are working despite a strike called.

All the above paragraph makes the city of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, shine as leader. They have signed an agreement granting a pay increase, the 40-hour week, vacations, sick leave and time-and-one-half for overtime.

All the members are working that can be found and we hope this continues here and in all the other locals.

C. T. MAUNSELL, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 474,
MEMPHIS, TENN.**

Editor: Some few days past, I was talking to Brother C. R. Collins. He states there are two, and only two, things that cause individuals or nations to have trouble, be it wars among principalities and powers or a petty difference of opinion between friends. Those two things are money or its equivalent and principles. The principle is defined by Webster as princip, the policy of a despotic ruler.

My version of policy is a course or plan of action, prudence or sagacity in the conduct of affairs. Most grievances can be contributed directly to money. Sometimes the question arises as to where it came from. The quarrel arises as to where it went. Occasionally, we gripe because there is not quite enough coming our way.

We know how to cope with any one who fleeces us out of our just money and time.

What are we to do with those clans and mag-nates whose policies are corrupt, lowly and extremely selfish. I have no complaint to make against anyone who guards well his treasures. I hate! Hate is a feeble word. I loathe, I despise, I abhor any policy, plan or principle that forbids me or my union to conduct its affairs according to our God-given right and the Constitution of the United States.

I am positive we have elected some men to high national offices who have not kept their promise to the dear people. I would like to prove they have sold us up the river. We have made that error many times in the past. At that time, it may have been ignorance on our part. Those men have become so bold as to threaten to put us in the State Guard or the Regular Army, if we do not abide by their edicts and dictates. Care will eradicate these pests, if we mark X on the right line.

We elected a group of Brothers to chart our course, who are just, tried and true, for the next two years.

Brother Shands Morgan, business manager; Brother Clarence Seaton, president; Brother George Peek, vice president; Brother Robert L. Motley, financial secretary; Brother W. N. Belsler, recording secretary and Brother Adolph Richter, treasurer. Brothers George McClintock, A. O. Richter, A. B. Spencer, C. R. Collins, make up the Executive Board.

The Examining Board is made up of Brothers Roy Baxter, Jimmie Sutcliffe, F. F. Walker, A. L. McCarver and J. E. Boone.

The reporter from down on the levee,
DAZEY MAE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 514,
ST. JOHN'S,
NEWFOUNDLAND**

Editor: During the fall of 1945, the citizens of St. John's, Newfoundland, held a municipal election. The St. John's District Labour Party contested this election and placed three labor candidates in the field, one being Brother Joseph D. Ashley, of B-514, who unfortunately did not succeed in being elected. Again, in 1946, the labor party was in the field with eight candidates, to contest the election for the national convention, the members of which will be expected to discuss the forms of government best suited to Newfoundland. Brother Ashley was also a candidate for this election, as well as Brother F. Fogwill and Brother C. B. Penney, all members of I.B.E.W. Local No. 514.

Brother Fogwill was elected. Brother Ashley and Brother Penney, unfortunately, were not so successful. Brother Penney, however, put up a tremendous fight, so much so in fact, that during the counting of the ballots, and right to the finish, he was running neck and neck with the successful candidate, and was defeated finally by only a small majority.

Congratulations to the boys on their initiative. I.B.E.W. is proud of you.

F. CALVER, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 584,
TULSA, OKLA.**

Editor: On July 4 our new contract with our local shops went into effect, giving us an increase of 12½ cents per hour to \$1.75, and other improved working conditions, which we all welcomed in these days of rising living costs. Also we have a new basis on wage rates for apprentices. They will be paid a progressively increasing scale of wages, based on a percentage of the journeyman's wage rate as follows:

1st 1000 hours	40 per cent
2nd 1000 hours	45 per cent
3rd 1000 hours	50 per cent
4th 1000 hours	55 per cent
5th 1000 hours	60 per cent
6th 1000 hours	70 per cent
7th 1000 hours	80 per cent
8th 1000 hours	90 per cent

Local 584's recent organizing program is paying real dividends, 12 shops signed up in Tulsa and surrounding territory, with about 50 new

members taken in. This gets us near that 100 per cent mark all the time.

For convenience of our many members outside of Tulsa, 584 now has sub-locals at Miami, Sapulpa, McAlester and Okmulgee.

Our women folks are equally busy, too, a charter has been issued for a Women's Auxiliary. Mrs. George Shaull, president; Mrs. George Lively, vice president; Mrs. Oran Williams, recording secretary; Mrs. E. S. Goss, treasurer, and the Executive Board: Mrs. F. B. Coughler, Mrs. Oscar King and Mrs. Gene Stewart.

Results of our election June 28 gives us some changes: Sam Meson, president; Lucas H. Pratt, vice president; Robert J. (Bob) Hicks, recording secretary; Sam Barbush, financial secretary; John R. Schwarz, treasurer; George R. Shaull, business agent. Executive Board: James Duff, T. E. (George) Lively, Joe Cowden, Oscar E. King, William P. (Bill) Wilson, John C. Darwin, Gene Hicks. Examining Board: Homer Lipsey, W. H. DeSelm, Ray Wilson. With a line up like this 584 is sure to make progress during the next two years.

Everybody is happy to see Homer Woolsey back at work. Homer has been off 15 months due to poor health. We are sorry to learn that Brother Jack Pitcock is in the hospital and hope for his speedy recovery.

Brother Bill Collins is on the sick list, too. Bill was in the hospital several days, but is now improved so he is now at home. We hope to see you back at work, soon, Bill.

W. H. Daubenspeck has been appointed State Electrical Inspector for this district.

Tulsa Building Trades and Central Body is making preparations for the biggest Labor Day parade in the history of the Southwest. A full-time program manager has been appointed to work up details of this event as well as a large committee, composed of members from every local in town. O. R. Williams of 584 is on the Ticket, Float and Parade Committee. We are told that Mr. O. J. Carney, committee chairman, says "the parade will be 14 miles long and take three hours to pass." We hope he's right.

One of the outstanding attractions of the Labor Day program will feature that famous Al Donahue and his orchestra, rated as one of the 10 favorite bands in the country. They will play at the Fair Grounds Arena. Also several nationally known labor speakers will be among the many attractions.

All you good Brothers help us to make this the biggest and best parade we have ever had.

We have a very nice job going on at the former Aircraft Modification Center. American Airlines has obtained this property for use as their major mid west maintenance depot and the buildings are undergoing extensive remodeling. Fischbach and Moore of Texas has the contract. Brother F. B. Coughler is running the job. We have 50 men on the job, too, and it's slated to last several months more.

ROSCOE CHANNING MIGLIORE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF. *Editor:* Election is over, officers are installed and Local 595

is off on another two-year cruise. The membership expressed gratifying confidence in the officers who guided the affairs of the local through the past two years and in some cases for a much longer period of time.

With the exception of one new Executive Board member and two new Examining Board members no changes were made.

Brother Rockwell was unopposed as business manager, which to most of us, indicates satisfaction with and confidence in the manner in which he conducts the affairs of Local 595.

Brother George Leydecker is the new Executive Board member and he was also elected as a new Examining Board member with Brother Dan Ryan.

Brother Arthur MacGregor (Scottie to you) is taking Brother Leydecker's job as delegate to the building trades council and we are looking forward to some very interesting and informative reports from this worthy Brother.

We are unfortunate in having two of our members in the hospital at this time.

Brother Bill McGarvey is confined in the Permanente Hospital with a stomach and heart condition but promises to be out in a short time. He may be out as you read this.

Brother Jack Manning is resting in Peralta Hospital with a back injury which is quite serious but is definitely on the mend. Jack hopes to be out around the middle of August or the first of September.

Brother Rockwell suffered for a few days with a back injury which fortunately was not serious. Rocks is now back on the job with the usual punch getting the most that can be had for the Electrical Worker in Alameda County.

Elsewhere in the WORKER you will probably read a resolution recording the untimely death of Brother Gene Gaillac. This resolution, in the opinion of the writer, expresses the sentiment of the membership of Local 595 in a far better manner than it could be done here.

Yes, business is good here and yes, material is darned hard to get.

JOHN DAVIS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 666, RICHMOND, VA. *Editor:* The newly organized Virginia State Association of

Electrical Workers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as yet does not have a majority of the locals in the state as members. This is a regrettable thing, for an association which has as its objectives the advancement of the spirit of Brotherhood and unionism should certainly have active participation by all the locals in this state.

In Article II of the Constitution and By-Laws of the association are the following objectives:

"To organize all Electrical Workers into local unions of the I. B. E. W. to maintain a higher standard of skill; to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men and women of our crafts; to reduce the hours of labor; to secure adequate pay for our work; to maintain membership on the joint legislative board and so far as possible, maintain a representative in Richmond during the sessions of the legislature, and, if possible, prevent the passage of such legislation as will be detrimental to the cause of labor; and to keep the several local unions of the I. B. E. W. throughout the State of Virginia in closer touch with each other.

To facilitate the organization of local unions in the smaller cities, and to imbue more interest and enthusiasm into the local union already organized.

To use every honorable effort to create a demand for and promote the use of the union label of the I. B. E. W."

We sincerely hope that all the locals will see fit to affiliate with the association and the writer hopes that each and every Brother who reads this letter will do his utmost in influencing his local to become an active member. "In union there is strength" has always been the idea of the union movement and it should be carried a step further in building up this association of Electrical Workers in the State of Virginia. We are all members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and we should also be members of the Virginia State Association of Electrical Workers which has the sanction of the I. B. E. W. but is organized and maintained solely by the various local unions of this state.

Those locals desiring to join and those desiring further information can secure details from any of the following officers:

President J. E. Bailey
11 Franklin Road, Room 205
Roanoke, Virginia

First Vice President W. H. Florey
2903 Jefferson Avenue
Newport News, Virginia

Second Vice President R. E. Hancock
403 East Main Street
Front Royal, Virginia

Secretary-Treasurer H. A. Fisher
347 Day Avenue, S. W.,
Roanoke, Virginia

Let's all get together and see this idea of a state association which has been tried and proved in other states, become a success in Virginia also.

R. M. ROBERTS, P.S.

L. U. NO. 683, COLUMBUS, OHIO *Editor:* Yes, Columbus, Ohio, is still on

the map and Local Union No. 683 is going ahead as usual with the same officers reelected at our regular election held on June 27, with the exception of one new member to the Executive Board.

Practically all members are working and everyone is happy to have all our boys, who were in the service, back in the harness.

The apprentice training program is moving right along.

Brothers Larison and Back have been chosen as delegates to the Frisco Convention with Brothers Lang and McDonough as alternates.

Hoping to see this item in next issue and to have more interesting news in the near future.

The hope expressed above is real for fear of mayhem at the hands of Cappy Thornton.

E. F. "PAPPY" WELKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, HAMMOND-GARY, IND. *Editor:* The American public is now being shown a fine display of high-priced

robbery by a dirty gang of Illinois rascals. I mean the Congressman May and Garsson-Batavia Corporation case.

If this Congressman really has had a hand in this damnable example of robbing the United States in time of war he ought to be tied to a post and filled full of bullets (his congressional immunity ignored). This is certainly a case of downright treason against the nation that he was elected to serve!

I wonder how many more cases of this type of stealing have occurred during this war and how many more of our faithful (?) legislators have had their palms greased by a lot of d—d thieves and traitors.

It might be a good plan to limit a Congressman or Senator to one or not more than two terms in office, that would not give them so much time to scheme and plan on a lot of dishonest deals.

Sixteen years is too long for a legislator to sit down there in Washington and be tempted by the financial handouts of some of the pressure lobbies that infest the nation's capital.

Why not elect some younger and more progressive blood for our law makers and send some of those doddering old codgers back to retirement?

Wouldn't the papers of the subsidized press have had a Roman holiday if a mess like this could have been tied to some labor union!

When we find crooks in our Congress or Senate why not send them to the pen along with the rest of the thieves? Why should a legislator be immune from arrest?

It might be a benefit to the nation to squelch that system too.

Our Business Administrator Bill MacMurray who recently hied himself off on a fishing trip had a rather unique experience.

Seems that he got a strike from a huge "muskie" and when the boat suddenly picked up speed Bill got excited and instead of throwing his cigar butt away tossed his lighter into the lake!

Mrs. Mac. can vouch for this story. Brother John Wass was taken by death. He had been in poor health for a long time.

We miss those who have passed on to the other land but we have the consolation that they are not in pain from some physical ailment.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 733, PASCAGOULA, MISS. *Editor:* Even though our charter is over seven years old I do

not remember seeing much if anything in our magazine written from this L. U. So for the sake of brevity please

permit me to send these few remarks in the form of simple statements.

We have a closed shop contract with the Electric Sub. Contractors in the Ingalls Ship Yard and about five other local contractors.

We have recently taken jurisdiction over some work which had been claimed by the Machinists in the past.

Our new home, which we are justly proud of, is a two-story brick and plastered building 60 x 40 feet on a 45 x 115-foot lot. We have a seating capacity of better than 400 in our hall, with a business manager's office located on the second floor, front, a large entrance hall, two additional rooms which are unoccupied at this time. We have another small room adjoining the hall which is used as a buffet. In the hall we have a card table, checker tables, and different magazines and books for the entertainment and recreation of the members. Our hall is usually quite well occupied on Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings.

We are organizing a soft-ball team and a band, and are planning on staging Bingo and Bridge parties for our wives and lady folks.

We are also trying to obtain some information about a Ladies' Auxiliary for this local. Our only handicap is the lack of funds, but we are slowly but surely overcoming this situation.

I am sending you some pictures and floor sketches of the second story of our new building.

We recently elected our new officers who are: E. C. Miller, business manager; L. E. Martin, president; G. H. Gray, secretary; A. W. Hooks, treasurer, and we feel that our local is in capable hands.

I wish all the good Brothers could take a peep at our new hall at this time, and extend a very cordial invitation to any of our brothers who might pass through Pascagoula, stop and make themselves known.

We all wish that the coming convention in San Francisco is a huge success and pass our good wishes to all who will attend.

JOHN V. HALEY, P. S.

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

Editor: Local Union B-817 wishes the best of success to the 22nd International Convention of the I. B. E. W. and the 6th Convention of the E. W. B. A.

The main purpose of this missal is to introduce the delegates from this local union to all the delegates assembled in convention while in San Francisco, California. The delegates of Local Union B-817 are led by President William P. Marsch, of New York, New York, Financial Secretary Fred B. Dorner, of Croton-on-Hudson, New York, Sam Greene, of New York, New York, Michael Fox, assistant to president, Railway Employees Department, A. F. of L. of Chicago, Illinois, John L. Miller, assistant general chairman, System Council No. 7, of New York, New York, and Daniel Regan, International organizer, at present in Wilmington, Delaware.

Well, Brothers, the membership of Local Union B-817, are thankful to be represented by such able Brothers, and know that our business will be in good hands.

Brother James Morrison of this local union has been appointed to the position formerly held by Brother Fox in the Apprentice Training Division for the U. S. Department of Labor, working on the New York Central System.

On a recent visit to Chicago the writer had the privilege of meeting Brothers William Hartzheim, International Representative, attached to Brother J. J. Duffy's office, International vice president. Also Brother Michael Fox, assistant to president, R. E. Department, A. F. of L., and Brother Holiday, president of Local Union B-533 of the Burlington Route, and attended a local union meeting of Local Union B-794, which was very interesting and educational. My best wishes to my friends and Brothers of the Middlewest.

Well Brothers, I trust that all of you attending both conventions come back home with reports of a bigger and better I.B.E.W.

Good luck to the 22nd I. B. E. W. and the 6th E. W. B. A. Conventions from Local Union B-817 of New York, N. Y.

D. H. VAN HOUTEN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 980,
NORFOLK, VA.**

Editor: It has been quite some time since we last took up some

space in the JOURNAL, however, we are glad to report that things have been going just fine. We have learned quite a few good lessons also. One we would like to pass on to all labor, organized or unorganized. To organized labor let us say, just belonging to a union doesn't make you a union man. To be a union man you must support that union. Some of us seem to have the idea that just because we pay our dues that is our part. Brother, how wrong that is, that is only the beginning. Our support, efforts and attendance of our meetings are the main strength of our locals. This idea we have of letting our officers do all the work while we take in a show or ball game is all wet. There seems to be some guy looking for a pat on the back from the big boss by telling him just how many and who was at the last meeting; a poor attendance makes the boss very happy. Let's not make the poor guy too happy, he might get hurt when he falls.

An example follows:

Our local had a fair attendance and a right good percentage of the employees that we were authorized to cover by the N.L.R.B. on the company's property that we were located on. Things went on as usual—just a few doing all the work, when along comes contract negotiating time, the attendance picked up a little, things got tough around the table for the negotiation committee so all the boys go home. A meeting is called, all the boys of the local say "serve strike notice." The vote is taken, the notice is served, still we can't get quite all the employees to join the local. Well, a couple of days before the strike date, the company turns all its property over to the Governor of the state. Then it happens. The best organizer of any union steps up (Governor Tuck of Virginia) and calls out his State Guards—gives them a gun and some draft papers and orders to serve the papers on every male employee of the Virginia Electric & Power Company. Well, only 49 members joined on March 28, 1946, making 64 new members for the month of March while the strike threat was on. We were to report back to the Guard within 24 hours to tell if we accepted the draft papers or not. Brother McIntosh of the International Office in-

formed the Governor that we would not work for the state voluntarily. The men voted for that 100 per cent. When we reported back to the guard there was no guard there. The union and the company got together before the date. We often wonder if the company and their governor realize how near they came to making the strike come early.

If you are a union man prove to your boss by giving all your effort to your union, if you aren't, get yourself protected by joining today, tomorrow may be too late. It's your job to help the unions protect your job, you and your family. Capital isn't going to do this.

M. M. PRICE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1367,
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Editor: At our meeting of July 12, the newly elected officers

and members of the Executive Board were installed in their respective offices. Brother James Ryan, retiring vice president, administered the obligation. The Executive Board is composed of the following members, Thomas M. Nihill, James P. Iasell, William V. Angelo, Clarence M. Marsh, Fred R. Paul, Ernest B. Carter, Patrick J. Keogh, Clair F. Fraher, Oscar A. Johnson, William J. Hollister, John J. Schwan, James R. Wild, Sven J. Groenland and Flavius J. Austin. The local should function very smoothly with the selection of these loyal and exceptional men. The election of the other officers was reported in the August issue.

We mourn the loss of Brother John J. Kelly, who departed this life on June 28. Brother Kelly was employed in the station electrical division of the construction department, and was liked by all his co-workers. His contribution to the recent conflict was five sons who served their country in a creditable manner, one of whom has paid the supreme sacrifice.

The job specification prepared for positions in the outside-plant-bargaining unit, are now being reviewed with representatives of the union for correctness as to duties.

The tool and equipment division, in cooperation with the overhead division, has developed and built a new chair for use in lieu of the old boatswains chair. This chair is designed for use in connection with insulator work on steel towers of our overhead suspension. It is equipped with side arms, pockets for tools and small material, swinging adjustable foot and back rest, and a two-hole suspension for adjusting balance of chair. It weighs under 35 pounds and tests up to 550 pounds.

The total consumption of oil at Northwest and Fisk station, both generating stations, was 6,520,000 gallons, or the equivalent of 675 oil tank cars—some oil!

We now have approximately 95.33 per cent of our potential membership in our local. A little extra effort on the part of all, and we would soon reach our goal of 100 per cent.

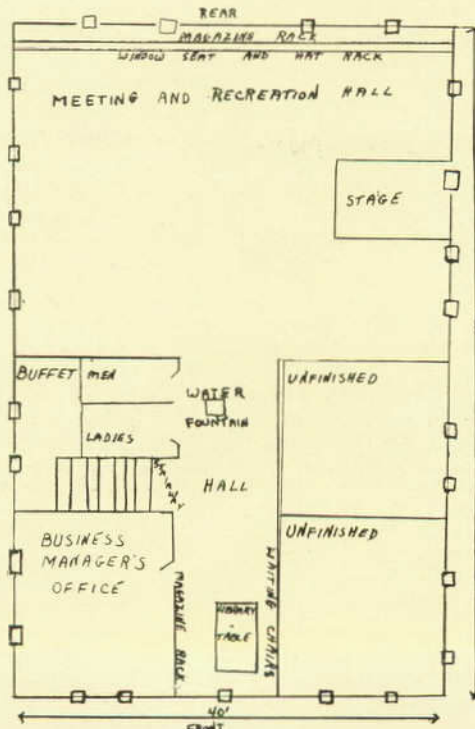
The fundamental principle of organized labor is a well established fact and is manifested explicitly in the old adage, "In union there is strength"—So to all of you, from all of us, "Let us strive to be strong."

W. H. MCINTYRE, R. S.

**L. U. NO. 1383,
BALTIMORE, MD.**

Editor: Brother fellow workers, and I mean those of you

who failed to attend the installation of your new officers, whom you elected to carry the burden of your future business for the next two years, or more or less, I must say you really missed a night not soon forgotten. Everything went like clockwork and it seems that the membership realizes that Local Union No. B-1383 is here to stay, and is not a war duration factor, or a temporary device. Nor is it a department for subversive activities, as some may think, God forbid. Our main objectives are to create friendly and Brotherly spirit among fellow workers. In getting back to our meeting hall, the former officers have cleared their books of all unfinished business in order to permit the incoming officers to start with a clean slate, and hope to turn a clean slate over to the next set



Floor plan, 2nd floor, L. U. 733, IBEW, offices

of officers in a few years hence. Brother Horace Buckley installed the new officers, the retiring officers were given a rising vote of confidence and thanks, then the floor was turned over to the entertainment committee, Well; chow-down was the word, and plenty of chow was on hand for all, it really was swell to see everybody with a sandwich in one hand and a pickle and bottle in the other hand and a smile from ear to ear. Oh Brother! We heard comments all week about the affair being a success after all. At our next regular meeting we will appoint all the necessary officers for whatever vacancy may occur. We hope all the officers will devote their time to the task assigned to them. Now for Flashy Flashes! Have you noticed Brother Cornelius Huhn? When he had overtaken the piano in the corner, and really put "sentimental" and "boogie woogie" together, the keyboard took a beating. Fortunately no strings snapped, but they sure stretched. All in all, our entertainment committee is now concerned with their duties, and we hope they will function quite often perhaps, they will have a smoker or an I. O. Representative, at sometime or other, or a ladies' night. Of course these are only hints. Our new Executive Board starts its career this week with a few important items before them, applications, etc. One hopeful sign of the week is that no tool boxes were seen carried out of the yard, sure sign of early recall of furloughed men. Would like to comment on Brother James J. Duncan of Local Union No. 948, Flint, Michigan. He very ably covered the fundamental backbone of a local union, in the July issue. Look it up Brothers, it rates reading over twice. Try to memorize the last sentence where he writes, quote, "Suppose we turn over a new leaf and in the future, place stepping stones instead of stumbling blocks in the pathway of our fellow members."

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1399, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: President Elmer Rogoski has been selected by the

local to attend the San Francisco convention and also to act as one of the representatives in the contract negotiations with the Commonwealth Edison Company. Board Members Hamilton and Vohling will assist his endeavors. Hamilton, as the convention alternate, will also assume the duties of delegate to the Illinois State Labor Convention. Vohling, as a co-member of the joint-negotiating committee of Edison locals, will serve our interests in that field. By the time this appears in print the results of these negotiations will be common knowledge. May the pleasures of increased financial rewards be ours by then. I'm sure that the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker will be waiting around the corner to relieve us of anything we get. If I'm wrong in this attitude it's because my ears have been establishing a new record for "words received per minute" on the part of high prices. For further info consult your own boss-partner. She knows.

Here in Chicago the Edison employees are steadily becoming more union experienced right along. This press secretary would like to give his impressions of the types of utility employees in their reactions to unionism.

1. The SPARKPLUG—Intensely union minded. Driven by a deep sense of social responsibility or by overdeveloped ego. Sometimes by a combination of both. In any case, always active and absolutely invaluable.
2. The BULWARK—A believer in unionism. Willing to support his organization loyally. Will work if prodded but prefers to leave the detail to others. The vast majority belong in this class.
3. The DRIFTER—One who likes to go along. Joined either to avoid being conspicuous, or in gratitude for benefits received, but vaguely unhappy about the whole deal.
4. The OLD MAID (either masculine or feminine variety) A rare type of non-member. Sincere but misguided. Regarding union membership as loss of virtue. One who contributes nothing to the present or to the

future and is appalled because others insist on doing so.

5. The STOWAWAY—the standard non-member. Anti-everything and pro-self. Avid to participate in union-improved conditions but unwilling to pay the freight. Secretly hoping for appreciation from management.

Most Edisonians can find themselves in one of these groups and with a little extra effort or self analysis can move up to the class ahead. At any rate only a small proportion of eligible employees remain non-union and the organization's roots are becoming firmer all the time.

Our local is made up of three Edison departments. Because of this it has been necessary for us to learn to consider the other fellow's problems. Indirectly this has been beneficial because it prevents us from becoming too insular in our outlook. Over a period of time we are going to learn to forget department lines completely. There is more to union membership than striving for money and working conditions. The organization and groups of organizations that make improved conditions possible are not self-operating. Work and interest are necessary to sustain them. Excellent as our own local is, it must be perfected. Our relationship with other Edison locals must be fully understood by all our members, and if necessary, improved. We must develop the position of utility locals within the I.B.E.W. and we must do everything in our power to foster an intelligent interest in overall social developments. When we have done all of these things and accepted whatever responsibilities their accomplishment has imposed upon us then we can truly call ourselves union men.

STEVE BAKER, P. S.

VEPCO AWARD

(Continued from page 337)

the longer period of union representation. The company proposal would wipe out all of the gains made on VPS properties and even take away some of the conditions enjoyed on VEPCO properties.

After a week of negotiations the company took the position that no wage rates of issues calling for "fringe" payments would be bargained for until after the N.L.R.B. had decided the unit issue and stated that this was the premise upon which negotiations were opened on February 12. The union denied that this premise existed and insisted that an agreement be completed previous to April 1.

The company continued to avoid discussion of money issues and on February 21 the union notified the company that the membership had voted to strike on April 1, 1946, unless an agreement acceptable to the membership was completed by that time. The union informed the company that no publicity would be given to the filing of the strike notice and that it hoped the company would not publicize the notice and that all issues might be amicably settled at the conference table.

(To be continued in October)

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 341)

els" by Jonathan Swift (1726); "Nocturne" by Frank Swinnerton (1917); "Seventeen" by Booth Tarkington (1916); "Vanity Fair" by W. M. Thackeray (1848); "Barchester Towers," by Anthony Trollope (1857); "Huckleberry Finn" by Mark Twain (1885); "Rogue Herrie's Series" by Hugh Walpole (1930); "Tono-Bungay" by H. G. Wells (1909); "Song of Bernadette" by Franz Werfel (1941); "Ethan Frome" by Edith Wharton (1911); "The Web and the Rock" by Thomas Wolfe (1939); "Mrs. Dalloway" by Virginia Woolf (1925).

Culture and education are at our fingertips—all we have to do is exert the effort to reach out and grasp it. A twist of the

wrist brings us the world's great leaders, statesmen, economists, singers, commentators, on the radio. The movies bring us some of the world's best plays, actors and actresses. Every major city has a stadium where events of the sporting world can be brought before our eyes and in every city there is a hall or auditorium where concerts, operas, ballets take place at a ticket price within the range of us all.

Perhaps in a later issue we can continue this subject and in addition bring you some material on that interesting related subject "hobbies," but for now we must close with the admonition, "get your children back to school and go with them!"

EDUCATION

(Continued from page 326)

(8) Enough labor problem classes so that future teachers and writers of textbooks will be able to explain the law of the land concerning collective bargaining. Representatives of labor, as well as industry, should be invited to address school assemblies.

Our goal should be full employment at a guaranteed annual wage. The war demonstrated that in industry, labor-management cooperation can accomplish production miracles. "If we can continue this cooperation, whatever temporary difficulties may arise, there should be no real obstacle to harnessing our labor force and our tools and workshops to the job of meeting the needs of our people and providing adequate employment for our population."

Reading "Labor Looks at Education" proves that real democracy depends upon mass participation in the economic, social, political and cultural life of the country. This is the main function of workers' education. No culture can be sound unless the mass of our citizenry is capable of enjoying it and contributing to its enrichment.

"Labor Looks at Education" is one in a series of Inglis Lectures and marks the first time that a representative of labor has been asked to contribute to the scholastic lecture-ship.

ELECTRIC SIGN INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 331)

and action that are rightfully a part of our competitive system.

"A careful exploration of ways and means to achieve and perpetuate industrial well-being led to a study of the features of the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry which has operated successfully over a period of almost 25 years and we are frank to say that the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electric Sign Industry is founded upon the same principles that have been found to be successful by our contemporaries in the construction field.

"Investigation of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers revealed that the Brotherhood is the paramount labor organization in the industry and a like investigation revealed the National Electric Sign Association as the paramount employer organization. Neither the Brotherhood nor the Association claim 100 per cent representation in their respective spheres of operation. They each claim, however, and substantiate that claim, their respective ability and capacity to speak for a major portion of the employers and employees presently engaged in the production and installation of electric signs.

"It is under those circumstances and for the betterment of the electric sign industry that this council has been conceived and established. The council pledges its deep sincerity to the end that the objective will be achieved. Success, however, will come only to the degree that full and unqualified cooperation is extended by employer and employee in like measure. We earnestly solicit that cooperation."

TECHNOLOGY

(Continued from page 329)

"New 23-inch-long blades for steam turbines will have a blade-tip velocity of 1520 feet per second, one-third greater than the speed of sound. Steam turbines incorporating the new blades will be able to deliver 40,000 kw. from a single-cylinder 3600-rpm. condensing unit or 80,000 kw. from a tandem unit operating at the same speed. Heretofore, the longest blades for the 36,000-rpm. condensing unit have been 20 inches, delivering 30,000 kw. as a single unit and 65,000 kw. in tandem."

"Stators of large totally-enclosed a.c. motors can be cooled more efficiently by a new simple device utilizing stator punchings made of thin copper sheets. The effectiveness of the method is based on the fact that copper conducts heat 10 times better than iron. The punchings are made exactly like the magnetic iron punchings except that they are about two inches longer at the back. The copper punchings are spaced at intervals with the steel punchings, producing an effect of circular fins projecting beyond the stator iron. By being in contact with the iron where heat is generated, the copper disks conduct heat to the back of the stator where it is removed by the circulation of air. The copper laminations enter the spaces previously occupied by slots which provided passage for cooling air. In this way the total length of the rotor is actually reduced rather than increased in size. It is believed that this development will enable totally-enclosed fan-cooled induction motors of larger size to be built."

"Jet energy has been utilized successfully by the Alabama Power Company to decrease the damaging effects of flood water on hydroelectric installations. In most hydroelectric plants, the water turbine is placed several feet above the mean water level below the dam, and the discharge draft tube occupies the space between. Normally, the combined pull of the water in the draft tube and the improved flow characteristics produced by the tube make the fall below the wheel quite as effective as the head above the wheel. However, during a flood, excess water backs up below the dam and greatly decreases the useful head. Several jets are placed near the discharge tube of the turbine and through them is discharged some of the flood water from the high level above the dam. In this way, the energy of the jets is made to pump water away from the discharge of the turbine, in effect lowering the level of the "tail water." Operation of the jets thus tends to reestablish the maximum difference between the height of water above and below the dam and thus recovers a large amount of energy that would otherwise be lost."

Refrigeration research has resulted in a new type of unit whose mechanism is operated by the pressure produced from evaporating dry ice. The carbon dioxide runs a combination gas engine and compressor. The refrigerator weighs only 19 pounds and can carry 100 lbs. of perishables. Its temperature range is great and may be efficiently controlled over a four-day period

without renewal of fuel. It will probably be used in other businesses where freezing units are needed as well as in airline service.

Chrysler Airtemp, in attempting to achieve mass production of light-weight units with small parts, has developed "a new radial type of refrigerating compressor having a minimum number of parts." They offer many new advantages and will be equipped in 2-3-4-5- and 6-cylinder models.

A 300-foot cargo vessel carrying 2,500 tons cargo is designed by Higgins Industries, Incorporated, to operate both in shallow, inland water ways and the ocean. This broad-beamed vessel has a 2-draft feature that is adjustable to shallow and deep drafts.

When we consider the nature and meaning of such technological advancements as have been here described, it occurs to us that it is time to redouble our efforts for accomplishments in other directions. Such rapid changes are rare in the fields of the social sciences and at the same time the need for improvements is greater. The items described above, as we have already said, often make quicker or more impressive some scientific process which is very well done before the technological additions. In the social sciences, however, we tend to creep along at a pace long outstripped by physical science.

If there is a danger of finding the need for labor greatly reduced in trades and industry, there is equal danger of discovering that we have wasted that manpower by not directing it to occupations which are under-staffed. There is no want of work to do, there is only lacking a means for getting it under way.

There are those who exalt our scientific advancements with such enthusiasm that they forget essential considerations of human beings. Improved washing machines and air conditioning units do not result in educational advancements, rise in general health conditions, the prevention of crime, unemployment, or a greater appreciation of wholesome living. Nor does it assure anyone of a decent home in which these inventions of science can be utilized. A highly mechanized society can remain free and healthy only when its people are politically acute. Those who fear technological changes for economic reasons and go no further than to lament them are kin to those who are so blinded by the power of the atomic bomb that they fail to see that no real solution to international affairs can be reached until other more fundamental questions than that of atomic energy have been answered. Only when we make the atomic bomb illogical will we abandon it. Only when we plan the use of our economic and human resources for the welfare of our nation and the world will we cease to be alarmed lest our lives become too remotely controlled.

REORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 335)

This attempt of the Government to promote industrial peace has not, as we are well aware, succeeded in eliminating labor crises—a fact, however, not at all to the discredit of the service. But it has served in an unobtrusive way to foster peaceful settlements and has been an outward display of our Government's traditional policy of supporting free collective bargaining—a policy which, for the welfare of the people, must be maintained.

LABOR COURSES

(Continued from page 332)

- Journeyman Plumbers and Steamfitters.
- Federation of Post Office Clerks.
- Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.
- Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.
- Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union.
- United Steelworkers of America.
- United Transport Service Employees.
- International Typographical Union.

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Faculty

- Rev. George A. Degelman, S. J., professor of philosophy, Rev. George C. Hilke, S. J., assistant professor of economics, Rev. Paul O. Smith, S. J., instructor in public speaking, Richard P. Hickey, professor of English, members of the college instructional staff.
 - Mrs. A. L. Darby, parliamentarian for the Kansas City Catholic Women's Club.
 - Miss Dorothy Gallagher, United States Social Security Service (Spanish).
 - Miss Virginia Walsh, dean of women.
 - J. Ward McQueeney, salesman (Public Speaking).
 - Don A. Murphy, training technician, United States Apprentice-Training Service.
 - Walter A. King, regional director, Wage and Hour Division (Labor Legislation).
 - Joseph Hoskins, former chairman, Regional War Labor Board VII.
 - Joseph H. McDowell, attorney (Presentation of Labor Disputes).
- In conclusion we should like to point out that the basic approach and wisdom gained the past eight years in the Labor School is now being translated into the regular academic curriculum of the Rockhurst College. In September 1946 a new division, Business and Industrial Relations, will be inaugurated.

HEALTH NEEDS

(Continued from page 330)

A grant from the Carnegie Corporation has made it possible to start work in one Nova Scotia area—Isle Madame—in the Fall of 1946. The second Nova Scotia survey will be tackled as soon as funds can be provided for it.

Conditions for the survey in Isle Madame have been explored by repeated visits to the region, and a plan of operation has been

(Continued on page 355)



IN MEMORIAM

John Friedli, L. U. No. 1
Initiated January 7, 1907
George Bennett, L. U. No. 1
Initiated July 27, 1928
William Bussmeyer, L. U. No. 1
Initiated February 8, 1946

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Electrical Workers Local No. 1, record the passing of our worthy Brothers; and

Whereas in the passing of these Brothers Local No. 1 has lost true and loyal members whose kind deeds and noble characters will be remembered most by those who knew them best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to their bereaved families who mourn their loss in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we in our meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy written into the minutes of our local and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

LEO J. HENNESSEY,
JOHN T. MEINERT,
M. JOE LYNG,

St. Louis, Mo. Committee

Forrest Eugene Gaillac, L. U. No. 11
Initiated August 10, 1919, in L. U. 595

Whereas our Almighty Father, in His infinite and inscrutable wisdom, has removed in the prime of life, our dearly beloved Brother, Forrest Eugene Gaillac, from the storms of jealousy and controversy which often regrettably center about outstanding leaders in the labor movement; and

Whereas Brother Gaillac, through his exceptional talent as a councillor and coordinator, is primarily responsible for the present strong, county-wide organization of the electrical workers of Los Angeles County; and

Whereas Brother Gaillac, in his passing has left to us in Local Union B-11 an effective instrument for the continuing welfare of the men and women organized in our great Brotherhood, and to himself a living monument more truly representative of the fundamental concepts of a life dedicated to the service of his fellow men than any that could be carved from cold and insensate granite; and

Whereas the passing of Brother Gaillac leaves in the ranks of our Brotherhood a vacant space that can never be filled, and in the hearts and minds of his legion of friends in Local Union B-11 an aching void for the deep understanding, patient tolerance and kindly wisdom of our truly great guide and mentor; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereft widow and family, whose loss in the passing of Brother Gaillac is different only in degree than that of all of us, our heartfelt and sincere expressions of sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union B-11, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union B-11 be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute of respect to the memory of our beloved Brother, who has gone "out of the stress of the doing—into the peace of the done."

JAMES LANCE,
GEORGE E. ELLICOTT,
F. V. FREY,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

Melvin C. McGee, L. U. No. 11
Initiated May 25, 1943

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Melvin C. McGee; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local Union B-11 of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of this Brother in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother,

and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

Requiescat in pace.
G. F. WISMER,
JOHN W. MARSHALL,
Santa Monica, Calif. Committee

William Journeau, L. U. No. 17
Initiated November 20, 1923

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the membership of L. U. No. B-17, record the death of our departed friend and Brother, William Journeau; therefore be it

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

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

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CLYDE BRAKE,
H. E. CUNNINGHAM,
FRANK DONOHUE,

Detroit, Mich. Committee

Rupert L. Ford, L. U. No. 18
Initiated December 20, 1928

W. L. Robar, L. U. No. 18
Initiated April 5, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brothers Rupert L. Ford and W. L. Robar; and

Whereas the passing of these Brothers to their eternal reward has deprived Local Union B-18 of loyal and respected members; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to their families in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union; a copy sent to the families of our late Brothers; and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.
L. B. HOFFMAN,
B. E. CARVELLO,
WILLIAM LUKE,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

William E. Odell, L. U. No. 53
Initiated August 19, 1902

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed Brother, William E. Odell, who was a worthy and true Brother for many, many years; and

Whereas L. U. No. B-53 has lost a loyal and faithful member; be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, William E. Odell; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-53, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and friends of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-53, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy sent to the family of our late Brother.

H. L. SCHONE,
J. P. DeLANEY,
CHARLES STAPLETON,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

E. S. Scofield, L. U. No. 66
Initiated September 5, 1940

Lawrence J. Tacquard, L. U. No. 66
Initiated August 3, 1944

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, called from our midst Brothers E. S. Scofield and Lawrence J. Tacquard; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy entered into the minutes of the local union, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in their memory.

J. F. VILLENEUVE,
T. T. SEMMELROGGE,
L. B. M. LATIOLAIS,

Houston, Texas Committee

Robert Babler, L. U. No. 77
Reinitiated June 17, 1935

Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Giver in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our loyal and esteemed Brother, Robert Babler;

Whereas the passing of Brother Babler has left deep sorrow with all the Brothers and his many friends, not only because he was a loyal member, but because of his deep understanding of his fellow workers and his willingness to give a helping hand wherever and whenever needed; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Robert Babler, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

NEAL G. McMENUS,
A. G. SMELTZER,
D. E. McALLISTER,

Seattle, Wash. Committee

Hershel Tabor, L. U. No. 95
Initiated April 21, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we the members of Local Union No. B-95 record the passing of our Brother, Hershel (Jerk) Tabor, and with respect and a deep feeling of sympathy for his bereaved family and friends. We therefore, in meeting assembled, stand one minute in silent reverence and shall drape our charter for 30 days in reverence to his memory.

This shall be recorded and copies sent to his family and the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

GEORGE HERRON,
Acting Business Manager

Joplin, Mo.

John F. Rufner, L. U. No. 116
Initiated March 27, 1918

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local No. 116, record the passing of our Brother John F. Rufner, in June, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his family, a copy to the Journal and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. A. LUTTRELL, JR.,
J. E. MCCREE,
E. L. KENDERDINE,

Fort Worth, Texas Committee

Pearl W. Ritchie, L. U. No. 124
Initiated January 22, 1907

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we must record the passing of Brother Pearl W. Ritchie.

In the death of Brother Pearl (Pete) Ritchie, our local has lost one of its loyal members. He was a kindly man, never criticizing his brother, and his noble character will be long remembered.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives. Those of us who knew him and worked with him feel his absence keenly; therefore be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, to the Journal, and recorded in our minutes.

C. O. THOMAS,
J. B. JACKSON,
O. F. SIMMS,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

H. L. Banker, L. U. No. 125
Initiated July 17, 1925

A circle of friendship, and a membership extending over many years have been broken, and Local Union No. B-125 must record the passing onward of Brother H. L. Banker. Many were the acquaintances he held among his associates, and his group of friendships was no fewer, for all who knew him called him friend. That he will be sadly missed need not be said.

To his loved ones we extend that deep sympathy which springs from mutual loss, for he was our Brother, and we sorrow with them.

The charter of Local Union No. B-125, shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Banker, and a copy of this tribute shall be recorded in the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall be sent to his bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

DALE B. SIGLER,
FRED E. HOFFMAN,
DWIGHT C. SWANSON,

Portland, Ore. Committee

William F. Oliver, L. U. No. 203

Initiated February 2, 1942

With sincere feelings of sorrow and regret at our loss, since God, in His infinite wisdom, has summoned to His care our fellow worker and Brother, we, the members of L. U. No. B-203 hereby record the sudden passing of Brother William F. Oliver on June 21, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and our sorrow to his bereaved wife; and be it further Resolved, That we, in our meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy written into the minutes of our local and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOSEPH McNALLY,

President

W. H. LINDSEY,

Financial Secretary

Devils Lake, N. D. and Treasurer

Owen Butler, L. U. No. 226

Reinitiated November 1, 1922

It is with sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother Owen Butler, on June 4, 1946.

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 sent to the family, and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

HAROLD G. BATES,

Topeka, Kansas Recording Secretary

Fred Bitz, L. U. No. 239

Initiated January 2, 1941

Samuel C. Johnson, L. U. No. 239

Initiated March 3, 1940

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-239, record the passing of our worthy members, Brothers Fred Bitz and Samuel C. Johnson; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in our Journal, a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to their bereaved families.

JOHN JELLEN,

Financial Secretary

Jamestown, N. D. and Treasurer

Rodney S. Ward, L. U. No. 256

Reinitiated October 12, 1939

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Rodney S. Ward; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Ward, Local Union No. 256 has lost a true and loyal member, whose kind deeds, noble character, and friendly disposition will be remembered by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 256, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ALBERT P. POITRAS,

JOHN J. SHEEHAN,

RAYMOND DIVOLL,

Fitchburg, Mass. Committee

Charles O. Smith, L. U. No. 305

Initiated July 20, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-305, record the untimely passing of our Brother, Charles O. Smith, who has been a true and loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize our loss in the passing of Brother Smith and express our appreciation for 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.

JESS I. DETWILER,

A. H. MEYER,

WILLIAM J. AVERY,

Fort Wayne, Ind. Committee

Harold Thorpe, L. U. No. 328

Initiated March 1, 1935

It is with a sincere feeling of regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 328, record the death of Brother Harold Thorpe; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sympathy be extended to his bereaved family; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this letter be published in the Electrical Workers Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be placed on our minutes, our charter be draped for 30 days, and that a copy also be sent to the family of our late Brother.

CHARLES McMANUS,

HAROLD MORAN,

Oswego, N. Y. Committee

Virgil R. Cothran, L. U. No. 365

Initiated March 2, 1942

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Virgil R. Cothran, who passed away on June 18, 1946; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local meeting, 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.

C. S. CLARK,

W. H. VINEYARD,

T. G. WATKINS,

Knoxville, Tenn. Committee

Howard W. Broadfoot, L. U. No. 558

Initiated September 19, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 558, record the passing of Brother Howard Broadfoot on July 5, 1946.

Whereas, we wish to express to his family our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, our members stand in silence for one minute in respect to the memory of our friend and Brother, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

GEORGE E. JACKSON,

Sheffield, Ala. Chairman of Committee

J. E. George, L. U. No. 570

Initiated January 7, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-570 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our last tribute and respect to the memory of our late Brother, and friend, J. E. George; whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to call from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body, in meeting assembled here under this date, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

WILLIAM A. WEST,

Business Manager

Tucson, Ariz. and Financial Secretary

Forrest Eugene Gaillac, L. U. No. 595

Initiated August 10, 1919

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and judgment has seen fit to call our worthy friend and Brother, Forrest Eugene Gaillac from life's restless sea, and

Whereas we, of Local Union 595 realize how vain it is to assuage a grief with words, and wish in our humble way, to take from his grave its fear, and

Whereas Brother Gaillac entered his brilliant career as a labor leader by serving Local Union 595 in various responsible positions, finally as business manager, and with utmost skill and fortitude charted and steered the course of our local union through a period of unprecedented adversity to a safe berth where it might grow to take its just position among the most successful local unions in the I.B.E.W., and

Whereas this gallant defender of the rights of man saw fit to maintain both the ties of friendship and of membership with the local of his first choice regardless of distance or time or location, and

Whereas Brother Gaillac clearly demonstrated his loyalty to the I.B.E.W. as a whole by his efforts in Los Angeles County, therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our International Secretary, G. M. Bugniazet requesting that it be published in the Electrical Worker; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy also be sent to Mrs.

Elizabeth Gaillac, bereaved widow of Brother Gaillac and friend of countless members of the I.B.E.W., and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union 595 be draped for 30 days, and that at the regular meeting of July 12, 1946, the assembled membership stand in silence for a period of one minute in respect for this departed Brother.

M. T. HOTCHKISS,

FRED F. EGGERS,

S. E. ROCKWELL,

Oakland, Calif. Committee

Clifford A. Scribner, L. U. No. 613

Initiated July 10, 1944

Herbert V. Denk, L. U. No. 613

Initiated January 29, 1945

With deep feelings of sorrow and sadness at our loss, since Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, love and mercy has summoned to His heavenly reward our dear friends and Brothers, we the members of Local Union No. B-613, hereby record the passing of Brothers Herbert V. Denk and Clifford A. Scribner; and

Whereas in the passing of these Brothers Local Union No. B-613 has lost true and loyal members and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy to their bereaved families in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

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

HOWARD DURAND,

MARVIN BOWDEN,

C. J. PARKERSON,

L. F. EGGLE,

I. G. HOBBY,

Atlanta, Ga. Committee

Bert Hoxmer, L. U. No. 653

Initiated October 22, 1945

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 653, record the untimely death of our Brother, Bert Hoxmer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 653, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

WILLIAM HARRISON,

Miles City, Mont. Secretary

A. J. Wass, L. U. No. 697

Initiated September 28, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 697 of the IBEW, mourn the passing of Brother A. J. Wass; therefore be it

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

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that the members stand for one moment in silent tribute.

H. VAN SICKLE,

C. V. McARTY,

WILLIAM ZAHRTTE,

Gary, Ind. Committee

Carlos Lashbrook, L. U. No. 702

Initiated October 7, 1936

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-702 of the I.B.E.W., record the passing of our Brother, Carlos Lashbrook, who passed away June 11, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I.B.E.W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

J. O. JONES,

A. R. WALKER,

I. F. HEATON,

West Frankfort, Ill. Committee

R. O. Penton, L. U. No. 733

Initiated June 21, 1944

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst the above-named Brother; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. 733 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolence to the family of our Brother in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

J. H. HALEY,
E. C. MILLER,

Pascagoula, Miss. Committee

J. F. Becker, L. U. No. 744

Initiated January 8, 1938

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-744, record the passing of our Brother, J. F. Becker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-744 and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

THOMAS IMBODEN,
CARL T. PORR,
DAVID H. CROUSE,

Philadelphia, Pa. Committee

Lawrence Clyde Chaney, L. U. No. 807

Initiated April 19, 1934

Be it resolved, That the following be sent to the widow and family of our departed Brother, Lawrence Clyde Chaney; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the same resolution be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal.

God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call to his eternal reward, and resting place, one, Lawrence Clyde Chaney, member of Local Union No. B-807, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, on June 12, 1946.

Brother Chaney was a charter member of Local Union No. B-807, and helped build and assist the local during its infancy. He was a loyal member and Brother, and was a past president of Local Union No. B-807, having served as president for a period of four years. His presence will be missed whenever the membership of this local is assembled together.

We who have assembled here tonight at our regular meeting will stand in silent meditation for a period of one minute for our departed Brother, and may God rest his soul; be it further

Resolved, That our local charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Lawrence Clyde Chaney.

ROY A. BLAND,
C. G. TURNER,
S. C. GRANGE,

Little Rock, Ark. Committee

Lester B. McLester, L. U. No. 949

Initiated August 20, 1920

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-949, record the passing of our Brother, Lester B. McLester; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved wife of Brother McLester; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory to our departed Brother; and be it further

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

ELMER SCHWEITZER,
DALE W. COOK,
C. L. McDERMOTT,

Austin, Minn. Committee

Fred Le Roy Clear, Jr., L. U. No. 1002

Initiated April 14, 1939

With deep sorrow and regret, over a great loss to ourselves, and deep sympathy to his family and many friends, L. U. No. B-1002 records the passing of Brother Fred Le Roy Clear on June 26th, 1946.

Brother Clear was an active member of his union and was a member of the Executive Board at the time of his passing. His morale and constructive influence accomplished much for the progress of his local.

Those of us who knew Fred and had the privilege of working with him feel his loss keenly; 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 our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Clear. May God rest his soul.

W. H. RILEY,
Financial Secretary

Tulsa, Okla.

Casimer Inglot, L. U. No. 1031

Initiated July 1, 1939

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1031, record the passing of this worthy member, Brother Casimer Inglot.

In the passing of this member, we of Local

Union No. B-1031 have lost a true and loyal friend whose kind deeds and noble character will be long remembered by those of us who knew him the best.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, also to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

M. F. DARLING,
J. D. POTTER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Ellen Bailey, L. U. No. 1041

Initiated December, 1944

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1041, record the passing of our Sister, Ellen Bailey; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to her family in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to her; and be it further

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

FRANK A. DIANA,

South Plainfield, N. J. Business Manager

Robert Kaufman, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated August 7, 1944

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Robert Kaufman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

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

CHAIRMAN OF
THE COMMITTEE

Cincinnati, O.

Miles Yaple, L. U. No. 1186

Initiated May 1, 1944

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1186, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our Brother, Miles Yaple; 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 our Journal for publication, and a copy sent to the wife of the deceased.

JAMES C. L. SIU,

Honolulu, T. H. Recording Secretary

Fred P. Miller, L. U. No. 1191

Initiated January 11, 1946

God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove Brother Fred P. Miller from our midst; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That the local charter be draped for a period of 30 days and the assembly stand in silence for a period of one minute in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to our Official Journal for publication.

E. R. KIRK,
E. C. BOWMAN,
E. O. DUNNAM,

West Palm Beach, Fla. Committee

Fred D. Brown, L. U. No. 1220

Initiated June 1, 1945

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 1220, record the passing of our dear Brother, Fred D. Brown.

To his wife and relatives, we extend our deep and heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, we as a body assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

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

PAUL A. BERG,

Chicago, Ill. Recording Secretary

Eugene Stark, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated October 1, 1946

Frank Pelatti, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated February 1, 1943

N. J. Bemusdaffer, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated January 2, 1943

With sincere sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-1245, record the passing of Brothers Eugene Stark, Frank Pelatti, and N. J. Bemusdaffer; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of our local be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to their memory; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

CHARLES W. MASON,

San Francisco, Calif. Business Manager

William McSalis, L. U. No. 1335

Initiated January 11, 1946

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our friend and Brother, William McSalis; and

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1335, reverently pay our tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother; and

Whereas it is our wish to extend to his family our deepest and heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silent prayer for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother, William McSalis; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

LEIF E. SCHEIE,

Newark, N. J. Recording Secretary

DEATH CLAIMS PAID IN JULY, 1946

L. U.	Name	Amount
L. O. (570)	E. C. Russell	\$ 500.00
18	C. Hendrickson, Jr.	1,000.00
226	O. M. Butler	1,000.00
1	J. Friedl	1,000.00
589	J. E. Sullivan	1,000.00
L. O. (649)	H. K. Long	475.00
L. O. (481)	J. B. Klotz	1,000.00
17	W. J. Journeau	1,000.00
5	Charles P. Wassell	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	Fred Wolfrum	1,000.00
L. O. (840)	Chas. G. Mumm	825.00
L. O. (277)	H. E. Jacob	1,000.00
134	R. M. Shields	1,000.00
844	N. P. Winters	825.00
166	J. J. Van Wageningen	1,000.00
L. O. (196)	W. L. Baker	1,000.00
L. O. (1393)	W. T. Olson	1,000.00
9	J. Klimawicze	1,000.00
122	J. Oberdorfer	475.00
245	F. W. Roberts	1,000.00
651	G. E. Knight	1,000.00
40	E. Mizera	1,000.00
L. O. (846)	E. H. Peters	1,000.00
304	H. D. Hawkins	650.00
98	E. H. Rouviers	1,000.00
246	J. F. Lowe	825.00
L. O. (98)	L. S. Richards	1,000.00
65	Wm. Nichols	1,000.00
326	W. J. Gaved	1,000.00
349	E. C. Glock	1,000.00
650	H. J. Sergeant	1,000.00
807	R. F. McArdle	300.00
295	L. C. Chaney	1,000.00
210	T. White	1,000.00
9	T. H. Dennery	666.67
180	H. F. Burgess	1,000.00
760	G. Bennett	1,000.00
649	B. A. Tracy	1,000.00
134	J. T. Ellis	1,000.00
1057	E. W. Wilken	825.00
L. O. (3)	H. Lydla	1,000.00
L. O. (103)	F. Hess	1,000.00
L. O. (104)	C. J. Harrington	1,000.00
134	W. D. Hubbard	1,000.00
451	H. Walker	1,000.00
L. O. (952)	J. A. Baker	650.00
702	L. V. Cole	475.00
780	C. R. Lashbrook	1,000.00
160	R. L. Moore	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	H. W. Krueger	1,000.00
3	L. Kovarik	1,000.00
239	N. K. Jacobsen	1,000.00
685	F. Bitz	1,000.00
794	C. C. Bauer	475.00
887	W. E. Hann	1,000.00
L. O. (258)	L. J. Sherman	1,000.00
95	W. J. Kellman	1,000.00
L. O. (41)	C. J. Swanson	1,000.00
953	H. Tabop	1,000.00
125	C. L. Fink	600.00
L. O. (3)	L. M. Kinze	1,000.00
1220	H. L. Banker	1,000.00
43	F. Wilson	1,000.00
L. O. (413)	F. D. Brown	300.00
760	H. J. McGough	1,000.00
549	J. T. Newman	1,000.00
3	B. L. Beeler	1,000.00
993	W. C. Sayers	1,000.00
896	H. A. Brown	1,000.00
304	J. S. Tinsley	825.00
453	W. J. Cooper	1,000.00
L. O. (1319)	P. Fitzgerald	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	O. E. Agard	1,000.00
38	D. N. Mulhollen	650.00
595	Wm. McMullen	1,000.00
L. O. (36)	T. M. Rogers	1,000.00
	G. H. Kennish	1,000.00
	P. E. Gallan	1,000.00
	H. L. Banks	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
L. O. (317)	G. F. Geddis	475.00
77	R. Babler	1,000.00
L. O. (76)	L. H. Clement	1,000.00
40	C. F. Risch	1,000.00
613	C. E. Satterfield	1,000.00
65	D. J. Robinette	1,000.00
305	C. O. Smith	825.00
676	J. S. Chambliss	650.00
59	S. J. Howarth	1,000.00
697	A. J. Wass	475.00
L. O. (595)	W. S. Taylor	1,000.00
550	E. W. Keers	300.00
L. O. (134)	J. B. Bojack	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	J. J. Vana	1,000.00
L. O. (38)	O. Stoddard	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	M. Gallagher	1,000.00
134	W. J. Cullerton	1,000.00
817	Wm. O'Brien	1,000.00
L. O. (53)	W. E. Odell	1,000.00
209	C. Vernon	475.00
L. O. (34)	H. R. Hill	825.00
708	P. N. Rudey	825.00
744	J. E. Becker	1,000.00
8	R. E. Sanford	1,000.00
9	E. Mayer	1,000.00
558	H. W. Broadfoot	825.00
2	Wm. Gelse	150.00
651	Peter V. Doyle	150.00
3	Nicholas Lataille	150.00
3	Chas. Hermann	150.00
357	Fred M. Campbell	150.00
409	Walter W. Nobes	1,000.00
134	Rudolph Kuensting	150.00
L. O. (77)	Andrew J. Willoughby	150.00
616	Lyman Hendershott	150.00
L. O. (360)	Harry Glenn	150.00

\$98,316.67

HEALTH NEEDS

(Continued from page 351)

outlined. The Isle Madame plan, which, with certain modifications, is applicable to the proposed studies in the United States, is illustrative of the aims and methods of the whole joint American-Canadian project, and may therefore be described in some detail.

Isle Madame has been chosen for the survey because of the advantages of its geographical location, because of its social and economic conditions and in view of the attitude of the inhabitants towards the proposed study.

1. Isle Madame is situated off the main coast of Cape Breton, with which it is connected by a bridge; but as far as medical care is concerned the island is more or less a self-contained unit. Its five to six thousand inhabitants are served by two resident doctors; it rarely happens that outside doctors come to the island or are consulted by the islanders. A few months ago an outpost hospital was set up in the old Roman Catholic Glebe house in Arichat, which, when fully developed, will contain 28 beds. For major operations patients are sent to hospitals in Antigonish, Sydney or Halifax, but such cases can easily be recorded in the survey with the help of the doctors.

There is no dentist on the island. The nearest dentist can be reached in Port Hawkesbury, 30 miles away. Dental work is done by the two physicians, who confine themselves to the extraction of teeth, however. No drug stores operate on the island.

Owing to these conditions it should be possible to record in the survey with reasonable completeness all the medical care received by the population.

2. As far as the economic conditions of the people are concerned, Isle Madame may be regarded as a typical Nova Scotia fishing community. As in all such communities, the islanders suffered very badly during the depression. Since 1940 recovery has set in, and at the present level of fish prices the people are moderately well off. Farming and lumbering are secondary industries of the island, but mainly conducted in conjunction with fishing.

3. Of the inhabitants of the island, roughly 85 per cent are French Acadians, descendants of the oldest settlers of Nova Scotia. They are Roman Catholic and belong to four parishes. Their parish priests and other community leaders are keenly in-

terested in the survey, as they hope the findings will bring about a movement for improved health care. The Board of Trade for the island has endorsed the project, and the parish priests have undertaken to set up a complete register of all the families. The two doctors are equally sympathetic and will give their whole-hearted cooperation.

The purpose of the survey is three-fold, to determine:

1. Extent and type of health care received by the whole survey group.
2. Extent and type of illness not receiving medical care among a representative sample of the survey group.
3. The probable changes in the demand for health care which might be anticipated under a prepayment system such as health insurance.

Because of seasonal fluctuation in illness rates, the survey will be conducted over a period of 12 months.

Medical care rendered to the inhabitants of Isle Madame will be recorded by the two doctors who will be provided with clerical assistance in the statistical work. A case card will be made out for each patient. It will comprise data about the person of the patient, the type of illness and medical care received. All services will be recorded, from major operations to bottles of medicine.

While this data will be collected for all inhabitants of the island, a sample of 400 families or approximately 2,000 persons living along the north side of the island, will be subjected to a still closer examination. Arrangements will be made to find out to what extent illnesses occur which do not receive medical attention. This task will be entrusted to an experienced nurse who has known the district for many years. She will visit all families of the sample group at regular intervals, and gather the relevant data by interviewing housewives.

In addition, a dental survey will be undertaken among the sample group of 400 families by a well-known research dentist. It is planned to examine all persons in the group, irrespective of age, a procedure which will not only allow conclusions as to the need for dental care, but will also give a valuable insight into the prevalence of dental defects in certain families.

If arrangements are completed a nutritional survey will also be conducted among the sample group of 400 families. Negotiations to that effect are being conducted with the Department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa.

In order to facilitate an accurate evaluation of the findings to be obtained in the study, all families living on the island will be registered. A family card has been prepared, giving the relevant data about household members. Questions will be asked not only about the composition of the family and their vital statistics, but also about the number of rooms in the house, the size of the farm, the heads of livestock, and the boats of the fishermen; on the educational side, about the school grade attained, the school leaving age and the possession of radios. This work will be done with the assistance of parish priests and teachers. Despite its considerable detail, it would seem worthwhile, since it will be possible to view the health situation against the social, economic and cultural background of the family.

This background material should prove very useful for evaluating changes which

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might be anticipated if the present-day system of health care is replaced by a different form of organization, be it health insurance or a similar type of prepayment. While the data on medical services received by the survey group together with the findings on medically unattended illness will form the basis for such evaluation, the results obtained from these sources would be misleading if the economic and cultural factors which influence human behavior were left out of consideration.

JOURNAL 40 YEARS AGO

(Continued from page 336)

are beginning to realize the futility of attempting to fight a company like Bell until we are organized from coast to coast." Later in the year this local "sent a resolution to other locals asking for their endorsement of a general strike against the American Bell Company in an attempt to bring the battle on a national scale instead of scattered locals attempting to win fights against company subsidiaries."

Thus we see the dawning realization of the futility of attempting to fight the huge corporations sprawling across the nation by striking against small local segments of the corporate body.

Public ownership of utilities and telephone and telegraph lines was being advocated 40 years ago by the Brotherhood. The Government was being urged to take over the operation of such enterprises and operate them in the public interest. In England the telegraph lines had been government-owned for eleven years in 1907, and the telephones were to be taken over in 1911.

New Zealand was leading the world in social reforms. In 1907 the Government there adopted a public-housing program which provided for the building of homes for working people with incomes of less than \$1,000 annually. These homes were to be built by the Government to rent for \$2.50 per week with the option to purchase. Or the Government would loan up to \$1,750 at five per cent interest, repayable in 36 years, to any workman who was able to build a home for himself.

In England, workers were already making political progress and by 1907 had elected 54 members of Parliament. The Journal published a letter from a Scottish electrician telling of these political gains. He said in part: "the combined trade unions of this country with more than one and a half millions of members sent 54 members to Parliament at the election last year (1906). At next election there will hardly be a seat out of the 670 that will not be contested by a Labour candidate. You are 20 years behind us in this little matter and I bet you that in 10 years more we will control the legislation of Britain." The Scotch Brother was a

little bit optimistic in his estimate of the length of time it would take, but as we all know, British labor runs the government now.

It is interesting to note that the enemies of organized labor were using the same arguments against higher wages and the closed shop 40 years ago as they are using today. The National Association of Manufacturers was raising a war chest of \$500,000 a year to be used in fighting the unions. C. W. Post of Grapenuts fame, as head of the National Citizens Industrial Alliance, was accusing organized labor of hampering the reconstruction of San Francisco after the earthquake and fire, because building tradesmen there were striking for higher wages. President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was quoted as follows in a reprint from the *New York Times*:

I regret to say, so far as the organized labor item is concerned, that I am meeting a constantly decreased efficiency with every increase granted in wages." Sounds just like the current statements of Ford and General Motors.

Samuel Gompers answered Mr. Mellen by pointing out that nowhere in all the world is the rate of production per man hour as high as in this country. He also said that a nation's prosperity and progress depend upon the increased use and consumption of things produced. Mr. Gompers said "It is a fact quite easily demonstrable that in a country where wages are highest and conditions of employment for the workers best, there the industrial, commercial, moral and social conditions have attained their highest development and progress."

Many newspapers were just as bitterly anti-labor 40 years ago as they are today. For example, the *Los Angeles Times* had this to say in an editorial, as reported in the JOURNAL:

"The fool telephone girls insist on striking for shorter hours at night, when the sole reason the company had in the longer hours was in the protection it afforded the girls in giving them daylight for their journey home."

It appears that some companies have not learned to get along with organized labor in 40 years. The April 1907, Journal carried a brief story telling about a \$4,000 fine which was assessed against a manufacturing company by the U. S. Court in Chicago, for violation of the alien contract labor laws. The company had imported iron moulders from Manchester, England, as strikebreakers . . . And today the same company is still having labor trouble and refusing to admit that the unions are here to stay.

All the news was not bad, however. The Supreme Court ruled that the eight-hour day law was constitutional. Agreements with the

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contractors in New York and Atlantic City were consummated during 1907, for the first time. Progress was being made in the campaign for workmen's compensation and child labor laws.

The aims of the IBEW were very well presented in an article in the January, 1907, JOURNAL, "Evolution of Unionism", by Harry S. Coyle of Local Union 39. Mr. Coyle said: "The IBEW endeavors to create a state of peace and harmony between employer and employee, and to develop the inner nature of its members to their fullest functions, and to teach men what we are organized for—not only to maintain our scale of wages, but to develop the sense of brotherly love and sympathy for mankind."

SAMUEL GOMPERS

(Continued from page 327)

strike only under the most severe hardships to himself and to his family. His wife and children were often forced to go hungry and when his son Al, whom he called their "strike baby" was born, the child and its mother had a narrow escape from death because Gompers could not raise a fee to pay a doctor. His wife was loyal through it all, however, and backed her husband in his adamant union principles, in the face of every sacrifice.

The strike over which Samuel Gompers toiled, sacrificed and struggled was the turning point in his career and in the history of the Cigarmakers too, for in the battle that ensued Gompers and his fellow workers came to see the weakness in their union and they began to build a new organization somewhat like the mid-Victorian trade unions, entirely unhampered by politics. The move toward a stronger organization began even before the strike, when a local, No. 144, was organized covering New York city, and Gompers became its first president. This affiliation Mr. Gompers proudly retained, representing it at Federation conventions until his death in 1924. The Cigarmakers International Union as Samuel Gompers and his cohorts, Karl Laurrell and Adolph Strasser, reorganized it, became a model for other trade unions and in fact became a sort of foundation for the American Federation of Labor itself.

In the meantime while the Cigarmakers Union was struggling, suffering, learning and growing strong, the Knights of Labor, forerunner of the American Federation of Labor, organized in 1869, was rapidly coming to the fore. Its initial growth was slow. But after 1880, its membership grew rapidly and by 1886 it reached the million mark. However, the Knights of Labor while it rose rapidly, just as quickly declined. Poor leadership and a number of serious strikes which ended in defeat for the workers, decided its fate and by the year 1893, its membership had dropped to about 70,000.

While the Knights of Labor quickly rose and as rapidly disintegrated, in the '80s, the American Federation of Labor was coming into its own. Many craftsmen felt the desire to join men of their own trade. This was a different policy from that of the Knights of Labor which had been gathering all degrees of skilled and unskilled labor into its ranks. So in 1881, the Cigarmakers, Granite Cutters, Printers, Carpenters, Iron and Steel Workers and a few other craft unions held a conference from which the A. F. of L. ultimately sprang.

Samuel Gompers was an outstanding figure at this trade union congress. He had won the recognition and respect of trade unionists all over the United States for his work in connection with the Cigarmakers and his devotion to the cause

of unionism. The organization which came into existence at this time was known as the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions. Samuel Gompers was made chairman of its legislative committee. Gompers because of his tremendous zeal and untiring efforts soon rose to leadership in this new federation. In 1883 he was elected president. Thus his long career as the national head of labor was begun. In 1886 under Gompers direction, the federation was reorganized into a stronger and more effective organ and was renamed American Federation of Labor.

Thus was Gompers' life work launched and from then on till the day of his death Gompers, the "grand old man of labor" as his friends loved to call him, was one with the strongest labor organization ever to emerge from the hopes and sacrifices of a working people.

There is not time nor space in our JOURNAL to give a play-by-play description of Gompers work in the A. F. of L. We have said earlier in this article that Gompers was the A. F. of L. and the A. F. of L. was Gompers. Some months back we brought you here in the JOURNAL, a series of articles on the history of the American labor movement covering the A. F. of L., its structure, history and policy. Here we can but briefly summarize the main events during the remainder of Samuel Gompers' life.

Mr. Gompers served as president of the A. F. of L. every year except one from 1883 till his death in 1924. In 1894, the opposition of the Socialists secured his defeat but the following year he was re-elected and subsequently each term until his death. In 1894, Mr. Gompers became editor of the A. F. of L.'s literary organ, *The American Federationist*.

Under his leadership, membership in the Federation grew to over three million. Mr. Gompers stuck firmly to his rule of "no politics" for the A. F. of L. His motto was "Partisan to no political party but partisan to a principle."

When the first World War broke out, Mr. Gompers, although in theory opposed to war, held fast to his devotion to democracy and entered with enthusiasm into the cause of the Allies. The strength of his personal influence on the members of the federation is indicated in the pledge that he secured from them to carry the war forward to a successful conclusion, but he was faithful to his principles of unionism and the cause of the workers in that he demanded recognition by the Government of the employees as a group with common interests. Thus a bond between labor and the Administration grew up and Mr. Gompers had a status practically equal to that of a Cabinet member. Chiefly through Mr. Gompers' influence, the U. S. Department of Labor was created.

In 1917 Mr. Gompers was appointed a member of the advisory commission of the U. S. Council of National Defense and in 1918, he represented the American Federation of Labor at the Peace Conference in Paris. He served as chairman of the Peace Conference Commission of Labor Legislation.

Mr. Gompers was an active participant in the organization of the Pan American Federation of Labor.

Samuel Gompers became known all over the world as a fearless, unselfish, yet conservative labor leader. He has often been called "labor statesman of the world."

He was active right up to the last. He was on a mission for labor in Mexico City in December 1924 when he was suddenly stricken. Homeward bound, he passed away in San Antonio, Texas, at the age of 74. Tributes from rich and poor, those of low status and those of the high and mighty, from all political parties and many countries poured in, testifying to the high regard in which men all over the world held Samuel Gompers.

Thus the boy who received his inspiration in the slums of London, carried his ideals and inspiration with him all the days of his life—became one of the greatest humanitarians of all time, the greatest labor leader the world has seen, and creator of the strongest labor organization in the world.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JUNE 11, 1946, INCLUDING JULY 10, 1946

Table with columns for Local Union (L. U.), Receipt Number, and Amount. The table is organized into multiple columns (1-10) and rows, listing various receipts and their corresponding amounts for different local unions.

I. U.

Table of electrical worker numbers for I. U. union, including sub-sections like 500-(Cont.), 501, 502, 504, 506, 507, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570.

L. U.

Table of electrical worker numbers for L. U. union, including sub-sections like 571, 572, 573, 574, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 583, 585, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640.

L. U.

Table of electrical worker numbers for L. U. union, including sub-sections like 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712.

L. U.

Table of electrical worker numbers for L. U. union, including sub-sections like 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780.

L. U.

Table of electrical worker numbers for L. U. union, including sub-sections like 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850.

L. U.

Table of electrical worker numbers for L. U. union, including sub-sections like 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950.

L. U.

Table of electrical worker numbers for L. U. union, including sub-sections like 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

L. U.

Table of electrical worker numbers for L. U. union, including sub-sections like 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050.

Table with multiple columns (L. U., B-1042, B-1043, B-1044, B-1045, B-1046, B-1047, B-1048, B-1049, B-1050, B-1051, B-1052, B-1053, B-1054, B-1055, B-1056, B-1057, B-1058, B-1059, B-1060, B-1061, B-1062, B-1063, B-1064, B-1065, B-1066, B-1067, B-1068, B-1069, B-1070, B-1071, B-1072, B-1073, B-1074, B-1075, B-1076, B-1077, B-1078, B-1079, B-1080, B-1081, B-1082, B-1083, B-1084, B-1085, B-1086, B-1087, B-1088, B-1089, B-1090, B-1091, B-1092, B-1093, B-1094, B-1095, B-1096, B-1097, B-1098, B-1099, B-1100, B-1101, B-1102, B-1103, B-1104, B-1105, B-1106, B-1107, B-1108, B-1109, B-1110) and corresponding numerical values.

L. U. 637-25952L, 824649, 690, 218783, 787, 788. 644-114404, 419, 427, 490. B-654-B 454311, 314, 315, 320. 659-59263. 660-201174. 672-120350, 396. B-674-B 843074, 978, 980, 988, 991. B-679-B 124781-785. 687-559401, 406. B-702-B 241174, 276466. 707-308641. 716-18629, 647, 649, 348817, 867, 869, 896, 823288, 19501, 389, 440, 474, 478. B-723-489794, B 804818. 725-994984. B-735-951918, 977, B 329774, 789, 803, 811, 829, 889, 902, 910, 927, 953, 954, 999, B 330018, 069, 082, 101, 180, 182, 188, 190. 745-156412. 748-308040. B-769-B 162301, B 700703, 712. B-770-B 454074. 774-521844. B-778-B 723150, B 927425.	L. U. 780-923418, 444. 786-226105. 799-279874. B-818-B 88910, 911, B 732822. 833-B 525103. B-843-B 294733, 734, 690399. 850-781028. 855-819212, 820, 866-8754, 8788, 607101. B-866-243105. 879-730573. B-889-709504. 910-865024. B-925-B 119181, 807945. 928-677627. B-949-B 555592. B 971745, 918, 836036, 410281, 338, 340, 348, 478, 499. B-953-B 418295, B 245692, B 793539, 810434, 545, 558, 638, 678. 954-879085-087. 965-762993. B-978-B 386294, 442, 454. B-980-B 27250. B-987-B 155834, B 263780. B-992-B 440912. B-995-779515. B-1000-B 994173,	L. U. B-1000-(Cont.) B 543756, 949, 972. B-1001-B 391084, 151. B-1012-B 726116. B-1016-947106. B-1018-B 428529. B-1028-B 348975, B 349134, 232, 234, 370. 1037-787311, 378, 1039-786237. B-1066-715385, 1072-224173. B-1088-B 154171, 221, 247, 261, 274, 287, 288, 298, 347, 349, 355, 364, 370, 380, 389, 395, 399, 402. B-1112-B 369765, B 561031, 033, 192, B 370167, 219. B-1118-B 273126. B-1125-B 850787, 790, 1133-991526, 1139-805114-120, B-1141-231255, 269, 295. B-1159-B 286373, 432, 483, B 199854. 1186-2320, 2336, 719130, 144. B-1197-B 6775. B-1202-B 57482, 697, B 397582. B-1226-B 709478. B-1240-B 525668, 985870, 928, 930.	L. U. 1241-379010. B-1245-B 428316, 338, 767324, 332, 609, 947139, 141, 198, B 246676, B 249758, 870, B 690361, 405, 576951, 952, 977, 981, 577024, 025. B-1255-B 388706, 802, 806, 838, 866, 867, 869, 899, 905, 923, 927. B-1262-B 401807, 873, 879. B-1263-329130. B-1272-B 510087, B 843211. 1281-312128, 1286-210330. B-1289-B 213627. B-1298-B 275251, 290. B-1306-B 795091, 092. B-1308-215407, 408, B-1314-B 17880, B 17901, 916, 1322-B 372657, 1323-68507. B-1339-B 445270, B 444006, 008, 113, 210, 246, 249, 420, 564. B-1353-B 97734. B-1359-B 86735, 807, 860. B-1370-B 734118, B 448800, B 104688, 723.	L. U. B-1373-B 69029. B-1387-B 525281, 286. B-1396-B 472736. B-1417-B 832269. B-1435-B 134069. B-1469-B 954911. B-1478-307560, 567. B-1484-B 81440. B-1490-B 198846. B-1495-B 172827. B-1497-B 391515, 535, 537, 541, 545, 563, 564, 567, 569, 571, 572, 583, 584, 594, 596, 603, 607, 609, 611, 613, 626, 628, 631, 637, 653, 654, 657, 660, 666, 667, 680, 682, 688, 694, 699, 701, 703, 709, 715, 720, 730, 735, 742, 744, 746, 750, 761, 773, 776, 777, 786, 789, 793, 806, 813, 814, 817, 819, 827, 831, 835, 857, 840, 841, 854, 857, 859, 862, 870, 874, 884, 890, 891, 896, 901, 903-905, 908, 910. B-1506-B 75636. B-1509-87094. BLANK 16-315429. 103-0798, 484254.	L. U. 211-112338-540. 567-820919-920. B-695-B 475387. 748-102031-035. B-1245-B 246766. B-1353-100989, 990. PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID-NOT VOID B-48-122530, 756, 982. B-505-B 448665. B-569-238986. B-1269-B 581524. PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-NOT MISSING B-11-354751-758. PREVIOUSLY LISTED -VOID B-18-200420, 965, B 569452, 462, B 567881. B-69-B 328907-910, 116-701484. 135-018062, 065, 184-197723. B-23-B 980093. 57-153691, 584461. B-108-747257. 177-899147. B-244-B 847866, 329-222725, 728, 735, 737, 739. B-340-201709. 558-358122. B-618-B 751829, 830, 704735, 737.	L. U. B-674-B 843916. 689-223490. 756-25492. 862-081005, 006. B-889-39050, 305439, 939-658375. B-978-B 386301. B-1072-234119, 146, 147, 950188. B-1159-B 385994. B-1188-B 517612. B-1200-B 99213. 1209-628731-732. B-1427-B 804162. B-1484-B 69398. PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED B-11-B 217852, 385230. B-51-277010-021, 397540-543, 545- 547, 552, 554, 310089. B-907-B 667770. B-991-302615. B-1040-B 112154. B-1057-450519. B-1082-B 745329-330, 1222-600841-812. B-1233-B 138336-340. B-1248-B 367264. B-1353-B 97734-735, 100989-990. B-1383-B 866730. B-1386-B 830682-685. B-1396-80552, 553. B-1462-B 523574, 578-579.	L. U. B-530-787199. 542-715307, 208. B-540-688493-495. 567-920919, 920. 576-72416-420. 583-704069, 078, 092-095, 097, 100-102. 603-B 777671. 627-B 213790. 637-824645-667. 654-30360. B-674-B 625111. 727-97388 300. 732-26869, 878-883. B-778-B 723157, 874589-599. 806-431654. B-850-B 979146-160. 866-B 694648-650. 873-730558, 572, 573. B-882-B 3639058, 310089. B-907-B 667770. B-991-302615. B-1040-B 112154. B-1057-450519. B-1082-B 745329-330, 1222-600841-812. B-1233-B 138336-340. B-1248-B 367264. B-1353-B 97734-735, 100989-990. B-1383-B 866730. B-1386-B 830682-685. B-1396-80552, 553. B-1462-B 523574, 578-579.
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KENTUCKY LABOR

(Continued from page 333)

changes to be caused in their field by atomic power, and lay plans for coping with them."

As an example of the two extremes taken by crafts in meeting changes, Professor Corey cited the glassblowers and printers. He pointed out that the glassblowers refused to face reality, and consequently were snowed under by changes, but the printers foresaw the coming of the linotype machine, trained their workers to meet the challenge—and today their industry is greater than ever.

"Now," he declared, "you are faced with the necessity of meeting new technological changes and improvements in the coming atomic age or becoming as extinct as the glassblowers."

Much time was given to open discussion of the threat to construction trades posed by prefabricated houses. Professor Corey contended that if unions oppose prefabricated houses, they are opposing their fellow workers, since they will benefit most from low-cost homes.

Representatives of carpenter unions attacked prefabricated houses on the ground that they lessen the amount of work done on the site by union members, they are poorly constructed and tend to create potential slum areas.

"I can imagine what would have happened to prefabricated houses in Louisville during the 1937 flood," said Weaver Freeman, a delegate from a Louisville carpenters' union. "They would have been only so much junk to haul away after they washed down the river and caught on the Municipal Bridge."

"But not all prefabricated houses are poorly constructed," Professor Corey claimed. "And the way to solve that problem is to set up a national planning council composed of trade unions, architects, manufacturers of old and new-style building materials and city planners to study ways of introducing prefabricated houses so that the public will get low-cost housing properly built, labor will not be deprived of jobs and the manufacturers of materials will not be put out of business. The Labor Government policy in England is a good example of how prefabricated

houses can be handled. There, standards for construction have been set up and the people are getting better houses than can be built by old methods, for half the money.

"You can't condemn prefabrication because of slums," he continued. "The worst slums ever known were built the old way, yet you can't condemn building the conventional way because of them."

The carpenters also had a chip on their shoulder toward prefabrication because many plants turning out assembly line housing are non-union. Wages paid in these plants are far below the union scale, they claimed. Then, too, they can't erect prefabricated houses unless the material carries union labels.

"That's a simple problem to solve," said Professor Corey. "Go out and preach the gospel of unionism to these workers."

"Recently I saw a well-constructed seven-room prefabricated house which sold for \$7,000," one delegate pointed out. "The same house, custom-built, would have been \$12,000. Now, suppose all the prefabrication plants should be unionized. How much would the increased wages force the price of such a house up?"

"Only slightly," was Corey's reply. "Perhaps it would go up as much as \$500, but the consumer should be willing to bear a slightly increased cost if it meant workers would get decent wages."

The policy of some plants sticking to piecework was given a sound going-over.

"My company," a plant worker said, "is engaged 90 per cent in piecework. We are 100 per cent unionized. How can we get away from piecework?"

Mrs. Kaufman, who was sitting in the class, immediately pointed out that the union at that particular plant had been shown the advantages of getting rid of piecework payment, but that members of the union had objected.

"There were members of your local union who were making more from piecework than they figured they could make on day rates," she said, "and they kept us from trying to remedy the situation. Several workers would make less money on day rates, but a majority would make more. Your union should convince its own members of this, and then perhaps something could be done."

Unions were given a sharp slap on the wrist by Professor Corey for their own jurisdictional disputes, similar to the fuss in Louisville between the stagehands and electricians over which should picket downtown theaters.

"Unless unions see the problem of jurisdictional disputes and take steps to handle them, the whole labor movement will be hurt badly," he said. "In Kentucky, I have found more jurisdictional disputes than demands for higher wages."

Corey was asked whether workers should demand an increased wage from the profits made

when improved machines turn out more goods and create greater profits.

"Yes," was his blunt answer. "Unless you pay labor more when production increases, the economic system does not work 100 per cent, and the entire population suffers. Higher wages are needed to buy goods produced. Industry must pay more if it expects to produce more. Industry cannot be a Scrooge any more."

"If the productivity of a plant goes up 25 per cent, should the workers' wages go up 25 per cent?" a distillery worker asked.

"It should not," Corey answered. "Along with increased production, the cost of depreciation and new machinery also goes up. The workers should get part of the increase, but not the entire amount."

The belief that idle money breeds idle men was advanced by Mire in his section of the labor economics class.

"Unemployment starts with a drop in investments," he said. "During boom times, investment and spending about equal the national income. But once money is idle and not invested, depressions start, mainly in construction industries. It then spreads to related industries, and the panic is on."

Why, then, do people with spare money to invest, stop? Mire was asked.

"Some economists claim," he said, "that at a certain point investors lose courage. It is certain that they are moved by periods of over-optimism and over-pessimism. They lose courage because of taxation; wages are too high; too many strikes; the future is uncertain; labor is feared to be too strong, or government interference is resented."

"Why wouldn't a redistribution of money so that there is not such an unequal distribution solve the problem?" one man asked.

"It might spread the money so thin there would not be enough left to invest, to use in research, construction and with which to improve the standard of living of the masses," Mire replied.

First guest speaker heard at the school was L. C. Willis, state commissioner of industrial relations.

"I am happy to see that labor has seen fit to educate its workers on the task ahead of them," he said. The commissioner, who called attention to the fact that he is no relation to Governor Simeon Willis, declared, "I don't believe the working class of people appreciates Governor Willis fully. I don't know of a single time he has done anything for political reasons. And he has yet to interfere with the operations of my office."

The idea of the school originated with Mrs. Kaufman, who was director of the Wisconsin school. It was approved by E. H. Weyler, secretary-treasurer of the state federation, and by the Advisory Council.



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all souls that aspire, are bound together in one
life.

Precious unto us are the heroes and leaders
of the race who have toiled mightily in the
service of humanity.

Precious unto us are those who, in every age and
in every land, have endured all things that they
might hear testimony to the truth.

Precious to us is the memory of earth's lowly,
who have added, each in his own measure, to the
ever growing treasures of the common life of man.

They have not lived in vain; they have joined the
choir invisible whose music is the gladness of the
world.

A thousand unseen ties bind us in one body
with all mankind, the living and the dead;
we are strong with the strength of all.

We also have our gifts to bring to the altar of
humanity: our talents, our insight, our consecra-
tion.

We would bring gifts worthy of our great
inheritance, and in our turn be numbered
among the servants of mankind.

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