

THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



HOW STRONG IS RUSSIA ?

VOL. XLV

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NO. 11

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

THE 1946 I.B.E.W. CONVENTION

Held in San Francisco

The convention was called to order, with President Brown in the chair,
The stage was decorated, and the orchestra played each "state's air."

Local 6 of San Francisco had the program all arranged

As delegates flew in from far away, and others came by train.

The stage was decorated with flags from every nation,

And guests sat in the balcony, all by invitation. Every local had its table and a sign was placed thereon,

It gave the number of the local and the city they were from.

The weather it was beautiful, all schedules were on time.

Every servant had his mitt out for a quarter or a dime.

Three microphones were in each aisle, the sound was very clear.

The president gave you the light if you could make him hear.

Each side had its steering crew when questions would arise.

All you did was listen, that is, if you were wise. Bitter words were oftentimes spoken, the Chair would call them down,

Then they would cool off awhile and then go round and round.

The election of a President was of course the main attraction.

And each and every delegate lined up behind their faction.

The vote was by roll call for Tracy and for Brown,

And Tracy was the winner when the curtain was rolled down.

Brother Regan acted chairman, all through the convention

And the delegates showed approval when his name was mentioned.

The mayor of the city gave us the golden key But what we got, we paid for, as nothing there was free.

The Governor gave a speech, good luck was his wishing,

He was a little late for in Oregon he was going fishing.

The War Department too sent forth their top man

He was escorted to the stage by a military band. A lot of funny things happened, too numerous here to mention

But Brothers that's my impression of the 22nd I.B.E.W. Convention.

C. E. SMITH,
L. U. No. 48.

MIRAGE

After taking in the sights of Pisa the ship's boatswain struggles up the gang-plank and is greeted by the ship's carpenter:

"Hey, Boats, did you see that Leaning Tower at Pisa?"

"Aye, lad, and after the second bottle of Dago Red the whole town started to lean!"

TIFFANY,
L. U. No. 3.

THANKSGIVING DAY 1946

We'll be thankful—
When lips that speak of peace to be,
With heart and soul sincere be, too;
And tongues, entangled in slander, be free
To utter statements, faithful, true.

We'll be thankful—
When man will hear his conscience' voice,
And throw his sword into discard;
When atomic talk be for classrooms' choice,
And to keep the peace he'll stand his guard.

We'll be thankful—
When vision of man will clear to see
The damage greed had caused before;
And insure there will never, ever be
Another world-devouring war!

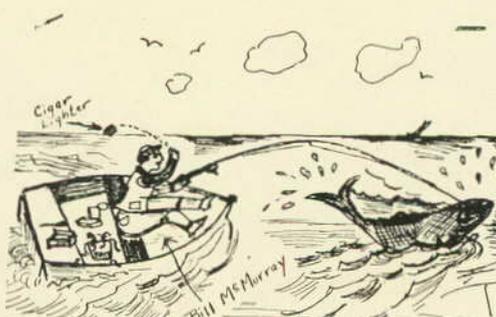
We'll be thankful, with exalted ecstasy cheer
When man will start his duty to heed;
When intolerance, bigotry, no longer be here
And attempts of building peace will succeed!

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

A LINEMAN'S THOUGHT

I sat and dreamed on a blackened night
Realized it was I who manufactured light.
I string the wires that light the way
Serve the juice-operating pumps by day.
Just a guy in coveralls and rubber sleeves,
Can't afford a pool or a guy like Jeeves.
If it's light you want, if you care to see,
Give me a buzz, just call on me.
A button is pushed, putting out the night
Where it was dark, there's plenty of light.
With never a thought to the ruddy guy
Out there 'neath the cold storm-tossed sky,
With his legs around the tall cross arm.
But folks are just thoughtless—mean no harm.
When lights go out at party, school or perhaps
a church,
Then they think of the ruddy, ready, guys upon
a lofty perch.

ERNEST F. KIEFER,
L. U. No. 1049.



We think Brother Feltwell is letting us in on a little private joke sending us the above cartoon. He calls it "Business Manager of L. U. No. 697 Getting a Strike."

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

GENTLE LITTLE CREATURE, THE WIFE

One electrician was describing to another the effects of a shock he received on a job. "My elbow," he said, "must have touched the 2,200 v. bus bar. Hundreds of bells and buzzers went off together. Sirens screeched. There was the bang bang of a hammer on an anvil. Then to climax it all, the hammer slipped and hit me square between the eyes—I knew no more."

The listening electrician turned pale. "Good heavens!" he cried. "That just reminds me. I forgot to mail a letter the wife gave me two days ago!"

G. HILL,
L. U. No. 568.

* * *

We thought perhaps some of the Brothers would like to see what we were laughing at 10 years ago. (Incidentally, Brothers, the current shortage of jokes and poems makes this section highly apropos.) In 1936 we printed the following quip:

DUTY'S CALL

A man attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the river. A passerby jumped in and brought the man ashore. On recovering his breath, the man blurted, "I wish you would mind your own business."

"That's just what I am doing," was the quick reply. "You've got just as much obligation to live and pay taxes as I have."

* * *

Here's another gay quip of a decade ago:

I'D RATHER DIE

A big industrialist was robbed in broad daylight, yesterday, the story goes. He was hanging out a window, watching a Labor Day parade when the burglars entered, slammed the window down on him, and cleaned the place while he was stuck there. When asked why he didn't yell—what with his head stuck out the window and thousands of people downstairs, the industrialist answered: "What—ME yell—and let them think I was cheering for labor!"

* * *

And 20 years ago—away back there in 1926, we laughed at:

A USEFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT

A man of a musical turn confided to a friend that his musical talent had once been the means of saving his life.

"How was that?" asked the friend, much interested.

"Why, there was a big flood in my town and when the water struck our house my father got on a bed and floated downstream."

"And you?"

"I accompanied him on the piano."

* * *

WHAT GENEROSITY

An old fellow on his deathbed, in making his will, murmured to his lawyer: "And to each of my employees who has been with me 20 years or more I bequeath \$10,000."

"Holy smoke! What generosity!" the lawyer exclaimed.

"No, not at all," said the sick man. "You see none of them has been with me over a year; but it will look good in the papers, won't it?"

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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

Occasionally we get verbal comments on the JOURNAL from important local union leaders. At the convention one man said: "If all our members read the JOURNAL every month, they would have the facts on which to base sound decisions, and to work out clear-cut policies." We hope this is so.

The editorial staff is at work all the time to get factual material for our large audience. Few members realize how many original articles appear in the JOURNAL, written from sound sources.

A member from Local Union No. 1366 recently wrote us:

"I feel that your last issue held more than average reader appeal in its editorial and article content. I, for one, intend to keep the actions of our so-called political representatives in mind at election time.

"Your information on industrial trends and exposés of the actions of certain interests are timely, and appreciated."

This is a time of great confusion. Facts are essential. Without them no one can make a sound decision.

From the monthly news letter of a public relations firm:

"We need more light per degree of heat. We think there must be more earnest striving for permanent industrial peace, on the part of both labor and management, under which a capitalist economy can accommodate the hopes and ambitions and aspirations of the millions of men and women—a peace that will carry this country forward to its destiny. We think there is an answer, there must be an answer, which is not expressed solely in legislative terms. The lack of pride in workmanship, the refusal of many workers to give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay, the continuing decline in loyalty—these things are ample evidence that not all's right with the world."

Thanksgiving

IN THE

HILL COUNTRY

James H. Wallace, L. U. No. 77

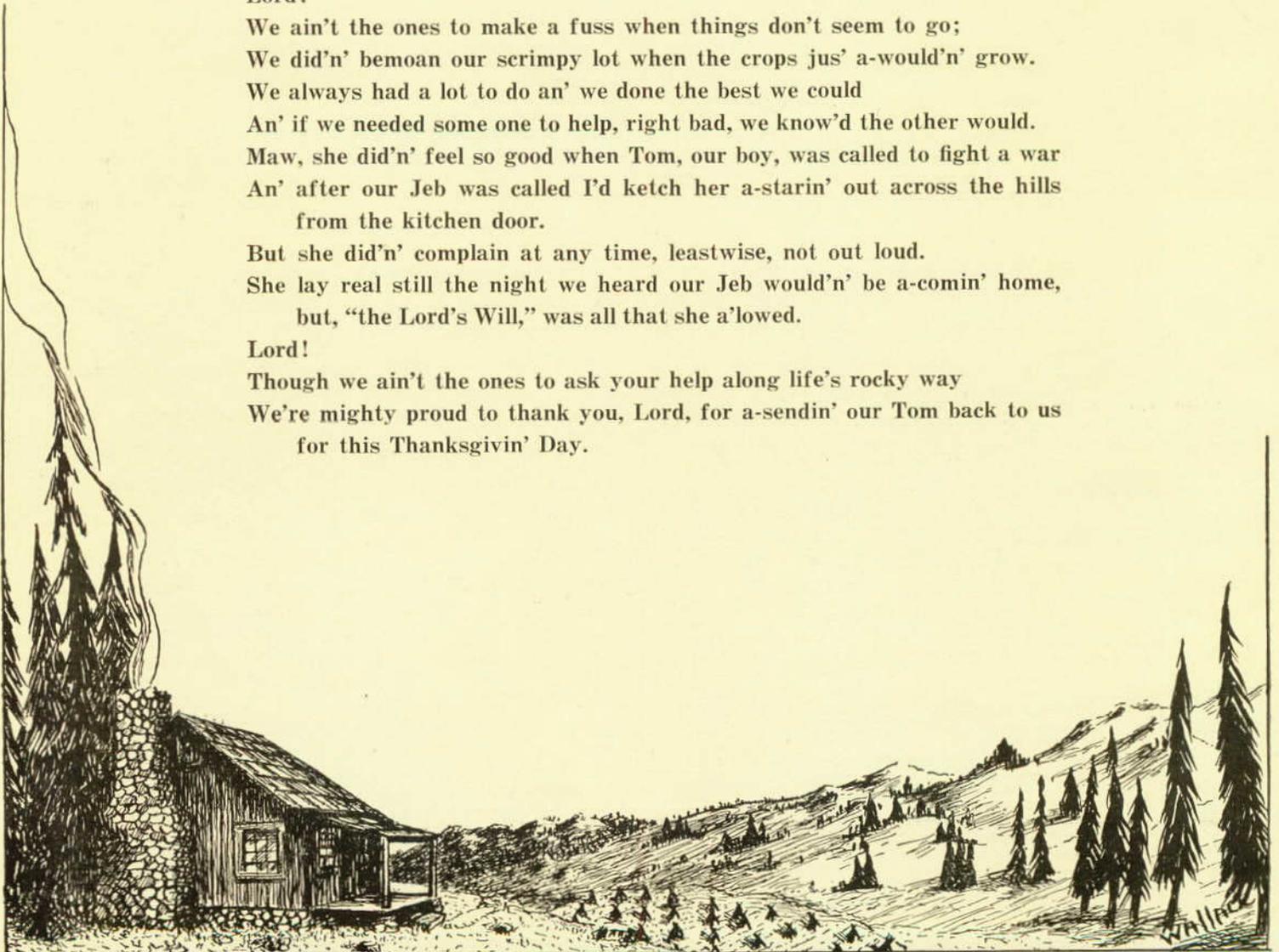
Lord!

We ain't the ones to make a fuss when things don't seem to go;
 We did'n' bemoan our scrimpy lot when the crops jus' a-would'n' grow.
 We always had a lot to do an' we done the best we could
 An' if we needed some one to help, right bad, we know'd the other would.
 Maw, she did'n' feel so good when Tom, our boy, was called to fight a war
 An' after our Jeb was called I'd ketch her a-starin' out across the hills
 from the kitchen door.

But she did'n' complain at any time, leastwise, not out loud.
 She lay real still the night we heard our Jeb would'n' be a-comin' home,
 but, "the Lord's Will," was all that she a'lowed.

Lord!

Though we ain't the ones to ask your help along life's rocky way
 We're mighty proud to thank you, Lord, for a-sendin' our Tom back to us
 for this Thanksgivin' Day.





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NO. 11

RUSSIA'S *Production Low, Only Fraction of Ours*

Here is an article carefully prepared from authentic sources in Washington on Russia's production capacity, actual and planned. These facts should allay fears that Russia is a "big" country. Productionally it is small.

WARS are won by production. Horsepower, machines, technology, skill all are necessary to high production. No matter how large a nation is geographically, or how rich the natural resources, a nation is not a "big" nation until it can produce, produce and produce. Russia is now trailing the United States in production. It is left far behind.

Most of our thinking about the Soviet Union would be more intelligent if we better understood the land and its economy. Little of the popular writing on the Russian state, discusses economic and geographic conditions which, after all, are some of the prime determining factors in estimating Russia's place in the world.

We have all heard how enormous the U.S.S.R. is, but size itself can be a less important factor politically and economically than such things as strategic location, favorable climate, abundant natural resources, a highly-skilled population and stable political conditions. In certain respects, Russia's size almost seems a handicap. It is surely a stumbling block to one who wishes to survey its industrial development in a general way.

How Russia Is Divided

The U.S.S.R. is divided into 16 major political units, including the Baltic states. These areas have populations which cannot be styled strictly Russian, and they often have distinctive geographical characteristics which set them apart from their neighbors. One of the chief reasons why they are separate is that each one has a culturally or politically independent heritage.

The most uniformly productive area of the union is the Ukrainian S.S.R. It lies directly north of the Black Sea and is famous both for its industry and agriculture. It is nearly comparable in size to Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Virginia all together. Although we have probably heard more about Ukrainian wheat than any other one item, actually its crop of sugar beets supplies much of the sugar used in the union and its industrial capacity overshadows its agricultural production. It has an area under cultivation

If wars are won by production, Russia not ready for number of years

(63,534,500 acres) covering more territory than the state of Wyoming, which yields, besides wheat and sugar beets, millet, other grains, cotton, potatoes and fodder.

The land is drained by several navigable rivers, chief among which is the Dnieper, emptying into the Black Sea near the mouth of the Bug river and the large seaport, Odessa. Attached to the Ukraine is the Crimean Peninsula which shares in part its geographical character.

The iron and steel industry of the Ukraine, vital to the economic prosperity of the country, centers around the coal mines of the Donets Basin. To a cluster of metropolitan areas like Mariupol, Stalino, Makeevka, Voroshilovgrad and Kharkov, the iron ores from nearby Krivoi Rog and Kerch (the latter on the Crimea) are brought for smelting and manufacture into locomotives, tractors, and other heavy machinery. On the Dnieper River near the great dam at Zaporozhe there are other factory locations. They utilize the 900,000 kws generated from the water captured behind Europe's largest dam.

Ukrainian Industrial Development

One indication of the degree of industrial development achieved in the Ukraine was, prior to the war, its relatively stable population of around 30 million. Although since the early days of the revolution its foundry and factory centers have grown, they have not continued to expand in later years as have other points where new manufacturing projects have been undertaken. It is also interesting to note that of all the republics, the Ukraine is the most metropolitan, with approximately 36 per cent of the people in urban classification. Some other important cities of the Ukraine not already mentioned are Kiev, Nikopol, Dnepropetrovsk and Poltava. The Ukrainians are the second most populous nationality of the USSR, exceeded only by the Great Russians of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.

The R.S.F.S.R.

This latter political division is the largest in all respects, stretching from the eastern borders of White Russia and the Baltic States across European USSR, the Ural

Mountains, Siberia and Far Eastern Russia to Vladivostok. In it are located the two largest cities, Leningrad and Moscow. It contains phases of nearly all the distinguishing characteristics of the Union: Moscow, Leningrad and their surrounding cities are important factory centers; much of the most productive rye, wheat, potato, sunflower and flax farming is done in the R.S.F.S.R.; the best timberland of the taiga regions lie there; large oil, coal, iron, manganese, and other mineral deposits are found in the Urals, the Pechora plain, Siberia, river valleys and other outlying areas; the Trans-Siberian Railway makes its way across a continent through this republic; some of the world's largest river systems (the Volga, Ob, Yenisei, and Lena) drain its broad expanses; areas of desert, grasslands, hills, marshes, deep forests, tundra and mountains relieve the topography and new population centers spring up quickly as the Soviet economists determine to exploit the neglected or recently-discovered resources of a particular region. Above all, it has the greatest proportion of climate which we think of as characteristically Russian: short cool summers, very cold long winters, and low rain fall (for the most part less than 20 inches annually).

Leningrad and Moscow alone produce a very significant percentage of the ships, electrical equipment, paper, textiles, processed foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods in which the USSR as a whole is deficient. The capital and Leningrad are rail centers and are fortunate to be connected by canals to one another and the Volga River, which carries half the total inland waterway freight of the Union.

The Urals are a low range of mountains, similar to our Appalachians, dividing European and Asiatic USSR. Study of this region reveals somewhat the extent to which the Soviets have attempted to decentralize their industrial capacities and at the same time develop as quickly as possible the natural resources which will contribute to their economic ascendancy. The Urals are old worn-down mountains, fairly studded with minerals. Of use to the Russians also are mountain streams suitable for hydro-electrical development, mostly located on the western slopes.

The Ural Mountains

The Urals are best known for their metallurgical, chemical and paper industries. All sorts of minerals, oil, and even gems are mined. The chief handicap in the exploitation of this region is a lack of adequate coal reserves, especially of a coking variety. Nevertheless, there is the second most industrially valuable area of the union. Iron and steel mills at Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, Sverdlovsk, and Nizhni Tagil, fired by both Donets and Asiatic coal (first from Kuznetsk and then Karaganda), supplied, before the war, over a quarter of the iron

and steel products in the union. Although these are all located on the eastern slopes of the mountains, the lighter industries, particularly chemical are found in the west central area. Potash is abundant at Solikamsk, about 100 miles north of Chusovoi, and oil is prominent at Perm, in Molotov province. There are coal, copper, gold, platinum and diamond mines in this locality, which are all conducive to a highly specialized, and at the same time diversified manufacturing economy.

A third area of interest is the portion of the union bordering the southern Asiatic limits and in the shadows of the snow-capped Pamirs, Tein Shan, Altai, Salair, Kuznetsk and Sayan ranges. To be sure, the lands are not uniformly subject to utilization but several sections are substantial contributors to the national economy.

Uzbek, near the Pamir and Alai Mountains, is one of the republics in this south central region. It is fifth in point of area but third in population. Most of its land is dry; Tashkent, the capital, with 14.7 inches of annual rain fall, is more fortunate than surrounding sites. (New Mexico has an overall average of 14.46 inches annually.) This republic has developed economically because it is the recipient of water from melting snows which is plentiful enough to allow a considerable amount of irrigation. The summer temperatures are quite hot, making it possible to grow many kinds of fruits and vegetables. The most valuable crop of Uzbek, however, and the basis for its leading industry, is cotton. The irrigated lands of Uzbek are responsible for most of the cotton grown in the union and the sown acreage has increased considerably since the revolution. Although the amount is not nearly half that produced in the United States during an average year, cotton is still an export commodity from the union to the surrounding southern countries. Hydroelectric developments on the streams from the Alai and Pamir mountains supply power for spinning and weaving factories. Other small machine industries such as manufacture of air planes, Rust cotton pickers, and metallurgical plants have been erected in Uzbek and discoveries of coal, iron, oil, tungsten and other minerals have been exploited, increasing the self-sufficiency of this isolated area.

Largest City in Soviet Asia

Tashkent, the largest city in Soviet Asia, had a prewar population of almost 600,000. This was considerably swelled during the war when numbers of people were moved in to run transferred war plants and increase Uzbek's existing installations.

Other ranking Asiatic cities are Omsk, Novosibirsk, Stalinsk, Irkutsk and Vladivostok. They are all, save Stalinsk, located on the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Omsk is at the juncture of the railroad and the Irtysh River, making it a center of north-south, east-west travel. It is on the edge of two regions, the West Siberian agricultural region and the Ob taiga. Thus it is a grain, lumber and cattle center, with the secondary industries which such products imply. Novosibirsk is similarly located some 425 miles to the east on the Ob River.

Stalinsk, several hundred miles further east and south, is in the famous Kuznetsk Coal Basin, near the Sayanski Mountains. The coal reserves of this area exceed all others in Russia, and are particularly valuable because many of the deposits are of

coking quality. Besides coal, zinc, gold, lead and magnetite iron ore, silver, copper and tin are mined. Since the discovery of the Karaganda coal fields (625 miles north of Tashkent in Kezakh SSR, 675 miles west of Stalinsk and almost half way between Magnitogorsk and Stalinsk) the drain of Kuznetsk coal for Ural industries has decreased and greater exploitation of the mineral resources of the Kuznetsk and Minusinsk Basins is possible.

Irkutsk, near the southern end of Lake Baikal on the west, grew up as a result of being the only convenient place to cross the mountains from west to east. It is located at the juncture of the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Angara River, the latter being the single outlet of Lake Baikal. This region is also a lumber, cattle and mining center.

Comparison with U. S. Cities

Although of significance to the Soviet Union, and remarkable as commercial and industrial areas, these cities do not rank with the larger, more important cities of the United States. In terms of prewar populations for both, Omsk was comparable to St. Paul, Minnesota, Novosibirsk to Kansas City, Missouri, Stalinsk to Grand Rapids, Michigan, Irkutsk to Birmingham, Alabama, Tashkent to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Vladivostok to San Diego, California. It would be very difficult to imagine the United States west of Grand Rapids with these cities the largest and most productive, unsupported by many other nearly comparable cosmopolitan areas.

Two other populous and developed sources of Russian wealth are White Russia (formerly bordering Poland, the Ukraine, the R.S.F.S.R. and Latvia), producer of flax, potatoes and grain, and Azerbaijan, Caucasian republic on the Caspian Sea. At the Azerbaijan capital, Baku, the most productive oil wells in the union are located. Other important deposits are found further north in the Caucasian peninsula and all around the Caspian Sea, but Baku for many decades has been synonymous with oil. From this largest seaport of the union, Caucasian oil is shipped throughout the European portion of Russia up the Volga River which empties into the Caspian. Other parts of the Caucasus are very productive of minerals and such agricultural products as cotton, tobacco, and fruits for drying and wine making.

Russia Has Resources

As the preceding brief description of a few portions of the union indicate, Russia has the resources requisite for a major industrial power. One of the points we must take into consideration when attempting to compare the strength of the USSR with that of the United States or any other European country, is that the primary industries of Russia are parts of a rapidly-expanding economy. Figures for the last 15 years on the production of wheat, cotton, oil, iron and steel, machinery, and chemicals all show increases almost every year over the preceding one. The Soviet Union had never produced nearly enough of any of these things before the revolution to supply the population with consumer goods equal to that of the other European countries, to say nothing of making her a leading industrial power. The Soviets, on the other hand, committed themselves to rapid industrialization of the union, attempting to equal or surpass "the Western capitalist states." Although an ultimate aim of the Soviets is to raise the standard of living of the people, the

primary aim is to make the union economically strong, independent and capable of making war effectively if the need arises. The Soviet leaders were convinced that they would eventually be attacked by another nation, as they were by Germany, and they sacrificed everything to produce a machine that would sustain them in battle. Due to this concentrated effort and the industrial poverty of the country after the revolution, almost no significant advance was made in developing consumer goods industries. To be sure, in 1913 the manufacture of shoes was 8.3 million pairs while in 1938 it was 213 million pairs; one must remember, however, that these were made largely to supply an army. Cotton textiles increased a little over 50 per cent and woolen textiles very little at all. The greatest amount of work was done on electrical power installations, coal, petroleum, iron ore and manganese mining, iron and steel production, chemicals, cement, paper, locomotives, trucks, heavy industry, mining and agricultural machinery, and farm products such as sugar and wheat.

The economic expansion was undertaken through a series of five-year plans. These provided for the collectivization of agriculture: today nearly all farming is done on collective or state farms, subject to strict government control and serviced by farm machinery stations owned and operated by the state. At the same time, the five-year plans undertook to increase the number of industrial workers. New cities were planned where new resources were discovered. More often than not, smaller settlements were built up and in nearly all the urban centers of the union the expansion was something like that experienced in the cities of America when we converted to a war economy.

Lack of Skilled Workers

The greatest handicap that the Communists suffered in their attempts to modernize their state was a lack of skilled workers. Few existed in the union at the time of the revolution and most of those were either killed or driven out when the communist régime came into control. The supply of skilled workers is still far short of the requirements to fulfill the ambitious plans which the government makes. This is doubtless one of the reasons why wages in Russia are in terms of piecework and why such stress is laid on speed-up systems. The appalling shortage has prevented the fulfillment of many of the undertakings and has proved costly since the quality of manufactures is generally low. The Soviets are highly critical of this situation and recent news of a purge in the managerial and industrial hierarchy indicates the intention to eliminate graft and inefficiency, although they appear to have resulted at least partly from an effort to meet government output demands.

It is everywhere conceded that the determining factor in industrial potential is the production of iron and steel.

The tables below, indicating iron ore reserves, production of iron ore, pig iron and steel show the extent to which the Soviets have succeeded in developing their resources:

	IRON ORE RESERVES:	
	U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.
	In millions of metric tons	In millions of long tons*
Actual reserves	9,238.0	9,855.0
Estimated	16,447.0	
	(Soviet claims 1933)	

* 1 metric ton = .98421 long tons.



IRON ORE PRODUCTION:

	In millions of metric tons	In millions of long tons
1913	9.3	61.9
1929	8.0	75.6
1933	14.5	17.5
1938 (estimated)	26.5	28.4
1939	26.0	51.7
1942 (planned)	40.0	

PIG IRON PRODUCTION:

	In millions of metric tons	In millions of gross tons
1913	4.2	30.9
1940	14.9	47.3

STEEL PRODUCTION:

	In millions of metric tons	In millions of gross tons
1913	4.2	31.3
1929	4.9	56.4
1933	6.9	23.2
1938	18.0	28.3

The Russian figures given above are not altogether satisfactory since after 1938, statistics were not issued officially and those recorded prior to that time are not guaranteed to be accurate. The Soviet Government would not feel obligated to reveal data that it considered derogatory to itself and the country. This is true of all statistics on the U.S.S.R. Such a situation must not prejudice the reader to the extent that he is uselessly skeptical, however, and it is generally accepted that Soviet figures are indicative of the trends they reveal.

The coal reserves of the U.S.S.R. exceed those of all other nations except the United

States. Russia was one of the leading producers before the war and coal is the chief source of power in the union. Deposits of various sizes and quality are distributed throughout the nation, but by far the major proportion occurs in Asia.

The following table shows the location of the chief coal reserves and it will be noted that only the Donets deposits are located in Europe. Addition of these figures will not, however, give an accurate estimate of total Russian coal reserves.

Distribution of the More Extensive Coal Reserves

	Millions of metric tons
Kuznetsk Basin (in Asia, south central Russia, between the Salair and Kuznetsk Mountains—coking)	450,658
Tunguska (mined at Norilsk in the Yenisei Valley of north central Russia, other deposits near the Tunguska Rivers)	400,000 +
Donets Coal Basin (Ukraine—coking)	88,872
Irkutsk & Transbaikalia (south central Asia)	81,397
Lena (On the Lena River near juncture of Vilyui River in east Asia)	60,000
Karaganda (in Kazakh upland of central Asia—coking)	52,696
Chulym—Yenisei (near juncture of Angara and Yenisei Rivers and west along RR south central Russia)	43,000
Kansk (east of Yenisei along RR—Asia)	42,000
Suchan (near Vladivostok—coking)	42,000

Millions of metric tons

Bureya (in Amur Valley of south far-eastern Russia)	26,116
Minusinsk (on Yenisei River, south of Trans-Siberian Railway)	20,612

The table below giving coal production figures displays the pattern of steadily increasing amounts which the Russians have set for all of their industries. The United States figures, however, do not indicate an expanding industry. This is probably a consequence of our increased utilization of the other power resources, petroleum and hydroelectricity.

U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. Coal Production Compared

Year	U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. Coal Production Compared	
	U.S.S.R. In millions of metric tons	U.S.A. In millions of net tons
1913	29.1	508.9
1928	35.5	576.0
1929	40.1	608.8
1932	64.4	359.5
1933	76.3	383.2
1934	93.5	416.5
1936	125.9	488.8
1937	127.0	497.4
1928	132.9	394.6
1940	164.6	512.2

Oil is one of Russia's most valuable resources and vast stores of it are located in several different parts of the union. As

(Continued on page 429)

WAR takes its toll—not only in human lives and materials but in human standards. There has been a terrible slump in standards, moral, physical, and economic all along the line. The question is, can Americans climb back?

In every field, on every hand, we are aware of this slump, as the following news items from many sources indicate.

"The administrator of the wage-hour and public contracts division of the Labor Department reports half the establishments inspected during the fiscal year ending June 1 had violated overtime, minimum wage, or child labor provisions of the wage-hour and public contracts acts. Back pay to the tune of \$13,360,000 was paid to 271,000 employees from 17,000 employers. Substantial violations of the record-keeping provisions of the act were found in 26 per cent of the inspected plants, and 20 per cent of the employers had failed to pay the minimum wage of 40 cents per hour."

JACK ABBOTT,
Federated Press

"Designating the week beginning October 6, 1946, as Fire Prevention Week, President Harry S. Truman urged every citizen to do his part in safeguarding lives and property from fire by learning how to detect and eliminate all causes in home and business. His official proclamation follows:

"A Proclamation

"Whereas fires threaten this year to exact the greatest toll of lives and the greatest waste of material resources that our nation has ever experienced; and

"Whereas this destruction is taking place at a time when the entire world is faced with distressing shortages of food and housing

Our Sagging STANDARDS

Can We Climb Back?

Terrible slump in values all along the line. Let-down which endangers community

and nearly every commodity essential to speedy reconversion to a peacetime economy; and

"Whereas the vast majority of destructive fires are preventable by the exercise of greater caution on the part of all our citizens:

"Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning October 6, 1946, as Fire Prevention Week.

"I ask every citizen to do his part by learning how to detect and eliminate all possible causes of fires in his home and in his business, in order to safeguard both lives and property from the holocaust of fire. I also request that the State and local governments, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Fire Waste Council, business and labor organizations, the churches and schools, civic groups, and the agencies of the press, the radio, and the motion-picture industry throughout the country cooperate fully in the observance of Fire Prevention Week; and I direct that the appropriate agencies of the Federal Government likewise assist in arousing the public

to the awareness of the dread threat of fires.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this third day of September in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-six and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-first.

"HARRY S. TRUMAN."

How About Building Materials

"Now, what about building materials? Everyone knows you have to have lumber and pipe and brick to make houses. What kind of a job is being done in getting these materials for housing? Has the Veterans Emergency Program increased production of these materials?

"The latest monthly lumber production figure is 3 billion 154 million feet. That's the highest in more than two years. It's two and one-third times what it was last December, before the emergency program was started.

"July brick production reached 404 million, nearly double the rate at the start of the year. The shortage problem in brick now is starting to be a need for more brick masons. July production of gypsum board and lath set a new postwar record of 279 million square feet. Not all materials showed records this good. There were seasonal declines in foundry products and vacations took their toll in some industries. But production of building material generally is at a much higher level than it was when the Government began its program to stimulate greater production for housing. The Department of Commerce monthly index of selected building materials, most of them essential to homebuilding, shows a 42 per cent increase over 1939 and a 70 per cent increase over the monthly rate last December."

WILSON W. WYATT,
Housing Expediter and Administrator

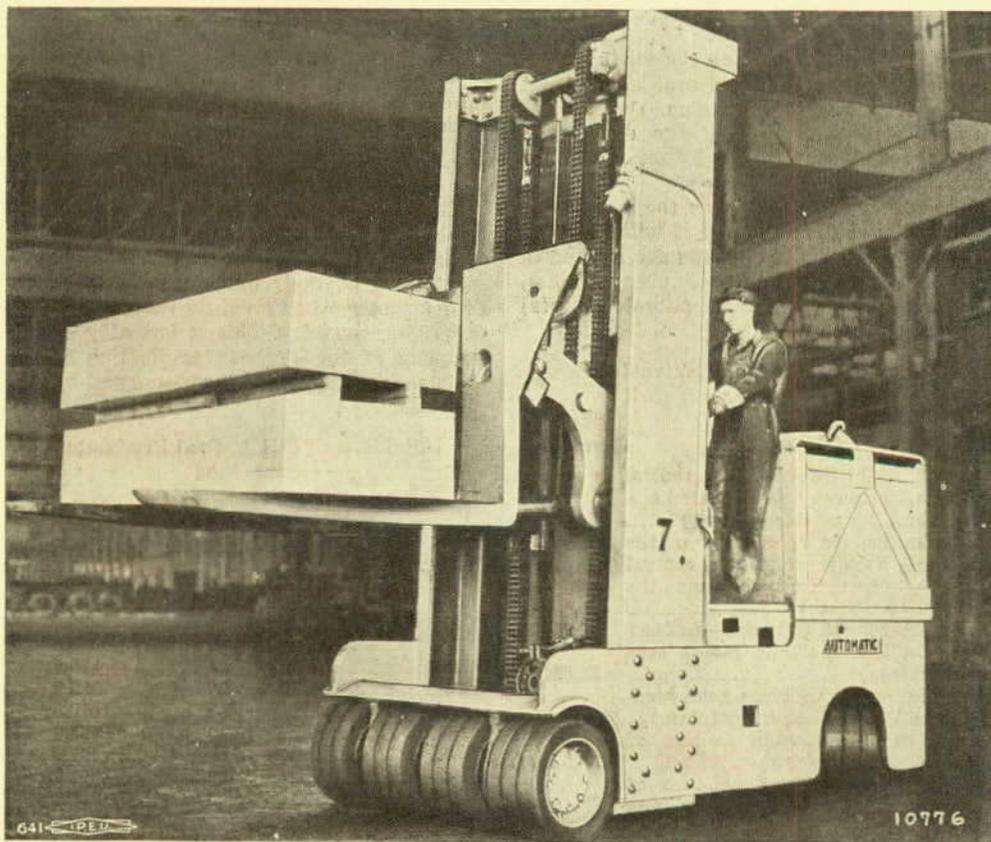
Those Who Blueprint the Future

"Our national future is more than ever dependent upon the discovery and application of new scientific knowledge. Moreover, the field of atomic research promises to give us an entirely new technological structure of its own. Yet at this critical moment the United States faces a serious shortage of scientists.

"The war has made it plain that science is today and will remain absolutely essential to our national security. But the civilian responsibilities of science are of greater magnitude, for it is the scientist who blueprints the future.

"He shapes our lives at almost every turn. If we are to maintain full employment, we must look to the scientists for the new products and new industries which will fill many more pay envelopes on Saturday nights during the years to come. If we are to reduce the appalling toll of one or two diseases

(Continued on page 429)



Automatic truck in steel mill designed by Automatic Transportation Company. This truck was built to preserve standards. Other more intangible, but just as important standards in the nation have been allowed to slack.

Electrical Workers' AGREEMENT Gets National Attention

In an effort to combat the current policy of the daily press to advertise only the failures of labor and management, the U. S. Department of Labor chose the generation-old series of relations between IBEW and NECA as No. 1 example of successful achievement.

THE Employees Benefit Agreement providing for employer contributions to an industry-wide pension fund for Electrical Workers was signed formally by officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the National Electrical Contractors Association on September 26, 1946.

The plan will go into operation soon after the Treasury Department approves the employers' payroll contribution as a deductible item of cost for tax purposes. This approval is expected soon. All other Governmental agencies having jurisdiction in the matter have given their approval and the Department of Labor has commended the plan.

The pension program affects more than 2,000 electrical contractors in all parts of the country and approximately 100,000 members of the IBEW. Members of the IBEW covered under the pension fund contribute 60 cents a month to the fund and this sum is matched dollar for dollar by the employers' contributions.

This provides a retirement benefit of \$50 a month to members of the IBEW when they reach 65 years after 20 years of continuous membership in the union.

The Signers

Signing the agreement for National Electrical Contractors Association were Robert W. McChesney of Washington, D. C., president of NECA; E. C. Carlson of Youngstown, Ohio, chairman of the NECA Labor Relations Committee, and Paul M. Geary, Washington, D. C., executive vice president of NECA. Signers for the IBEW were International President Ed J. Brown, International Secretary G. M. Bugniatet, and C. F. Preller, a member of the International Executive Council.

There is nothing mysterious about successful employer-employee relations. Given any normal problem of adjustment, it can be solved if employers in good faith have the will to solve it in cooperation with the employees acting in good faith with the will to solve it. Much of the present problem of employee and employer relations has been shrouded in legalities and high-sounding hocus-pocus. The successful relations in the Electrical Construction Industry have been established over a period of more than a quarter of a century. They rest upon a simple formula of getting the facts, of analyzing the facts, of arriving at the nature of the problem, and then doing something about it jointly with kindness and reasonableness. The present Employees Benefit Agreement has been worked out between the National Electrical Contractors Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It is just an-

Employees Benefit Agreement with NECA, stabilizing pension fund, signed in presence of Secretary of Labor

other milestone in a long period of good relations.

Justice for Workers

The Brotherhood founded a pension system about 10 years ago. This pension system was not founded on any actuarial basis, but upon the principle of social justice that the union owed something to its members who had reached the age of 65 and had a long period of faithful service behind them. The union has more than 2,500 pension members on its rolls. Due to the increase of membership in the Brotherhood, due to the longevity of its members, due to its meticulous policy of keeping faith with its members, the union has been unable to stabilize the Employees' Benefit Fund. The low charge that is levied upon each member of the union could not meet the problem of building up a revolving fund to take care of the increased number eligible to old-age pensions. The union turned to its construction contractors with whom it had long-time relationships on a cooperative basis for help in this matter.

The employers acted in the same social sense as the union leaders. They considered that the industry owed a good deal to men who had worked in it for a lifetime. Because they had this unanimity of purpose and closeness of feeling in the matter, the union and the employers were able to arrive at a basis for agreement. A preamble of the Employees Benefit Agreement says:

"It is generally recognized that industry has an obligation to discharge in providing for its aged and disabled workers, and it is obvious that the benefits provided under the Federal Social Security Act for this purpose are inadequate to sustain Electrical Workers at anywhere near the standard of living which has been established by their normal income.

"The efficiency of the electrical contracting industry's service to the public will be enhanced and greater employment opportunities provided for new workers and returning war veterans if the older Electrical Workers are retired with payment of reasonable benefits when they are no longer able to maintain normal production."

Notable Features

The Employees Benefit Agreement, which has had clearance with the numerous Government agencies concerned, has some notable features:

(1) The employers agree to pay assessments in an amount equal to one per cent of the gross labor payroll paid by electrical contractors to members of the union.

(2) The fund is to be administered by a board composed of one representative from the employers and one representative from the union, and an impartial chairman selected by the Secretary of Labor.

(Continued on page 435)



LABOR AND INDUSTRY COOPERATE

Left to right (sitting), International President Ed J. Brown, IBEW; Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwel-lenbach; E. C. Carlson, chairman of the NECA Labor Relations Committee. Left to right (standing), International Secretary G. M. Bugniatet, IBEW; Robert W. McChesney, president of NECA, and Paul M. Geary, executive vice president of NECA.



G. M. BUGNIAZET, Vice President, A. F. of L., and International Secretary, I.B.E.W.

At the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, the American Federation holds its 65th convention. By its record, the A. F. of L. is in the strongest position in history—financially, numerically, ideologically. Here is the record.

1. Total membership is the highest in A. F. of L. history—7,151,808. The Federation's treasury shows a balance on hand of \$1,742,077.

2. United Nations: "We believe that direct representatives of citizen groups should represent our nation in the General Assembly, not only to present our views but to develop and maintain in all our citizens a sense of personal responsibility and interest in what eventually may be world legislation."

3. Atomic Energy: The A. F. of L. endorses the U. S. proposal for an International Atomic Development Authority. "Under the American plan our bombs would be destroyed and our scientific and manufacturing information released to the authority step by step as the authority developed and made effective international controls."

4. European unionism: Pledges continued encouragement to the development of genuinely free trade unionism in Europe as "a basic agency for the restoration of countries once Axis-controlled." To facilitate this "for the coming year we are planning to continue our aid to European free trade unions by maintaining a representative in Germany as well as a representative to keep in touch with other European countries."

New Unions Chartered

5. New internationals: During the past year the A. F. of L. chartered four new international unions: Office Employees International Union, National Association of Postal Supervisors, National Farm Labor Union, Radio Directors Guild.

6. Cooperatives: "During the year, significant progress has been made in strengthening the ties between the A. F. of L. and Cooperative League of U. S. A. We commend the growing interest in consumers cooperation which is developing among our unions. We urge all affiliated unions to take an ac-

Biggest A. F. OF L. In History Convened

Chicago convention records progress in unionism on large scale

tive part in the consumer cooperatives in their communities, and where there are no well-managed cooperatives, to organize them."

7. Anti-labor legislation: "We must acknowledge that in the past several months organized labor has been on the defensive, but the executive council is confident that the pendulum will soon swing the other way, and that labor will be able to maintain its just rights against the vicious attack by anti-labor forces . . ."

8. NLRB: Recalls that past executive council reports pointed out how the NLRB has been administered "to foster the interest of rival unions to the prejudice of the A. F. of L." and finds that "much of this favoritism for rival unions continues in the administration of the Act, particularly in regional offices of the board. But the Board itself is not without responsibility. It has in several important instances sustained the recommendation of its regional offices, thereby upholding and giving aid and comfort to the vicious raiding policies of rival unions. Although the A. F. of L. has received somewhat more fair treatment under the new chairman than it has experienced in the past, there remains much room for improvement. There are a number of hold-overs among the staff of the NLRB who are definitely and clearly anti-A. F. of L."

Anti-Labor Forces

9. State labor legislation: "State legislatures in 1945-46 failed again to live up to their responsibilities to the workers. Anti-labor forces directed one maneuver after another in state capitols aimed at destroying labor's fundamental rights and weakening the legal protections due wage-earners within a state." Eleven states passed laws to bring union activities under Government regulations.

10. Labor Department: "The executive council expresses keen disappointment over developments in the administration of labor matters by the Labor Department."

11. Housing: "The A. F. of L.'s fight for enactment of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft General Housing Bill received widest support from our membership throughout the nation. It is our purpose to redouble our efforts for the enactment of the A. F. of L.'s postwar housing program in the coming year."

12. Education: Increased federal aid for education. On workers' education: "Decades have passed and the Government has yet done nothing to implement the proposal that land grant colleges were to promote the welfare of those in the mechanical arts equally with those in agriculture."

13. Living costs: "The cost of living in August was already 10 per cent above January 1, 1946, and by the year end may be 15 per cent above the first of the year. Those unions which broke price ceilings to get 18

cents followed a short-sighted policy. Had they really been willing to accept smaller increases and adjust their demands by genuine collective bargaining to industry's ability to pay, they would be better off today and so would all U. S. workers."

14. A. F. of L. wage gains: Since V-J Day A. F. of L. unions negotiated wage increases bringing more than one billion dollars yearly "entirely without strike."

15. Strikes: From V-J Day through May 31, some 2,400,000 workers engaged in strikes involving 10,000 or more workers. "These strikes included 80 per cent of all workers who struck during the period. Unions outside the A. F. of L. account for 77 per cent of those on strike; 18 per cent were in the coal mines . . . ; all other A. F. of L. unions accounted for the remaining 5 per cent. Out of 2,400,000 workers on strike, only 134,000 were in these other A. F. of L. unions."

Progress in the South

16. Southern drive: "More than 900 new collective bargaining relationships have been established as a result of the campaign. The total increase in membership gained is 120,000. There are 450,000 Negroes organized in A. F. of L. unions in the south out of a total membership of 2,000,000."

17. Social security: "We recommend that efforts be continued to increase the coverage and increase the benefits of the present Social Security Act along the lines of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills."

18. Minimum wage: "We recommend that the convention instruct the administrative officers and representatives of the A. F. of L. to continue endeavors to increase the minimum rates of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

19. FEPC: "Our 1943 convention declared itself, in regard to this question, against the imposition of any policy, no matter how salutary, through compulsory Government control, and this action was reiterated and confirmed by the 1944 convention. The bills as now reported and pending in Congress are most objectionable and dangerous."

20. Poll tax: "It is recommended that we continue efforts to abolish this tax."

21. Un-American Activities: The Special House Committee on Un-American Activities, formerly known as the Dies Committee, will receive the A. F. of L.'s continued support.

22. Equal rights amendment: "We will continue to oppose its enactment."

Conclusion: "The months ahead will hold many difficulties, for the controls on wages are less flexible than those on commodities. There will be hardships of one kind or another until supplies are adequate and wartime controls can be eliminated and prices perform their normal function. Though we may have difficulties and hardships we still have freedom of action through our unions to correct injustices and we still have the civil liberties and the right of franchise which our democratic institutions assure us."

IN the fall of 1945 Professor E. Wight Bakke of Yale University went to nine major industrial centers to interview 60 leaders in management and 60 leaders in the unions. He asked the managers, "What attitudes, practices and policies of unions provide you with your greatest problems in the conduct of your industrial relations and in operating your business?" He asked labor leaders, "What attitudes, practices, and policies of management provide you with your greatest difficulties in collective bargaining and in maintaining your unions?"

Professor Bakke assured the men with whom he talked that their answers would be reported anonymously and that his intention was to make an impartial report which would seek honestly the source of labor-management antagonism. He explained that he was making a practical survey which would contribute to the development of a theory of human behavior. This one analysis of a specific field is only part of a large research program undertaken by the labor-management center at Yale University where Dr. Bakke is director.

The replies to the questions quoted above have been organized and examined with scholarly care. The result is a pamphlet called "Mutual Survival—The Goal of Unions and Management." The study gives management an opportunity to face itself through the frank gaze of labor, and labor can likewise observe what management considers its most significant features. Both sides digesting these appraisals may better understand one another and themselves. It is virtually a guide-book to union-industrial relations.

Both Must Survive

The name of the pamphlet explains in a few words one of the major conclusions of the author: Whether or not they both realize it, the ultimate goal of each must be the survival of the other as well as itself. With the demise of free collective bargaining will go free enterprise, and vice versa. At the same time, an equally definite conclusion was that, "Both management and union leaders were expecting the other to behave in a way each believed was impossible if they were to survive." In other words, "management's convictions about sound management and the union leaders' convictions about effective unionism don't fit together at important points."

What are the areas of disagreement? In the first place, the way management considers its employees contrasts with the way labor sees itself in relation to the employer. The former considers employees as "our men," factors in the process of production who are individually valuable to the extent that each performs efficiently the job to which he is assigned. The attitude of the union leaders is that labor is an element which must be taken out of the arena of competition with itself. Furthermore, an employee as a union member, is part of another organization which is in turn a segment of a movement and a representative part of a trade or industry. Labor leaders are interested in the welfare of these larger groups as well as that of the individual, and their actions are influenced by dual loyalty.

Contrasting Concepts of Business

The second stumbling block of management and labor is the conception of the business or industry that each has. Whereas

See Yourself As Others See You

Yale University labor-management center holds mirror up to both employers and unions

other points usually is a response to some actual or anticipated abuse of managerial discretion."

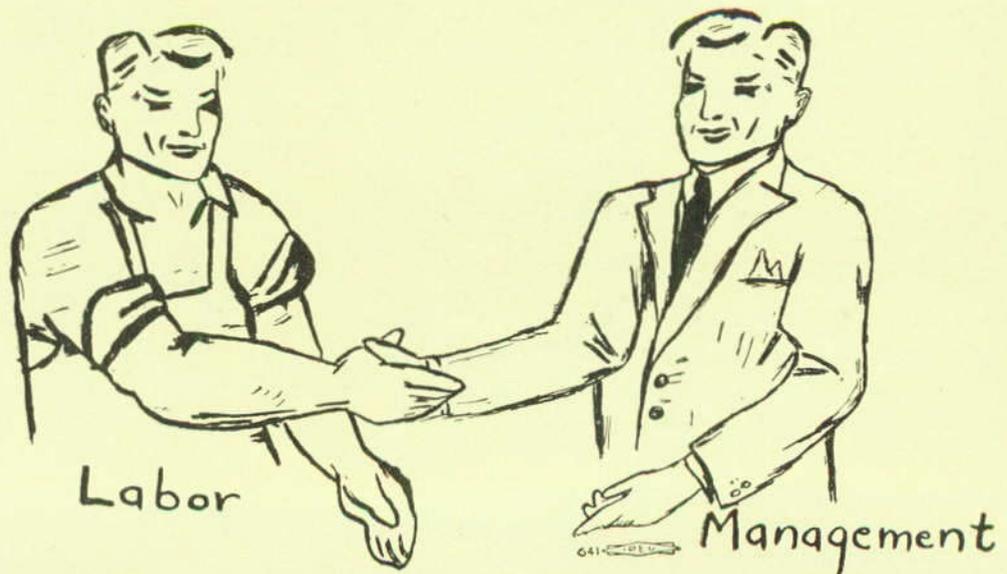
Responsibility

A fourth bone of contention is over the question and interpretation by both sides of the word "responsibility." Management claims that the unions are unbusiness-like, that they do not accept the businessman's code. Labor counters that in the first place neither side actually can pretend to be blameless, but that the rules by which the businessman operates are his own and not labor's; that they were evolved over a long period of time to foster the welfare of the businessman and that it is partly labor's job to participate in the continued evolution of them, and thus effect changes which will give labor more advantages than it has formerly had.

The author explains that there is a basic difference between business institutions and labor unions. The latter have a large element of politics in them which forces them to grapple with "non-business problems." As has been pointed out, unions are part of a movement, they form a pressure organization and their position has been won through real struggle. One of the unions' major functions, "to alter the balance of economic rights and rewards as between employers and workers," naturally creates instability in the processes of human relations. Again, demonstrating the non-businesslike character of labor, "its tactics point more in the direction of welfare than in the direction of trade."

Although "collective bargaining is largely a business process," the control of the workers who live and work under the agreement can be far from that. Democratic operations preclude thorough-going discipline on the part of the leaders.

(Continued on page 436)



ALIKE UNDER THE SKIN

Singing Loud The No-Ceiling Blues

BILL might as well have been lunching alone for all the conversation that had passed in the last 15 minutes over Joe's lips. It consisted of a series of "un's," "unhun's" and "um's." Joe just gazed down at his almost empty lunch plate and munched his sandwich.

"Did one of your kin-folks die over the weekend?" Bill finally managed to ask softly.

Joe blinked, amazed, and began to smile. "Do I really look that tragic?" he asked.

"You surely do, brother."

"I was just wondering how much there is to the story about why we still have a pepper shortage." Joe volunteered seriously.

"What story?"

"Well, they say we can get the pepper but that it costs too much to can it."

Bill wasn't much impressed with this attempt to explain the morose thoughtfulness, so he said, "How can that absorb your thoughts for 15 minutes? If you don't have the facts, brooding about it won't give you the answer."

"But that's only part of the picture, the apex, they call it. How much do you think a bum wanted for coffee and doughnuts, 10 cents? Certainly not—15! Next week it will be 20."

"You mean to say," Bill asked, "that if my wife doesn't pay 10 dollars for her shoes this month she'll have to pay 12 or 13 next?"

These Prices Hurt

"You bet I do, if she can find any at all. And the thing that hurts worst is the price Myra is going to give for a series of satin ribbon bows and puffs, sticking forward and upward on a small piece of felt. It will cause comments all winter from those sitting behind us in the theater." Joe was almost moaning.

"Yes, hats are the only items expanding with the prices."

"I rather think that OPA is the beginning of a song about,

Oh pay five dollars for a shirt
And twenty for your slacks,
What if the ceiling prices hurt?
Our economy's not one that cracks."

"Does the second verse go:

We held them down all through the war
But Congress lacked the spunk
To make their rich supporters sore
It's not our fault if we've been sunk."

Sober second thoughts begin to cloud Joe's face. Free enterprise not so free

Paging St. George

By this time Joe had worked himself up into a flamboyant mood. "This monster inflation that is ravaging the country is closer to any mythological dragon than I anticipated knowing in my day."

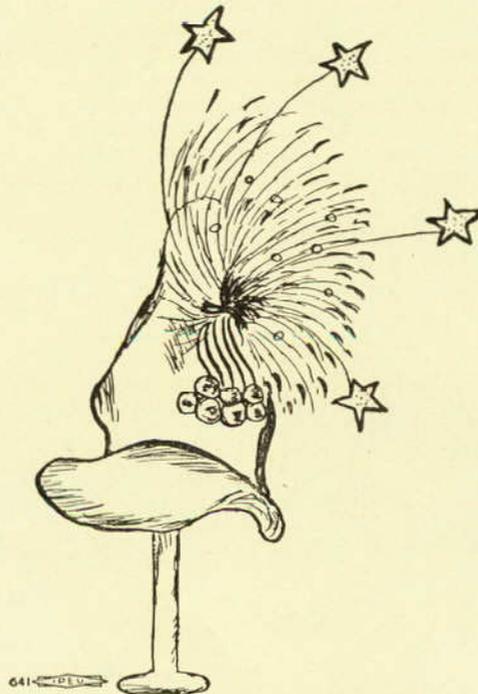
Bill couldn't resist, "It's surely draggin' my standard of living down."

"What kind of St. George could save us today?" Joe asked quizzically.

"No 'Let George Do It' motto will work in this situation!"

"You mean we will all have to attack the beast in an encircling movement?" Joe wanted to know.

"That's right. Buyers' strikes are good ideas. We probably won't get any more organized, but if everyone is frugal, and several other allied words we don't concentrate on much in this country, at least we may be able to keep the beast from beating us to death while we are limply hanging on to its tail."



It Must Be A Hat —
It Costs \$75.00!

"Well," Joe said sighing, "if you see me shivering this winter, you'll know that I didn't manage to get warm clothes for the inside as well as the outside."

No Hits—No Runs

"The businessmen swore that we would have production enough to keep prices down if only we let them into the field to play. So what happened? They have knocked out the umpire and are busy cleaning up the opposition—which is us." Bill was quite bitter.

"You seem to think that we can't do anything about it. A pretty desperate situation—one that cannot be relieved."

"We can do very little as individuals except to stop buying. The Government could, however, control the situation. Right now we aren't going enough to the bottom of the economic barrel. The OPA adjusts price after price on consumer goods because the manufacturers show an inability to produce with profit."

"You think," inquired Joe again, "that the trouble lies back with the coal, iron and steel, and other primary products—they are the ones that should have been held down, food subsidies retained, etc.?"

"Yes I do. Prices are rising steadily on cotton, rosin, lard, steers and butter—to mention only a few important ones. We had no little boy to stick his finger in the dyke when the holes first began to come. He had been dragged away and was being smothered by the politicians, and the NAM supplied the pillows."

The *New Buffalo Times* printed the following comment on Labor Day:

Grease-monkeys, dock-wallapers, sand-hogs, fly-boys, plow-jockeys, cotton-choppers, gandy-dancers; all who toil. From the common laborer to the skilled artisan, yes, and to the shapely slacks-ed girls with smudges on the cheeks,—Labor Day is your day.

In retrospect; there have been errors of judgment, ill-advised decisions; turmoil and strife; much bickering, and sad to say some unnecessary casualties, all part of a vast shaking down process,—the crawling before walking. But no one can deny there has been progress.

There are those who snub you, those who damn you, and others ready to give battle, but these forget a nation's wealth depends upon its toilers. A nation that quits toiling, soon ceases.

With heads high, go forward, for you travel with the best; even Jesus was called—carpenter.

—Arvo Wain

Money INCOME in Hands Of Only Small Number

Second in the series on liquid assets.

IN the September issue of the JOURNAL, under the caption of "Myth Exploded: Workers Have Little Savings," we published a thumbnail summary of Part I of a study recently made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The study, entitled "National Survey of Liquid Asset Holdings, Spending and Saving," was undertaken at the request of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Its purposes were to determine (1) the distribution of individual holdings of assets in liquid forms (i.e. bank accounts, Government bonds and other assets readily transferable into cash) accumulated during the war, (2) people's motives and purposes for saving and (3) their intentions, or at least expectations regarding spending and saving in the near future.

Spending Unit Defined

The survey, it will be recalled, was based on some 3,000 personal interviews of representative "spending units." A "spending unit," as defined for the purpose of this study, consists of "all persons belonging to the same family who live together and pool their major items of income and expense."

The head of a spending unit is thus to be differentiated from the head of a family in that he has control over the disposition of the joint assets of the group, whereas the family-head may not necessarily control the expenditures of subsidiary spending units within the family or household.

Part I reported the major findings of the investigation, top finding being that the bulk (60 percent) of wartime savings in liquid, or readily spendable assets, are at present concentrated in the hands of only 10 percent of the nation's spending units, while at the opposite end of the savings' scale only three percent of our total personal liquid-asset holdings are distributed among a quarter of all our spending units; an additional quarter have no bank accounts, Government discount bonds or other significant liquid holdings at all.

Discusses Income Distribution

Part II of the study has now come to hand. Subtitled "Relation of Savings and Holdings to Income," it deals primarily with (1) the distribution of yearly income (as against savings, discussed in Part I) and (2) the general characteristics of the spending units which tended to receive large, small or medium-sized incomes, or were large, small or medium savers in proportion to the size of the income which they received last year. This latter concept is referred to as their "rate of saving."

Part II also touches briefly on the factors which tend to influence either the total amount or rate of personal savings. Part III, still under preparation, will go more deeply into these casual factors.

In regard to purposes in saving, the investigators found a considerable degree of overlapping. In general, 60 percent of all

Forty-five percent of population fall in income group, \$2,000 to \$4,999. Twenty percent get less than \$1,000

spending units reported that some or all their saving was for security reasons, such as "for a rainy day," for sickness, accident or other emergencies, for old age or unemployment; 17 percent saved for their children's future; 22 percent for investment in a home, farm or business; and 9 percent for consumers' durable goods, as autos, or for luxury expenditures such as travel.

One-fifth Got Less Than \$1,000

As to distribution of income (total income before the payment of taxes), the survey reveals that just as in the case of liquid asset holdings, money income in 1945 was concentrated in the hands of a relatively small number of persons. Of the spending units covered, seven percent had an annual income of \$5,000 or over, 47 percent received less than \$2,000, while 20 percent got less than \$1,000. Forty-five percent were in the intermediate group of \$2,000 to \$4,999.

Income	Spending Units
Under \$1,000	20.1%
\$1,000—\$1,999	27.0%
2,000—2,999	22.4%
3,000—3,999	15.3%
4,000—4,999	6.8%
5,000—7,499	4.8%
7,500 and over	2.6%
Not ascertained	99.0%
All spending units	1.0%
	100.0%

Who Gets the Big Incomes?

As to the general characteristics of the groups in the various income brackets, the investigators discovered that:

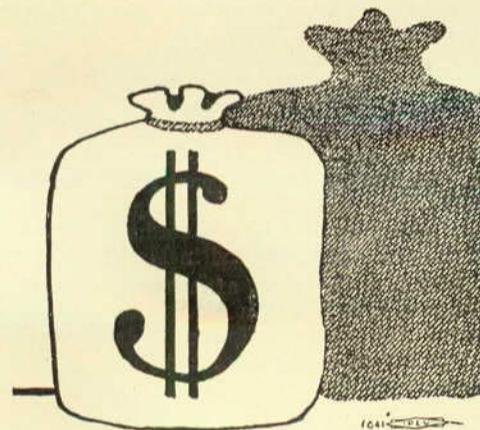
Young and old people have lower incomes, on the average, than do people in the middle age groups.

Most working members of a family belong to separate spending units, although single spending units frequently do contain more than one employed person (as a working husband and wife who pool their earnings.)

Spending units consisting of only one individual have low incomes more frequently than do units containing two or more persons.

Income appears to be directly related to the size of community in which its recipients reside, high money incomes being found more frequently (and low incomes less frequently) in the metropolitan areas than in rural or small urban areas. In the latter types of communities significant portions of the year's income are secured "in kind," i.e., food, housing, etc., rather than in cash.

Professional, managerial and self-employed persons tend to receive higher incomes than do those in other occupational groups. Of the spending units headed by skilled and semi-skilled workers, over one-third fell in the \$2,000 to \$3,000 income



bracket; next most important concentration for them came in the \$3,000 to \$4,000 bracket.

Pessimistic Note Struck

On the whole a pessimistic note is sounded by the report in analyzing responses given to inquiries as to relative well-being at the beginnings of 1945 and of 1946.

"Three out of 10 spending units had lower incomes in January 1946 than in January 1945, but almost as many had higher incomes," stated the release. "When asked the cause of the change in income, those whose income declined referred most frequently to loss of overtime pay, to change to lower-paid jobs, and to unemployment during January (in that order). Of those whose income had increased, many explained that they had been released from military service during 1945 and had entered civilian occupations.

"In spite of the fact that increases in income had been almost as common as decreases, people are somewhat more likely to feel that their financial situation has grown worse since the end of the war than that it has grown better.

"In explaining why they are worse off they refer to increased cost of living almost as frequently as they do to reduction in income. Those whose incomes have declined usually say that they are worse off (although there are many exceptions). But among those whose incomes have gone up, the majority feel that their financial situation has not improved—even that it has grown worse."

People who saved a relatively smaller proportion of their income in January 1946 than they had in January 1945 predominated over those who saved a larger proportion. The survey rationalized:

"It is evident that savings declined during 1945 more frequently than would be expected on the basis of money income alone. To some extent this fact may be explained by increases in the cost of living, which have meant that increases in money income represent somewhat smaller increases in real income, and decreases in money income somewhat greater decreases in real income." (Italics ours.)

Present individual assets, the study points out, are the product of saving over a period of years. They depend, therefore, on previous income as well as on the income in 1945. Last year 69 percent of all spending units saved a portion of their income in one way or another.

The most popular form of saving (in point of number, though insignificant from the standpoint of the amount actually saved) were life insurance and retirement plans—a form used by 61 percent of all spending units.

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THE September JOURNAL carried a report on a series of articles in the *Baltimore Sun* attacking unemployment compensation. These articles, written by Howard Norton, a staff member, appeared to be the beginning of what may be a national campaign to do away with jobless insurance. Mr. Norton for the most part reiterated old vilifications against both the principle of this insurance and also the administration of the compensation fund in Maryland.

Within a few days after the September JOURNAL was issued, a news letter was received from the California Federation of Labor telling of a similar campaign in that state.

CMA Would Correct "Abuses"

The California Manufacturers Association, spokesman for the campaign, purport to be in agreement with the principle of the Unemployment Insurance Act; they wish merely to correct "abuses" perpetrated on the fund. Despite their seeming sympathy for jobless insurance, the tone and direction of the arguments put forth places them diametrically opposed to unemployment compensation.

It is interesting to note that the CMA, though hardly farsighted, has seen enough of the handwriting on the wall to commit itself unequivocally in favor of a government employment service. Mr. Norton considers the United States Employment Service a harmful institution designed to "kill the workers' initiative." The California State Federation points out that a public employment service should handle desirable jobs and not just the "marginal and sub-marginal types."

SUITABLE Work, What Does It Mean?

California Manufacturers Association wants it to mean "the job offered"

The California Manufacturers Association proposes further that "the reserves in the Unemployment Compensation Fund be protected so that they will be available in times of real stress." Without doubt it is an excellent plan to provide for recessions in times of prosperity, nevertheless, the proposal would defeat the very nature of the fund. The fund was set up and intended for the purpose for which it is being used, the purpose that the CMA and other groups deery. The standards for payment vary somewhat from state to state, but are rigid enough as written in the act, that violations are held to a minimum. Further, the compensation fund, while adequate during periods of high levels of employment, was never designed to nor could possibly aspire to bolster the entire economy during a major business failure.

Standards Must Be Maintained

From many standpoints, jobless insurance is particularly advantageous in a period of rapid business activity since it allows a

worker the time and opportunity to obtain a position that will permit him and his family to maintain their standard of living achieved by hard work and continuous progress.

The CMA states in the same vein that compensation should not be paid to persons "who refuse work under any common-sense definition of suitable employment." The California labor group penetrating the surface of these words remarks that "the CMA wishes it (suitable employment) to mean any job that is offered is to be considered a suitable job." That attack on jobless insurance has been stated so often that it is virtually a tradition among attackers of the unemployment insurance act. It has been answered effectively in many ways, but we might add this. Skilled workers are among the greatest resources of the United States. Labor unions have set up and maintained standards for skills so that American-produced goods are unexcelled. It is the responsibility of each worker (his responsibility to the nation) to guard his trade jealously; he must advance with the advance of technology and new techniques. It is obvious then, that the highest levels of production can be obtained only by each worker adhering to his skill and refusing any position that would lower his producing capacity or earning power; two terms which should be synonymous.

Business Must See the Light

It is certainly a case of arrested development in the minds of American businessmen when they allow an association to which they belong to cry out against measures that ultimately will save capitalism. Business cannot operate in a vacuum. It must take its place beside all the other phases of our complex economy. If private enterprise refuses to, or is unable to support the available working population, if these workers cannot through their own initiative fit themselves into a gap that suits them, then the Government must come to the aid of all.

Many good economists believe that capitalism in the United States cannot survive another depression as severe as the 1929 crash. They know that a depression can be averted by a constant maintenance of high levels of employment, or to go a step further, purchasing power. Jobless insurance in times of prosperity provides not only necessary sustenance for the worker, but also keeps a smooth flow of purchasing power, which is to the advantage of the whole nation.

In the Interest of All

Our economy has outgrown many of the tenets of the classicists. We can, however, listen to Adam Smith in his teaching that the action of each man (though not necessarily an economic one) reverberates throughout the economy. If each individual would recognize his own selfish interests, he would find very often that they are identical to the selfish interests of his

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Soldiers of Industry Must Have Pensions Too

New Basic Book on

APPRENTICESHIP

By RUBEN LEVIN, "Labor"

Apprenticeship is not obsolete. It's very much of the moment

abused—how "phony" training schemes of one kind or another have been put over just to cash in on the benefits; how chiseling employers have sought to use those benefits as a method of subsidizing "cheap labor"; how some veterans have viewed the training program merely as a chance to grab a "bonus" from Uncle Sam.

So flagrant did some of these abuses become that General Bradley, chief of veterans' affairs, was publicly moved to voice the fear that a "national scandal" would develop. He induced Congress to amend and tighten the G. I. Bill so that the Veterans Administration, and the states, could proceed effectively to crush the training "rackets."

Significantly, the evils that came to light were in fake, or "quickie", or superficial types of training. At no time did any whiff of scandal touch the most vital of all forms of on-the-job training—apprenticeship. As a result, apprentice training has emerged with greater prestige than ever before.

Training from All Angles

And that's what this excellent book by Patterson and Hedges is about. It goes into apprentice training from all angles. There are chapters on the history and importance of such training; on management's and labor's stake in apprenticeship; on how apprenticeship operates; on the Government machinery, Federal and state, which has been set up to encourage it; on the structure of union-management apprenticeship committees; on the standards which have been evolved to assure thorough on-the-job and supplementary school training for skilled trades; on just how to set up an apprenticeship system; on the kind of supervisors and instructors needed to make it a success, and on many other phases of the subject.

Valuable to Every Union Man

The publisher's "blurb" explains that the book "will serve as a valuable handbook for supervisors and instructors" in apprenticeship, but actually it is of much broader appeal than that. Every union man having an interest in the field of training should also find this book stimulating and valuable.

It's not written in technical, abstruse or tortuous language. On the contrary, the style is rather racy, easy-going, down-to-earth. Perhaps that's due in part to the fine hand of Marion Hedges, with his years of experience as a newspaperman and editor—and (don't look at him blush), a one-time novelist, too.

From this writer's viewpoint, Patterson and Hedges have done an especially good job of puncturing a widely-held notion that apprenticeship is something that's become obsolete; that modern mass-production technology has made apprentice training a back

number; that this is the age of assembly-line specialization, with workers spending all day simply tightening a nut or turning a screw.

Out of this book comes dramatic evidence that all-around apprenticeship is of greater importance than in the past; that, without an army of top-skilled craftsmen, America's industrial supremacy is doomed.

Futhermore, as the authors effectively bring out, the young man who embarks upon apprentice training is really building a greater and happier future for himself and the nation. He "earns while he learns." He develops skill in a craft that will make his job so much more satisfying. He assures himself higher earnings than the man without skill. And he makes a real contribution to America's—and for that matter, the world's—industrial advancement.

America Depends on Skill

World War II, in particular, demonstrated the urgent need of industrial skills, Patterson and Hedges stress. "There can be no doubt," they say, "that the total war experience brought out in striking fashion the heavy dependency of industrial America upon skilled-worker training."

Attempts were made to meet the scarcity of skilled labor in wartime by short-cut and speed-up training processes, by breaking down the skills into component parts. But, as the authors indicate, most managements agree that the ill-trained "specialists" produced during the war must be re-trained now to become all-around mechanics.

Perhaps even more than during the war, skill will be at a premium in the coming years. America is entering upon a brilliant era of technology—an age of electronics, radar, atomic energy and other wonders of science, all of which will require skilled craftsmen on an intensive scale.

By and large, managements realize that. Many are "sold" on apprentice training, the authors explain. At all levels of the machinery that has been set up to guide and encourage apprentice training, managements and labor work together.

That machinery includes the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, the General Committee on Apprenticeship for the Construction Industry (of which Hedges is chairman) the national apprenticeship committees for individual industries, apprenticeship councils in many states, and over 2,000 local joint labor-management apprenticeship committees.

"Apprenticeship is one area in which managements and labor see eye to eye," the authors declare. And this teamwork in many instances has led to more cooperative and friendly over-all labor relations, they point out.

As for organized labor, "it does not have to be sold on its stake in apprentice programs," the book adds.

"The passing on of skill from generation

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JUST to avoid masquerading under false colors, this writer wants to make it clear at the outset that he's no expert, virtuoso, nor even dabbler in the field of worker training.

He's a newspaperman—of a sort—a labor newspaperman. As such, he's on the lookout for news, particularly the kind that will be of interest to workers. That's why he has pounced on a little book that recently came off the presses. It's entitled "EDUCATING FOR INDUSTRY, thru Apprenticeship," published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., of New York.

Of course, the fact that Marion H. Hedges, the Electrical Workers' own research director, is one of the authors—in collaboration with William F. Patterson, the able chief of the Apprentice Training Service in the Department of Labor—should make the book of special interest to I.B.E.W. members.

This Book Is News

But over and above that, this 230-page volume merits cheers of a reviewer as timely news. It has rolled from the presses at a time when Americans are undoubtedly more training-conscious than ever before.

Hundreds of thousands of ex-servicemen have gone in for on-the-job training, under the impetus of the G.I. Bill of Rights, with its guarantees of subsistence payments to war veterans while they're acquiring a skill.

You've read how the benefits of the G.I. Bill for young men in training have been

Railroad Retirement Pays Much Higher **BENEFITS**

ON July 31, 1946, President Truman signed into law the Crosser bill (H. R. 1362) bringing to fruition four years of effort on the part of organized railroad labor to liberalize and improve the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts. The changes wrought by the new bill are far-reaching and pave the way for the social insurance system for railroad workers and their families in which the hazards of insecurity resulting from old age, disability, death, unemployment, and sickness are met far more adequately than at any time in the past. The bill not only provides an entirely new set of benefits for survivors of railroad workers in the form of monthly annuities and lump-sum payments, but also raises the level and increases the scope of lifetime old-age and disability retirement benefits. It also sets a new maximum daily benefit rate for unemployment insurance payments, lengthens the periods for which such payments are payable, and provides, for the first time, a system of benefits for unemployment arising from sickness. On the whole, railroad workers may look forward to being covered by a new comprehensive system of social insurance.

Accomplishments Effected

Generally speaking, the 1946 amendments accomplished the following results:

- (1) Afford protection to survivors of railroad workers;
- (2) Provide benefits for persons who were prevented by disability from carrying on their regular railroad work but who,

Railroad workers believe they have best social security system in world

under the old acts, could not draw benefits until they reached age 60 or 65;

(3) Lower the service requirements for benefits for persons too disabled for any gainful occupation;

(4) Increase the retirement benefits paid to persons who, under the original acts, would have received monthly benefits in amounts lower than the smallest of the following: \$50; \$3 multiplied by the years of service; or their average monthly compensation;

(5) Give credit for service performed prior to January 1, 1937, by persons who were not employees on August 29, 1935, the enactment date of the Railroad Retirement Act, but who worked in at least six months during the period from August 30, 1935, through December 31, 1945; or were prevented from so doing by sickness or disability; or who established to the satisfaction of the board that they were, on August 29, 1935, on leave of absence expressly granted by an employer; or who were absent on August 29, 1935, by reason of a wrongful discharge but were reinstated under certain prescribed conditions.

(6) Include an increase in taxes from 3½ per cent to 5% per cent of compensation up to \$300 a month.

This tax increase is necessary to pay for

the new benefits and to make up the deficiencies which existed under the old law. In 1949, 1950 and 1951 the deduction from each employee's wages or salary will be 6 per cent and thereafter it will be 6¼ per cent. The tax on employers is being increased in an equal amount.

Effective Date of Major Provisions

The new provisions affecting old-age and disability retirement generally become effective on January 1, 1947. They will, however, apply not only to present railroad workers retiring after this year, but also to former workers, including about 50,000 who are already in receipt of annuities under the retirement act dating from as far back as 1937. The new death benefit provisions also become effective January 1, 1947, and are payable to qualified widows, minor children, dependent parents, and other relatives of workers who die after this year, and in some cases, of workers who may have died as early as 1936, when retirement benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act first became payable. The amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act relating to the higher daily benefit rate and the longer duration of benefits become effective immediately, while the benefits for unemployment due to sickness become payable in the benefit year beginning July 1, 1947.

Unemployment benefits became payable for the new maximum of 130 days in a benefit year on July 1, 1946.

Unemployment benefits became payable at the new daily rate of \$4.50 per day for employees whose base-year earnings were \$2,000 to \$2,499 and \$5 for those whose earnings were \$2,500 or over on July 31, 1946.

The following table shows the amounts which are payable to unemployed workers for each compensable day after July 30, for total unemployment in each initial and subsequent registration period, and for unemployment sufficient to exhaust benefit rights:

Benefits for Total Unemployment During a 2-Week Registration Period

Base year compensation	Daily benefit rate	Initial period	Subsequent period	Maximum amount payable
				in a benefit year
\$150-199.99	\$1.75	\$12.25	\$17.50	\$227.50
200-474.99	2.00	14.00	20.00	260.00
475-749.99	2.25	15.75	22.50	292.50
750-999.99	2.50	17.50	25.00	325.00
1,000-1,299.99	3.00	21.00	30.00	390.00
1,300-1,599.99	3.50	24.50	35.00	455.00
1,600-1,999.99	4.00	28.00	40.00	520.00
2,000-2,499.99	4.50	31.50	45.00	585.00
2,500 or more	5.00	35.00	50.00	650.00

Three other provisions became effective on the same date, namely, the new definition of "employment relation" which states that no retirement annuity based upon service before 1937 may be awarded to an individual who was not in active service on August 29, 1935, unless the new employment relation test, mentioned in No. 5 above, is satisfied; red-caps and other station employees whose earnings in the past consisted mainly of tips are counted as covered employees throughout the period of their employment; individuals performing for an employer professional or technical services, or certain railroad services under contract on property used by the employer in carrier operations are specifically included among covered employees regardless of the employer's authority to supervise their work.

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ON THE WAY

Education For WORKERS

by Institute Method

I SHOULD like to describe for you a classroom. It is not the type of classroom which is usually pictured when the word is used and when one visions in retrospect perhaps, a school in Pleasantville, or New York City or Oshkosh or Timbuctoo, with lots of children, all about the same age, bent over their desks laboriously engrossed in "Fifth Reader" or "Brown's Speller" or "Arithmetic for the Elementary Grades."

No this is an unusual type of school—it is informal—the students sit in comfortable chairs gathered rather socially around the teacher's desk. The students, though they are all women, are of different ages and come from various walks of life, and many cities scattered throughout the United States. There is Helen, who sews buttons on shirts in a factory in Bridgeport. Next to her is a college girl from Detroit. Near them is Jennie who makes paper bags for a company in Akron. Sue packs electrical fixtures into cardboard boxes. Mrs. Brown is a social worker from Cleveland. The pretty redhead by the door is a stenographer in a well-known New York firm. Margie is a Chicago telephone operator. Rita inspects valves and pistons in an airplane factory, and so on with the 30 or so interested and interesting students gathered in this informal classroom.

New Type of Workers' Education

Are you wondering what kind of school this is and what these women are studying? Well recently we have carried a number of articles in our Journal on workers' education. This month we bring you news of a rather unique type of workers' education called "Institute on Industry," held for one week yearly at the National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C.

This Institute on Industry is a summer school for women workers organized 10 years ago by Miss Linna E. Bresette, Field Secretary of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and it has been held every year since. Under Miss Bresette's direction and her guidance, that is nothing short of inspirational, this course is held annually to educate women workers in the subjects that concern them as wage earners and working women.

During the week they are in attendance at the Institute on Industry, the students are housed in the National Catholic School of Social Service, go to classes in the pleasant school rooms, have their meals in the school dining room and enjoy all the facilities that this fine educational institution affords.

What are the subjects taught at this school? The daily curriculum might read something like this:

9:00—10:00	Economics
10:00—11:00	History of the Labor Movement
11:00—12:00	Collective Bargaining, Wages, Income and Prices
12:00—1:00	Parliamentary Law and Public Speaking

"Institute on Industry" held yearly at National Catholic School of Social Service

Then after luncheon, or perhaps in the evening after dinner (students have some afternoons and some evenings free) a well-known speaker delivers an informal talk—welcoming questions—on perhaps "Conciliation and Arbitration," "Problems of Women in Industry," "Full Employment," "Housing" "The Social Encyclicals," "Labor Legislation," "Child Labor" or some other subject of vital interest to working people.

Prominent Educators

The teachers at this institute are men and women prominent in the educational field: His Excellency, Bishop Francis J. Haas, Rev. R. A. McGowan, Rev. Wilfred Parsons, S. J., Rev. John F. Cronin, S. S., Rev. John M. Hayes, Rev. George G. Higgins, Sister Vincent Ferrer, O. P., Dr. Elizabeth Morrissey, Rev. Lucien Lauerman, Dr. George Brown, are all regular teachers and lecturers for this summer course. The late Monsignor John A. Ryan, well known for his life-long fight for a "living wage," was deeply interested in the institute and taught at its sessions each year until his death.

Many persons well known in labor circles have been guest speakers at the school—to mention a few—Madame Perkins, when she was Secretary of Labor, Miss Mary Anderson and Miss Frieda Miller, past and present directors of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau. Congresswoman Mary Norton, Miss Louise McGuire of the Social Security Board, Miss Elisabeth Christman of the National Women's Trade Union

League, Miss Mamie Santora, skilled and able organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. All are women who know the problems of women in industry intimately and are anxious to impart their knowledge and experience to these eager seekers after truth. The men are not forgotten on the guest speakers' list either—His Excellency, Bishop Michael J. Ready, Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, Charles O'Donnell of the State Department, Rev. John P. Boland, former chairman of the N. Y. State Labor Relations Board, James Carey of the C.I.O. and Frank Fenton of the A. F. of L. are a few whose names have appeared as lecturers.

The Financial End

One of the most interesting points about this Institute on Industry is the way in which it is financed. Twenty-five dollars pays cost of tuition, room and board, for the entire week. In addition, sightseeing tours, parties and picnics are provided at no extra charge to the students. Miss Bresette is a firm believer in the old saying "All work and no play makes Jill a dull girl." For many of these girls attending the institute, the week spent in study is the only vacation they will have. Many factory workers have only one-week vacations. Therefore provisions have been made for fun and relaxation as well as the hard work and concentration which the school entails. Everything is included for the \$25.00 fee.

There are many girls, however, whose salaries are small and who could not afford even this reasonable sum. For them scholarships are provided. There are friends of the institute, who believe in it and the work it is doing, who send money every year to provide scholarships for those who cannot afford to pay. Chief among these contributors are labor unions—both C.I.O. and A.F. of L.—and individual officers of these unions who see the value of a school of this type and wish to help. Those who teach at the institute and they are eminent persons—outstanding in their fields—volunteer their services, even paying their own traveling expenses—to contribute to this work in which they believe.

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Students at the Institute on Industry relax on the lawn between classes.

Mary Had a Little Lamb, in PORTLAND, Too

By Henry Sturtevant, Electrical Engineer, L. U. No. 48

"IT FOLLOWED her to school one day . . ." But Mary's lamb isn't the only one that's going to school these days. In Portland the Electrical Workers are returning to their books and pencils in ever-increasing numbers. This interest in education by the large membership of Local 48, I.B.E.W. of Portland, Oregon, was given added impetus by the publicity given in the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL* to the Marquette University electronics course sponsored by the International during 1945. Additional publicity was given to the journeyman who attended these classes, publicity that brought the need for education home to the other members of Local 48.

Whether the man be an apprentice or a journeyman, the realization of the vital need of education in his chosen profession has become very apparent to a large majority, and a large portion of that majority has decided to take advantage of the classes that cover many branches of the electrical trade which are conducted by Local 48.

Influence of Electronics

With the advent of modern electronics and its rapidly expanding influence in all branches of electrical work, new types of electrical equipment, fixtures and fittings, new city, state and national codes (brought on or hastened by the advent of the war), the members of our organization realize the need for a policy of a continuous educational program in order to keep abreast of the developments in the electrical industry. A start has been made. It has been enthusiastically received and now must not only be continued but must also be intensified and enlarged so that all members, be they journeymen or apprentices, will be capable and familiar with the advances of the industry.

During the war, education became a nec-

Thriving union school presents broad list of courses

essary part of a man's life and at the termination of the war, the officers and members of Local 48 realized the need of continued education. Following the course at Marquette University, an educational director and committee were selected, funds were made available, and with the assistance of the vocational department of the Portland public schools, a definite program was formulated. Classes in city, state and national codes, practical theory, motors, motor controllers and motor maintenance, electronics, induction and dielectric heating, electronic theory, mathematics (which also included instruction covering the use of the slide rule) were conducted as night classes in various public school buildings with the classrooms filled to overflowing.

These classes were indeed well-timed for war conditions had increased our membership many times. Many of these new members had a limited knowledge of their chosen profession but had a burning desire to become skilled members of the electrical trade, and there are few of them that have not taken advantage of these classes.

Space will not permit a full discussion of each class, since each merits an article by itself, but a brief resume may give an idea of the extent of the study material.

Classes Taught

The electronic classes were divided into two divisions. First came the basic course of fundamentals. Materials for this class were furnished by the General Electric Company and Westinghouse slides, transcribed material, together with pamphlets published as a portion of their instructional material

completed the equipment. Further pamphlets were distributed from other manufacturers of electronic equipment as it became available.

Upon completion of this basic material, a text book on electronics was used and gave an outline of class procedure. Care was given to the explanation of the necessary mathematics as this class progressed. Subjects covered were quite broad, the intention being to train the man to think for himself and to reason out the theory of operation of the equipment under consideration rather than to simply give information on how the device worked.

Laboratory Work

As this class progressed the mathematical processes were more complex, reaching the point where simple trigonometric functions were introduced. In order to give practical instruction after the student became acquainted with electronics, a laboratory was planned and materials purchased. In the meantime, classroom demonstrations were given of electrical motor control and similar thyatron control equipment. With the scarcity of materials it seemed a slow process in getting the laboratory into operation, but when it seemed feasible a small class was started and interest was quite intense in the actual work and operation of electronic equipment. To date, these classes are quite limited, but the future looks very bright for them.

The classes in the electrical codes created exceptional interest, due to the many changes that have been and will be made. The new postwar electrical code of the City of Portland was published early in 1946 and was immediately taken as a text. Since all the new articles and changes that appear in the National Electrical Code are a part of the Portland electrical code, this class had a quantity of very valuable and vital material to discuss.

Motor and motor controller classes made use of material prepared for War Production classes together with Trade or Vocational school equipment. In addition, further valuable information was prepared by the use of the mimeograph and distributed.

Courses Are Practical

Practical theory classes consisted of lectures on practical everyday shop and job problems. Many manufacturer representatives lectured on subjects of interest, such as electrical house heating, fluorescent lighting, etc. These classes were intended to familiarize the students with the latest equipment and its operation and problems.

Motor maintenance classes consisted of lectures and blackboard work with plenty of up-to-the minute diagrams together with factory recommendations.

A mathematics class for the most serious students was also available. This class used as a text, "Cooke's Mathematics for Electricians and Radiomen," which proved very acceptable since it contains the desired mathematics necessary for the proper understanding of electronics. In addition, instruction was given in the use of the slide rule, since its use is especially desirable in the solution of electrical problems.

The Apprenticeship classes were well attended and consisted of electrical theory and electrical code given in lesson form or assignments. It is a pleasure to note that discharged G.I.'s were enrolled in the ap-

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BUSINESS SECTION OF PORTLAND

Part of an address by Mr. Altmeyer before Controllars Institute of America.

I HAVE been asked to discuss a very large topic, namely, "The Need for Social Security in the Postwar World." It would be a very presumptuous person who would pretend to be able to predict the exact future development of what we in this country have come to call social security. Its development depends first of all upon what kind of a postwar world we shall have.

Of one thing we can be certain. It will be a world of intensive, extensive, and rapid change—not only technological change but political, economic, and social change as well. We are not yet able to grasp even dimly the tremendous implications of the atomic bomb. While its technological implications stagger the imagination, its political, economic, and social implications are even more tremendous.

But I do not propose to discuss the atomic bomb. Rather, I should like to point out that even though the atomic bomb had never been discovered this war that we have just fought has released psychological forces which, when coupled with widespread human misery and want, have set off "chain reactions" literally world-wide in their extent. I refer to what you probably will say are very old concepts of liberty, democracy, and equal opportunity. It is true that these concepts are not new in the western world, but they have never before been given global currency and application. The peoples in the far corners of the world have now become keenly aware of them and apparently are proposing to act accordingly.

A World of Change

It took hundreds of years for the rise and fall of ancient empires. It has taken only a few decades to encompass the rise and fall of modern empires. As a matter of fact, the mode of existence of the common man was very much the same for thousands of years until a little over 150 years ago, when the technological forces—which we call the industrial revolution—and the political forces—which we call democracy—began to sweep through the western world. The result has been that there has been more change during the last eight generations than there had been during all of previous recorded history. What is important for us is that, so far as any one can see now, the rate of change, rapid as it has been, seems to be accelerating even more, rather than declining.

The reason I emphasize the fact that the postwar world will be a world of change is because change means uncertainty and insecurity for the millions of human beings who will inhabit this postwar world. This, in spite of the fact that a basic human trait, perhaps we should call it instinct, is the yearning for security. This yearning for security manifests itself in many ways. Likewise, as society becomes more and more interdependent, the necessity of relying upon group action rather than individual action grows greater and greater.

Group action may be either governmental or nongovernmental in character. Thus, the businessman may seek a tariff or a railroad or a ship subsidy to protect himself against undue risks, or he may turn to business and trade associations to protect his interests. He may even join trusts or cartels to keep down what he considers undesirable competition. The farmer may seek a tax on oleomargarine or an embargo on Argentine meat

Difference Between Socialism and Social Security

By A. J. ALTMAYER, Commissioner, Social Security Administration

A talk on fundamentals by the head of the "largest insurance system in the world"

or a parity price or government loans or government subsidies of one kind or another; or he may join farm organizations and farm cooperatives to assure himself a reasonable and stable income. The worker may seek government legislation prohibiting court injunctions or a Wagner Act preventing employer interference with labor organizations, or legislation placing a floor below wages and a ceiling over hours; or he may resort to his economic power through labor unions to control wages, hours, and working conditions. The consumer usually must rely rather largely upon governmental action to protect his interests. Thus, we have a law providing for meat inspection, a Pure Food and Drug Act, laws regulating weights and measures, a Federal Trade Commission to enforce truth in advertising, and of course an Office of Price Administration which undertakes to control prices.

All Yearn For Security

Sometimes the yearning for security on the part of businessmen, farmers, workers, and consumers clash. In fact, sometimes the yearning for security of the very same indi-

vidual as a businessman or a farmer or a worker clashes with his yearning for security as a consumer. Naturally, businessmen and farmers and workers want to get high prices for what they sell as producers and pay low prices for what they have to buy as consumers. Under such conditions, it is of course necessary for the Government to undertake to reconcile all of these yearnings for individual security in order to achieve the maximum amount of general security.

The particular form of security with which we are concerned is what has come to be called social security. Hardly a decade ago the very term social security had not come into existence. Now it is in the process of acquiring such an inclusive meaning that its usefulness as a term to describe a specific program of action is in danger of becoming impaired. Thus, we find world statesmen asserting that social security is the main motive of national life. We find it listed as a chief objective in the Atlantic Charter.

In the large sense in which it is used by statesmen, it covers all of the essentials of decent human existence, such as housing, education, health, and full employment—as well as elimination of destitution. However, in the narrower sense, when it is used to describe a specific program of action, it is

(Continued on page 440)

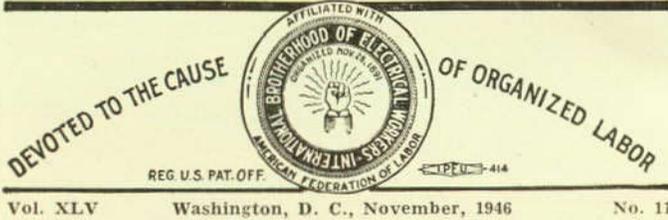
...YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT
helps to **PROTECT YOUR FAMILY** if you die.

HOW? Ask YOUR UNION SOCIAL SECURITY COMMITTEE,
OR THE NEAREST SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE.

Social Security Board is putting out posters like this to encourage the public to learn more about its functions.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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No. 11

Meat Most riots in past history have been over the lack of bread. There is no danger of such a contingency in the United States today, but man's secondary food, meat, has become a nation-wide controversy. When mayors of cities went on hunts for meat in warehouses, it was reported that six million pounds were found in one warehouse in Boston and 45 million pounds in the warehouses of Chicago, to mention just two cities. If other cities followed this pattern, it is evident that warehouses contain a good deal of meat even for these times. Moreover, the United States Army is beginning to buy meat on foreign markets.

We should think that the faces of the officials of the Meat Institute would be very red. Take any view of the situation you want to, the Meat Institute has not been a success as a management enterprise. First it has not coped with the situation. It has not been able to supply meat to the American people. It has not talked about its responsibilities to the customers. It and its colleagues have been quick to talk about labor's responsibilities, but it never mentions its own as a management group. To justify its existence, the function of the Meat Institute is to get meat for customers, and there is no meat.

Second, it has either failed as a management group, or it has become a malefactor of great wealth by withholding the meat that it controls. If it has the close organization and the power to do this heinous thing, it still remains a failure as far as consumers go. This is not a pretty picture and we predict that the public indignation will rise and find the target in the end.

It is time the people began to talk about the responsibility of trade associations and public monopolies.

British Productivity The annual Trades Union Congress will be held in Britain this year in the third week of October, and its preliminary agenda contains eighty-three resolutions from affiliated unions. They cover a wide range of questions. Most significant perhaps is a series of resolutions dealing with the attitude of trade unions towards modern developments of industry.

One of the largest and oldest of British craft unions, the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, puts forward a resolution asking the Congress to declare that in the best interest of raising national productivity—so that the people's standard of living can be improved—the trade union movement must “give careful attention to the whole

problem of applying the most modern, scientific and technical development throughout industry.” The union's resolution suggests that the purpose of this declaration is to lighten the burden of labor, and to “remove the obstacles to productivity represented by out-of-date methods often serving only limited vested interests among employers.”

The union intends more than a sentimental affirmation of interest in new methods, techniques, tools and materials which make increased productivity possible. Its resolution asks the General Council to assist in surveying industry from this standpoint, and to prepare reports which will give guidance to the workers' representatives in taking full part in the activities of joint production machinery.

Another union, the Association of Scientific Workers, without any consultation with the Woodworkers' Society, has tabled a motion which recognizes that the present Labor Government's policy is leading to a new situation in industry, placing the trade union movement in a unique position to make a positive contribution to industrial productivity. It therefore proposes that the Congress should direct its General Council to set up an appropriate body, inclusive of all sections of the trade union movement, to examine the question of increased productivity in all its implications, so that an authoritative policy can be formulated.

What Labor Wants Elmo Roper of *Fortune Magazine* made a survey designed to find out what labor really wants. He discovered that labor principally wanted four things:

First, security—not the security provided by Government aid but rather the right to work regularly at reasonably good wages in the employ of private industry;

Second, the chance to advance—to go from one job to a better job;

Third, a more intangible desire. It is the desire to be treated as a human being and not as a payroll number. The worker wants the respect of his employer, his fellow workmen, and his neighbors;

Fourth, a confidence that the worker is doing a good job that needs to be done—a feeling that plays an essential role.

Workers' Education Advances Eighty-three percent of the delegates to the Kentucky Federation of Labor convention voted to put the Research and Education Department on a per capita basis. The annual yield of the tax would be \$25,000. The Kentucky Federation of Labor is taking the lead in this marked advance toward increasing labor's power. Good news also comes from Florida where a similar movement is on, and from Colorado. Other states are expected to follow the lead.

Education, of course, is basic to any movement. In particular, labor has a long record of support for democratic education, and helped Horace Mann to build the system of popular education so notable in this country. Research is a needed adjunct of the labor movement. It is no longer an experiment. More than 65 international unions now have research departments. The work of the

state federations is vitally important to the on-going life of labor, and Kentucky's establishment of a Research and Education Department is heralded as a progressive move.

Labor leaders have learned how to use the work of technicians. Modern economic life is complex and demands investigation and analysis to find the facts and to use them properly.

Hats Off To Bridgeport Leigh Danenberg, editor of the *Bridgeport Herald*, has put Bridgeport on the map. On Sunday, October 6, he published an elaborate Industrial Peace Supplement to the *Herald*. This featured names like William Green, Eric Johnston, Paul G. Hoffman, Henry L. McCarthy, Daniel J. Tobin, Sumner H. Slichter, and probingly wrote about labor-management cooperation and labor problems.

Coming as this supplement did at a time of a year's industrial unrest, it takes on significance. The philosophy presented is not new, but the urgency with which it is presented makes news. Bridgeport in times past has been the battle ground fought over by powerful armies of labor and management. Labor's high wage theory was generally accepted by the writers of this supplement. The advantage of union cooperative management is also accepted.

Who Pays? Here is a quotation of the advertisement of a big New York newspaper. Our only comment is: Who pays?

"Every kind of product from A to Z—adding machines to zinc sheets. Textiles . . . clothing . . . desks and chairs . . . hand trucks . . . folding cartons . . . sleeping bags . . . cement . . . paper . . . nails . . . wood pulp . . . oil burners . . . mattresses . . . drugs and chemicals . . . tools and machinery . . . tires . . . scrap metals . . . fish hooks . . . flashlights . . . barber chairs . . . electrical equipment . . . ships and planes . . . and food-stuffs. Literally from soup to nuts! A quantity so huge and a diversity so great that it's almost a case of 'name it and you can have it.'

"Bargains like these sound fantastic at a time when costs are all heading the other way. But it's gospel truth, straight from headquarters. The Government is now placing these 15½ billions of dollars worth of surplus goods on sale for 18.8 percent of their original cost. They'll be sold between now and June 30 of next year and they're yours for the bidding.

"Many of the sales will be right in your own area where you can inspect the goods you intend to buy. Right here, in this vast variety of offerings, may be the very items you are in dire need of and on which normal delivery through regular channels might take a year! Here you may find them available at almost ridiculously low prices, for immediate delivery, and without priority! And many more are out-and-out 'bargains' which can be fitted into your own business and will yield substantial resale profits.

"Thousands of business executives are already netting handsomely on their surplus purchases—be it raw ma-

terials, semi-finished or finished goods, plant equipment or scrap. Thousands more will turn to surplus goods as a substantial source of profit as the offerings continue to gain in momentum."

Departure from Standards

It has been fourteen months since peace arrived in the world. During that troubled period, big business has had pretty much its own way insofar as national policies go. From the point of view of the consumer and of labor, has this year been a success? Emphatically no! Production lags and everywhere there are shortages, and much worse, big business seems powerless to do anything about the situation except to cry wolf-wolf—and raise prices. This is not service and Rotarian orators will have a hard time to persuade audiences that big business rests its case on the service it performs.

Standards are sagging all along the line. Every American housewife knows that funny things are going on. She sees the preferential customer whispering to the butcher behind the counter, and she hears about how you can get meat if you know somebody who knows somebody. In fact, the disastrous consequence of the present year has been that business is taking on the character of a racket—monkey business prevails. If you slip the guy a sizable tip, no matter where you are you can get what you want. This is a very serious situation and we hope big business realizes it.

All men of good will should unite to raise standards of conduct and of quality.

From Chinese Workers

A courier from China brought a message from Chinese workers to American workers. We publish this gladly.

"You American workers exerted all your energy to make these bombs, planes and machine-guns with which our people's city is now menaced. You made them in order to defend democracy against Japanese military-fascism. Today, your American Government gives them to Chiang Kai-shek so that he can try to destroy China's democracy and institute a secret-police, military-fascist rule that will threaten the peace of the whole world.

"Why does democratic America support military dictatorship and Gestapo methods in China? Why does America send bombs, planes, machine-guns and two billion dollars worth of surplus war supplies to destroy our trade unions, our production program and the democratically-elected governments that we built with our labor and lives in the course of our common war against Japan?

"If American workers permit Chiang Kai-shek to bomb and strafe the democratic liberated areas and to launch huge offensives which are entirely American-equipped, then be assured that you yourselves will not escape the consequences. The war America is sending us threatens the entire world. The reactionaries you permit to fatten on us will turn and enslave you next."



WOMAN'S WORK

THE POWER OF A WOMAN

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

HAVE you noticed the numerous ads recently, publicizing a well-known ladies' magazine, which read "Never underestimate the power of a woman?" They are intended to be amusing and some of the situations are exaggerated so much as to be ridiculous but they certainly lend food for thought for any woman, because basically they are correct.

Do you ever stop to think how strong and how far-reaching is the influence which you exert just by virtue of being a wife and mother? I do and sometimes it scares me a little. The experts say that it is within woman's power to make her home a place of joy and beauty or a place to be avoided, it is within her domain to make her husband a success or a failure, and also that the happiness and success of her children rest in great part in her slender hands. Of course there are exceptions—sometimes a good wife and mother meets setbacks over which she has no control—there are circumstances which a woman, even one who is a combination of Venus, Joan of Arc and Madame Curie couldn't completely, successfully combat—but she can try and no one knows how much worse things may have turned out if she had been the indifferent, careless sort of person with no true realization of her responsibilities and capabilities.

There's No Place Like Home

Yes, there are exceptions but let's review the rules rather than the exceptions. Let's take the three items mentioned by the experts and see where we stand now, and how we can make the influence with which we are credited, work to the very best in our home and for our family.

(1) The home can be a place of joy and beauty. Is ours? It may or it may not be—let's take inventory. Is it clean? This is a most important factor. You don't have to kill yourself with work, but organize your time and enlist your family's cooperation in order to keep your house clean and in order. Is your home attractive? The goal of appearance in your home does not end with cleanliness—it must be bright and comfortable and livable. We all know how expensive furniture and household goods are now. Lots of us are having to "make do" and that's to our credit. But girls, a little paint, a little dye, a few flowers, a bright table cover, a rearrangement of furniture, a slip cover, can go far to make your home attractive. One of the "poorest" homes I know is one of the "richest" in attraction because the mother is resourceful and tasteful and she has made the very best of the meagre materials at hand.

Then do you have nourishing, appetizing meals for your family? It's hard in these

days of so many shortages but it can be done. Do you try to serve the food attractively and does your table look nice? And are you cheerful and pleasant at meals? Mealtime is an important part of every person's life. It is the time when all the family is together. It should be made pleasant and soul-warming as well as body-comforting.



Charm is Power

With a Smile

Then here's another important point for our self quiz. Are you a nice person to come home to? Do you always have a warm welcome and a pleasant smile for each returning person? This is an essential feature in the "home of joy." A word too, about a welcome for guests. Encourage your husband and children to bring their friends home. Invite yours too. You don't have to entertain lavishly—you don't even have to serve refreshments. Just make people know they are welcome and they'll want to come back. A home with friends who drop in often is an interesting place. We have some friends to whose home we just love to go. We never do anything special there—it's just that the mother of the home always makes us feel, as we arrive, that we are just the very persons she wanted most to see at that very time. You just feel completely welcome there. These friends are not in a position to serve much in the way of re-

freshment but they always have a pot of delicious coffee on the stove and before the evening's over we have some and that cup of coffee with these kindly, hospitable people, is more enjoyable than a banquet elsewhere.

Regarding Friend Husband

(2) Now for item number two. You can make a success or a failure of your husband. I'm going to make item two take in more than that. The success or failure of your marriage rests chiefly on you—again there are exceptions but we are speaking now in generalities. You must keep yourself interesting and attractive to your husband. If you are cheerful and pleasant and keep yourself well groomed, neat and attractive; if you show a sincere interest in your husband, in his work, in his comfort, if you never stoop to nagging—then I will venture to say not another woman on earth could ever be as appealing to him as you are. As for making him a success or a failure, you play a leading role in this drama. Your interest, encouragement, the business of being a real partner, will add tremendously to his own native ability and ambition. Meet his friends—look the proud and happy wife you are—you can help him to go far.

The Destiny of Nations

(3) Now for your role of mother. You remember the old saying "the hand that rocks the cradle, rules the world." That's not just idle talk. Your children are the men and women of tomorrow—the statesmen, the doctors, the builders, the teachers, the electricians, the bakers, the lawyers—they will be fashioning the world of the future. Somewhere there are boys who will grow up to be Presidents of this great land, and other boys and girls who will be leaders in their chosen fields. Their characters, their morals, their abilities are being fashioned now and you are the chief designer. Guard well your power and use it for good. Bring out the best in your children. And here's another point we've stressed many times on this page—give them a happy childhood. They're children such a little while and you and I know how difficult life can be at times for adults. Fortify your children for life with a joyous childhood. Use a little initiative, and planning, a good bit of patience, and a whole of a lot of understanding and you'll turn out wholesome, happy youngsters, who'll just have to get along well in this man's world.

Hope I haven't been preaching too much this month, but this is a subject I really feel strongly about so I had to get it off my chest. Now I have to go and "practice what I preach." So long until next month.

Notes By the Way for the Woman

Who Would Increase Her "Power"

ON the opposite page we talked about the power the woman exercises in the home. Here are some hints and suggestions which we hope will prove helpful to all our homemakers.

First off, we housewives have been struggling hectically with the meat shortage and also with the high cost of food stuffs. Here are a few simple menus that defy the meat shortage and certainly help keep food budgets at a minimum.

Boston Baked Beans
Steamed Brown Bread
Coleslaw with Tomato Wedges and Pepper Rings
Baked Apples

We gave a recipe for good old-fashioned baked beans last month on this page. Brown bread in cans is available on the grocer's shelves again. Try something new with your baked apples. Prepare them as usual but when they are half done, remove them from the oven and fill the centers with orange marmalade and return them to the oven until finished baking.

Here's another low-cost menu that will leave your family full and happy:

Cheese Soufflé
Hollywood Baked Potatoes
Fresh Green Beans
Gingerbread

The recipe for Hollywood Baked Potatoes we gave you last month. Here is a tested Cheese Soufflé recipe:

4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
1½ cups milk, scalded
1 tablespoon salt
Dash of cayenne
½ lb. processed Cheddar cheese grated
6 eggs separated

Melt butter, add flour, blend thoroughly. Add milk, cook and stir over direct heat until smooth and thickened; add seasonings and grated cheese. Stir until cheese is melted. Remove from heat; add beaten egg yolks and mix well. Cool and slowly pour into stiffly beaten egg whites. Mix carefully but thoroughly. Turn into 2 qt. casserole and bake in slow oven (300° F.) 1¼ hours or until puffed and brown. Serve at once. Serves 6.

For a Friday night, why not try:

Oyster Stew
Fresh Fruit Salad
Potato Chips
Cottage Pudding with Lemon Sauce

Be sure to use nourishing, plentiful apples in your fruit salad and grapes and any other fruits you like or happen to have on hand. And as for the Oyster Stew, here's how:

Oyster Stew
1 pint oysters
4 cups rich milk
scalded
Salt and pepper
2 tablespoons butter

Heat oysters in their own liquor until edges start to curl. Add scalded milk, season to taste, using about a teaspoon full of salt. Remove from heat, add butter. Serve in heated bowls with crisp

crackers. Garnish each serving with paprika and a little minced parsley. Serves 4-5.

You'll want something special for Sunday. How about:

Chicken Pie
Tossed Green Salad, French Dressing
Green Peas
Ice Cream With Chocolate Sauce

Melted chocolate bars or chocolate chips make wonderful sauce for your Sunday sundaes and save your precious sugar. Make your Chicken Pie like this and your family will love you all week:

(This is the good old-fashioned kind—tender chicken in golden gravy and topped with fluffy biscuits.)

4 lb. chicken cut in pieces
1 qt. boiling water
2 teaspoons salt
6 peppercorns
2 stalks celery, cut in pieces
Few sprigs of parsley
6 tablespoons flour
6 tablespoons cream
½ teaspoon paprika
1 recipe of baking powder biscuits (use your favorite recipe)

Nearly cover chicken with boiling water and stew with seasonings until tender (about 2 hours.) Then cut chicken in large pieces removing bones and skin. Strain stock and add water to make 4 cups . . . Make a smooth mixture of flour and cream, and add to broth. Bring to boil and stir until well blended. Add chicken and paprika and pour into casserole. Roll biscuit dough ½ inch thick and cut with a small cutter. Cover hot chicken and gravy with biscuits and bake in hot oven (450° F.) 30 minutes. Serves 6.

Since this page this month is intended to be a hodge podge of more or less valuable information, here are some household helps we have used to good advantage and we thought we'd pass on to you.

Do you have knobs on drawers that persist in coming off, no matter how many times or how tightly they are screwed on? Get yourself a tube of plastic wood in the ten-cent store, squeeze a little into the hole before inserting the screw and this trouble is over and done with.

What do you do with your old window shades? For years I threw mine away and am I mad about it now! They can be soaked in water until the stiffening is out of them. Wash them thoroughly and you have some lovely squares of material that make grand dust cloths. The material is nice enough to use for other things too. A friend of mine dyed some of hers a pretty shade of yellow, trimmed it with ball fringe (2 yds. for 15 cents at the ten-cent store) and she has most attractive curtains for her kitchen windows.

As you know the dresses are longer this year. If you are lengthening dresses, either yours or your children's, and you do not have enough material to face the hem, gauze bandage works beautifully. It is perfectly straight, comes in different widths, and makes a neat even hem.

CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y. *Editor:* By the time this November JOURNAL reaches the Brother members the electioneering, and some of the elections too, for Congressional candidates will be over, but on the chance that it will reach many before the General Election day, we offer a last suggestion. We find many of the candidates that are nationally notorious for their reactionary and anti-labor records are warmly defended and upheld by their local constituents. This is so because these candidates make it their business to curry favor with the local voters by sponsoring legislation of a purely local nature for which they can always get the support of other Congressmen who also have their homefolks to take care of. This local benefit, naturally, makes the home folks feel very kindly toward their Congressman; so much so that when he is assailed by what they term "outsiders" for his NATIONAL shortcomings, they resent it as an invasion of their rights. They do not realize that, all too often, the national legislation opposed by their representative and for which he is being condemned, would be of much greater value to them and the Nation as a whole than the purely local benefits they have received.

Every Congressman that opposed, directly or indirectly, such bills as the Minimum Wage bill, the National Health and Hospitalization bill, and the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing bill should be called to account because it is their job, primarily, to legislate nationally not locally.

Unemployment insurance is such an important matter to everyone that works for wages that we hope every member of the I.B.E.W. will make a special effort, if he has not already done so, to read and digest thoroughly the article in the September JOURNAL titled "Prelude: Local Attack on Job Insurance." This is not a matter for the State of Maryland alone. It can and will affect every state in the Union if once it is permitted to make headway. One of the greatest dangers, from the viewpoint of building trades mechanics, is the so-called "merit-rating" system of which New York State already has a modified form. "Merit-Rating" is unfair in that it does not spread the cost equally over ALL employers. It penalizes with higher premiums the employers in those industries that suffer lost time because of weather conditions or because the work is seasonal, for example the building trades. The higher premium paid by the employer does not place his employees in a preferred category by any means. If anything, the employment office officials seem to make extra efforts to compel these employees to take any sort of job at lower pay rather than give them the benefits to which they are legally entitled.

Whether unemployment insurance is really what the name implies depends entirely on your state legislative representatives and because the state legislatures begin meeting in January it is not too soon to begin to look into this matter so that benefits may be improved rather than destroyed.

We wish for every one of you a very happy Thanksgiving Day with a big turkey and all the trimmings for your dinner. The way it looks from here you had better order and pay for that turkey several weeks ahead or you may have to turn vegetarian.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. *Editor:* Democracy is a word that has a different meaning to every person using it. Some people use it in the sense of something actual, something that they have now, and have had for a long time. To me, democracy, is something to look forward to, something to work for. It is the fulfillment of dreams of a richer future for the human race. It is something that will be achieved in time, I hope!

Strangely enough, every step toward democracy, means less freedom for the individual! Unionism is of course a big step forward but you give up some freedom of action when you join and the employer gives up some of his freedom when he signs up with the union. Perhaps you don't like Government interference in business? Would you like it better if the Government fired all its pure-food inspectors and let the food industry have its own way? Some people do not like building inspectors. Would we be better off without them?

Thousands of people, children, women, and men wouldn't die horrible deaths every year if we had less freedom for property owners and more and more strict inspection. Would your city be a nicer place to live in if there were no zoning laws? Would you be safer on the highways if you were free to drive as you please without fear of a "dictator's" whistle? Factories are nice to work in in direct proportion to the loss of freedom of action of the owners; a minimum of sanitary facilities, safety devices, good lighting are compulsory. The freedom that we lose in progressing toward democracy, is the freedom to harm our fellow citizens. If you are inclined that way, the loss is yours.

Yours for more democracy, and less freedom.
I. S. GORDON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 22, OMAHA, NEBR. *Editor:* Our delegates to the International Convention brought back a very fine report of the proceedings and the manner in which the convention was conducted. Our delegates report that it was one of the most orderly conventions on record and did not turn out at all like the San Francisco papers predicted it would. It must have been quite embarrassing to the writer of the articles appearing in the Frisco papers to have our convention conducted in such a splendid manner after he had led the people to believe that violence and confusion would reign.

In reading the account of the proceedings we

READ

Vote for national rather than local Congressmen says L. U. No. 3

L. U. No. 7 says to achieve true democracy we must sacrifice some individual freedom

Of price and men by L. U. No. 79
The objects of the I. B. E. W. by L. U. No. 654

Some union rules not to follow by L. U. No. 697

Build your union as you would build your house by L. U. No. 980

And other pithy, sharply outlined stories of wide interest

find that several changes in the Constitution were made which will make the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers even a better organization than it is at present. For instance, the change in the rate of mileage pay from 10 cents to 15 cents, will we believe, encourage the smaller locals to send their full quota of delegates to future conventions.

The matter of forming new districts was also discussed and some time before April 30, 1947, we will be asked to vote on this question.

The pension plan that was adopted at the convention is of vital interest to the membership of the I.B.E.W. It alone shows the progress that has been made in our organization toward the objectives for which we are striving. Increasing the pension from \$40.00 to \$50.00 per month will mean more security for our retired Brothers and the rest of us when the day comes to put the pliers on the shelf. Through cooperation between the I.B.E.W. and the N.E.C.A. a plan is being worked out whereby the employer will pay one per cent assessment on his payroll into our pension fund. This will help in building up our pension fund and possibly be the means of reducing the retirement age from 65 years to 60 years.

It was very pleasing to note the action taken by the convention regarding the I. O. men who were discharged just previous to the convention. It seems quite clear that an injustice was done these Brothers and we are happy to know that they will be reinstated without loss of pay or standing.

All these things are steps in the right direction and we hope that our program of advancement will be continued and that harmony and unity will prevail.

SHEPPARD R. JONES, P. S.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD. *Editor:* The safety of our country depends upon complete cooperation between labor and management. Well, Local Union No. B-28, IBEW, has always had that in mind whenever and wherever we have had problems to confront us. To prove this statement I think the contractors, inspectors (both city and Underwriter's), Gas and Electric representatives, out-of-town locals such as Washington, Philadelphia, New Jersey, New York and others—not to mention customers, as well as, our Brother, Ed Bieretz, from the International Office were present—WHERE, why at our annual stag picnic. That is where the foundation of cooperation is started and not communism as some people would have us all think. Being Americans as we are, there is no place for communism with us.

Before I stray away from our picnic, I think our President Ed Rost, Business Manager Carl G. Scholtz and committee deserve credit for a party that could only take place in Baltimore as Baltimoreans do it. However, do not think we are bragging, but ask some of the boys that were present. We had one complaint. The committee, I know, slipped but promised never to let it happen again. After all, do you think it a very serious complaint after serving a crowd that large that they ran out of beverages at closing time? Brothers, you are forgiven!

By the time you read this, we should have a report from our roving delegates the (three Ed's) Bieretz, Rost, and Garmatz and the others too numerous to name. All we heard before they left was "California, here we come," and now we hear by the good old grapevine that

our delegates did not do so badly. Well, I hope our business manager, Carl G. Scholtz, will bring back news of some of the things we all look forward to—that labor disgraces no man. Unfortunately, you occasionally find men who disgrace labor.

We hope you have enjoyed the same pleasure that our local has in welcoming the boys back from the service, but it seems a shame that the ones who gave their lives for free America must be rewarded with a situation which is leading us into a future more black than the past war years. Let us help the living G.I.'s and show them that we are glad to have them back by building houses so they can have homes.

Well boys, the bowlers are bowling again. How about coming out? If you can't bowl you can give the boys encouragement.

FLASH! This is not off the grapevine, but is official: Our business manager, Carl G. Scholtz, has made good again. He was elected to the International Executive Council.

GEORGE COGSWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor: It doesn't seem like four months since this suspect-republican appeared in these pages; but my last letter from Detroit was in June—and how time flies! It is perhaps in order, then, to review the last few months which may interest our many friends in other States.

We had an election in June which resulted in "no change," or in other words a sweeping vote of confidence in the present official family: Hendricks, president; King, vice president; Dueweke, secretary; Webber, treasurer; Riley, business manager; Executive Board, McCarthy, Spain, Burke, Grabman, Smith; Examining Board, Ehrler, Rushford, Maser. Assistants to the business manager are Dittberner, MacGilvray, Dorrian.

Work is more or less plentiful at this writing but every job is uncertain and plagued with material shortages.

We sent a full delegation to the Frisco conference and the boys report that the results were well worth the trip and the outlay. Comment on this is reserved until we get complete proceedings. In the meantime, congratulations are in order to all International officers on behalf of Local No. 58, as well as our reassurance that we will do our part in Michigan.

Our baseball team in the Detroit and Wayne County Federation League under the captaincy of Marion (Bud) Campbell has won the championship for which both they and we are justly proud.

Plans for the I.B.E.W. Bowling Tournament which is to be held in Detroit next Spring are well under way and plenty of information will be forthcoming in these pages during the winter months. The matter of the president's trophy will be a little complicated; and this item is drawn to the attention of the International Office. A permanent cup might be furnished by the I.E.C. which would never become the permanent property of any one local, and which would have no political significance whatsoever.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

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

Editor: A country ravished by an economic war is heading toward an election war with all the scandalum magnatum possible.

Well Brothers you know without all this malarkey that one party is trying to wrest the control of this country from the other even if they have to ruin it.

You know also what you think of some of the 79th legislation that was passed, some which should have been passed, and a great deal which would have been rammed down your throat if it had not been fought bitterly to defeat.

A great many of those elected to Congress to serve the people voted against the wage earner, the housewife, and the farmer, to favor big business and monopoly.

We who are organized and with a livelihood at stake must put a stop to that.

Of those candidates who are up for re-election we must require proof of their past accomplishments.

Of the new candidates we must pry deep into their political backgrounds, and with all disregard to party lines.

You are intelligent, studious, and too much in earnest for anyone to tell you who to vote for.

So Brothers in spite of all the detraction, vilification, defamation, and slander just study your candidate and above all, vote.

With the rapid increases in the cost of living and still faced with further increases in cost of food and clothing puts this country in a more serious condition than many of us care to believe.

Congress wrecked price controls and that has cost you, me, and John Q. Public six billion four hundred and eighty five millions of dollars.

This was done by amendments of the O.P.A. bill by such men and with the support of others as: Senator Edward Moore (Oklahoma Republican), Senator Ernest McFarland (Arizona Democrat), Senator Abe Murdock (Utah Democrat), Senator Kenneth Wherry (Nebraska Republican), Senator Taft (Ohio Republican), Senator George Radcliffe (Maryland Democrat), Senator Lee O'Daniel (Texas Democrat), Senator J. William Fulbright (Michigan Republican), Representative John Flannagan (Virginia Democrat), Representative Frank Sandstrum (New Jersey Republican), and Representative Jesse Wolcott (Michigan Republican).

To the great American housewife is due the credit and honor for the very excellent job of holding food prices insofar as they have been held after price controls were wrecked.

Too, my sympathy is with the farmer whose sole income is his farm who must sell perishable products cheaply to packers, profiteers, and middlemen who in re-selling reap vast profits.

Farm machinery has increased by sixty million dollars.

Our battle lost against inflation leaves us with no other recourse but increased wages.

As much as we have strived for stabilized prices and wages, as much as we have fought politicians, management, and reactionaries against the necessity of raising either prices or wages we are forced by rules of survival to require more wages or a miracle to save this country from complete ruin.

FRED KING, P. S.

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

Editor: Four weeks acting as Business Manager makes it unusually hard for me to reduce to writing the emotions felt at this time. Here's hoping the local won't be neglected again under like circumstances.

It is readily understood why a business manager has more headaches than is necessary for his position. It is also unfortunate that many of our members seem to think that a business manager is not subject to reproach or mistakes. Who yells the loudest when an injustice has been done? Let us talk our problems over among ourselves and create better feelings instead of creating dissension by saying how "no good" or "how incompetent" the other fellow is. Does he say the same of you? Remember each of us have a job to do and that we must be cooperative in such a manner as to demand the respect of those with whom we are associated. Each of us should strive to place ourselves above reproach or criticism. Then, and only then, are we in a position to criticize.

Our delegates to the convention are expressing themselves as having spent a most enjoyable trip and wish to express their thanks to Local 6 for their hospitality in making the stay so pleasant. "Pop" Freeman wishes to pay special tribute to Brother Charlie Gaylor for making his stay most interesting and delightful.

It was indeed gratifying tonight to see so great a number of apprentices attending the first night of the school session. Let me take this opportunity to say "get from those classes all the technical knowledge you possibly can, because useful study has made men great."

This seems like a good time to mention again that we should form a class for journeymen in electronics. Why cannot those of us who are interested get together for some discussion on the subject? What has happened to our two Marquette University students? I'm sure "Moose" and Martin are still seen around occasionally, Eh?

Brother Patrick recently spent a week with us and we are looking forward to his return to be with us soon in new business.

That's about enough from the "Lap-over." (Where Virginia laps over into Carolina.)

E. A. (MACK) McCULLOUGH, P. S.



ANOTHER YEAR—ANOTHER CONVENTION

A long-time member of the I.B.E.W., T. O. Drummond, sent us the above picture. It was taken on the way to the I.B.E.W. Convention in Rochester in 1911. Brother Drummond was a delegate from L.U. No. 306, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He journeyed to the convention by way of Chicago where he was invited to join the Chicago delegates in their special car. That car was set out one day at Niagara Falls and the delegation donned raincoats, as the picture shows, and visited the falls. The member on the extreme left rear row is Charles M. Paulsen, chairman of the International Executive Council, and the fourth from the left in the rear row is T. O. Drummond. The other names Brother Drummond doesn't remember but he says they were all of the Chicago delegation.

L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. *Editor:* In attendance at the I.B.E.W. International Convention in San Francisco

we had the following three members present: Brother J. P. Jones, Brother Charles Brown, and Brother Robert McKenzie. They report that they had a most enjoyable trip, and enjoyed the meeting; also, the entertainment and consideration given them.

On the night of September 23rd at 7:30 p.m., our apprentice school opened and everyone present was very much impressed with the attendance and attention given to the most minute detail by the speakers. Brother J. P. Jones, business manager was the master of ceremonies, making a most impressive talk, and introducing the other speakers. Brother Grant Matheny, assistant business manager, outlined the school attendance program, and the backing the apprentice board would give to those who had a good attendance and aptitude record.

Robert Duncan, one of our contractors and a former member, spoke on what the contractors liked in an apprentice, and how they should conduct themselves to impress the contractors and the general public. William Lindsey, another one of our contractors, also a former member, stated that he was very much impressed with the advancement the apprentice of today had made over those of his early days, and emphasized the difference in wage rates now, as compared to those of former years. He assured the apprentices of the contractors' whole-hearted support.

Brother Tom Cuthbert, Editor of *The Labor World*, spoke on unionism and his apprenticeship days as compared with those of today. Brother William Boyd Dyche, an old member, took the boys back to the early time, back in the pick-and-shovel days, and the hard struggle local 175 had had then, and brought them up to the present day, emphasizing the good will of everyone held by Local 175, and impressed upon the apprentices that from now on this good will and high esteem held at present by Local 175 rested upon their shoulders, and urged them to be sure to keep it that way.

Brother Jud Lowery, member of L. U. 175, one of the instructors, outlined the class work for the year, and assured each apprentice that all the instructors would give them every chance and opportunity. (I want to say here and now that there is no better or more competent instructor anywhere than Brother Lowery, and the school is exceedingly fortunate in obtaining his services.)

Brother Ralph Pennington, member of L. U. 175, and superintendent of the school, assured the apprentices that every effort would be made to see that they are given every opportunity for advancement.

Brother J. E. Nelson spoke about the aptitude and the advantages of today as compared with those of yesterday, and asked that apprentices govern well their conduct at all times, whether on or off the job.

Brothers Jones and Matheny closed the meeting with more words of advice, and I am sure everyone derived a great deal of good from this meeting. Too much praise cannot be given the officers and apprentice board in this undertaking.

We are getting more materials in this section now and work is progressing right along. We all hope that the materials will just keep coming so that there will be no further delays.

Kindest regards to one and all.

WILLIAM BOYD DYCHE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 180, VALLEJO, CALIF. *Editor:* Since my first attempt failed to reach the junk pile, and since I have just been canned off another job and have some time, I will try again.

Well, the convention is over and I have heard no adverse comments regarding the outcome. Apparently our old new President is O. K. with Local No. 180, and I personally wish that the old fighting spirit of the I.B.E.W. was back again. Perhaps the old procedure was wrong, but it built the union.

I notice that several of the correspondents are still waiting to elect a Moses to lead the workers out of the wilderness. Of course I use my right to vote, but my 58 years has taught me that the emancipation of the working class must be an act of the workers themselves. If there is any robbery or bum deal taking place between the worker and the employer, it is on the job, and that is the place to correct it.

First we had the comical party, then the C. I. O. With the outfit called mankind united in between, we now are waiting for the next bunch to bring us glory and freedom. What this country needs more than a 5-cent cigar is some unity in the working class.

I notice that a great number of the new members don't seem to grasp the true fundamentals of unionism. I feel that the various locals might have a good speaker to explain what the score is. For instance, a good start would be to go over the history of the American labor movement. I find this much more interesting than the ball game scores or the comic strips in the newspapers.

Well, the press out here was out strong with headlines about all the bad gunmen that would be in San Francisco for the gathering of the I.B.E.W. At least Market Street did not run blood!

Work here is slowing up somewhat for this material shortage is getting serious not only in the electrical trade but in most building lines. However, most of the members are working.

In my last article I mentioned that a 6 or 4 hour day would help, with one-half pay for overtime, as I feel that the time will come when we should penalize workers who work long hours.

GEORGE F. BAKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH. *Editor:* Having been elected president of L. U. 205 it is my hope

to turn the responsibilities of the press secretary over to some Brother with journalistic talent, but inasmuch as I have not yet been relieved of the position I'll take advantage of the assignment to express some impressions of the International Convention.

First, it is not my desire to comment on the elections. The IBEW has a long record of capable administrations and there is every reason to believe that the men elected at this convention will raise the Brotherhood to new high

standards in the American labor movement.

The convention placed before the administration a number of important problems, however, which may be the basis for measuring the ability of the officers to meet the needs of our organization in a world super-charged with atomic power.

Integrity and directness will be closely watched because convention discussions made the delegates strongly conscious of their importance in the administration of our affairs. The local unions will be far more exacting and will expect greater efficiency than at any time in the history of our union.

The revised dues system and the pledge to extend the democratic functions have paved the way to negotiate a unification of many Electrical Workers, who are now organized in other groups, under the banner of the IBEW. Labor unity is becoming more necessary day by day. In this field the administration will have a real test for labor "statesmanship."

Nor is all the problem of statesmanship to be manifested on the labor front alone. The one small effort of the convention to express itself politically (calling on the President of the United States to restrict shipment of electrical supplies) fell flat, had to be reconsidered twice, and ended up sounding more isolationist than a Mid-West Senator in 1926. Political awareness on both national and international issues will develop more than ever in the ranks of labor in the next few years. Our officers will have to be able to express the desires of the membership.

And finally, but of foremost importance, there was a challenge in the air of the convention to the future administration to protect and extend the good wages and working conditions enjoyed by a large part of our organization to the point that they will become benefits for every member of the IBEW. It can and must be done.

W. L. INGRAM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO *Editor:* Once again the time is here to take the pen in hand

and get Local 212's monthly contribution to our JOURNAL, so here goes.

Here in Cincinnati our summer, at this writing, is drawing to a close and we all hope our coming winter is not too severe.

Well, Brothers, while the local union team was defeated in the finals of the play-off of the American Federation of Labor Softball League, they had a good team and made a fine showing, being beaten by a better team. The entire local wishes to thank all of the players for their fine play and sportsmanship, and let's look forward to another and better season next year.

Now to our sick list which we are happy to say at this writing is away down. Happy to say Robert Kenper is fully recovered from an operation and is back at work again. Glad to note Ray Reiser is up and around again working in the office of the Bertke Electric Company. Note that Milt Weisenboon has been laid up for a few weeks and at this writing we all hope he is back at work again, and that Arthur Surnbrock has almost fully recovered from his attack of illness that had him laid up for about three months. Keep up all the speedy recoveries, Brothers! We want all of you up and around strong and healthy.

Well Brothers, now that the members of all of our local unions from around the country have returned from our International Convention in San Francisco, let each officer from every local union give full and wholehearted support and cooperation to our International officers because they are the very backbone of our International Brotherhood.

Here in Cincinnati our work is carrying along in a nice fashion. We of the local in general wish to thank President Levober for his work in carrying on for our business manager during his absence attending the convention, and also to thank Brother Arthur Surnbrock for his pinch-hitting for Financial Secretary John Brennan. Good job well done to both of you!

And to our Cincinnati friends, here is an item for your consideration. On September 7 Brother

WITHDRAWAL CARD MEMBERS TAKE NOTICE

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1947, THE ASSESSMENTS WILL BE DISCONTINUED. PER ACTION TAKEN AT THE RECENT CONVENTION—DUES ON MEMBERS ON WITHDRAWAL CARD WHO WERE INITIATED BEFORE ATTAINING THE AGE OF FIFTY-FIVE YEARS WILL BE \$3.10 PER MONTH. DUES ON MEMBERS ON WITHDRAWAL CARD WHO HAD ATTAINED THE AGE OF FIFTY-FIVE YEARS WHEN INITIATED AND WHO ARE DESIGNATED AS OVERAGE MEMBERS WILL BE \$1.90 PER MONTH.

G. M. Bugnagel

International Secretary

William Jansen, Sr., opened a very nice night club called "The Delhi Hills Inn." It is located on Delhi Pike and Mt. Alverno Road near Pine Hill. Now, speaking for myself, I was up there on opening night and you can be served all brands of beer, light wines, and very delicious food. The building is the old Radel's Place and is very nice for dinners, parties, etc. If you wish to reserve a private dining room, they are available. Now Brother members, here is a swell spot to take your wife or sweetheart, and remember you are going to a place operated by a long-time member of Local B-212, William Jansen, Sr. So, go on up, fellows, and have a nice evening. I guess that is the news for now and so until press time again next month—

Au revoir,

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

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

Editor: Local Union No. B-271 is still in there pitching and, by the way, doing some batting. We have just negotiated a contract with the Kansas Gas and Electric Company for the Wichita and Ripley plants which brings all the K. G. & E. power plant workers as well as most of the line and meter departments under union agreement.

The Electrical Workers L. U. B-271 won first place with their float in the Wichita Labor Day parade. We were quite proud of this honor. Brother L. R. McMillen was too. You see, he was chairman of the committee that built the float. We also gave the Machinists a run for their money with our candidate for Labor Day Queen. Our candidate, Lois French, daughter of Brother Harry French, took second place. (She rode on the main float. The young lady who rode on the Electrical Workers' float was Wynona Rose Wentworth, daughter of Brother Herbert Wentworth.)

Although I have always thought the OPA did a worthwhile and very essential job, it has been hard for me to find any rollback in the cost of living in Wichita since the OPA was restored to life. But it didn't take long for them to rescind our belated 25 cents per hour increase and put the case in the hands of the Wage Stabilization Board. At least that is what we are told. I sometimes wonder if they have it in their hands or if they didn't drop it in that big round filing cabinet.

Brothers Carl Gustafson and Clyde Whitchurch have returned from the San Francisco convention. Brother George Deichman must like the California sunshine or the dew as he has not returned at this writing.

Well, so much for this time. Here's hoping we have more and better news next month.

CLIFFORD DRAKE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 309, E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor: This is election time. The policy of the A. F. of L. has always been non-partisan. In this era it is more difficult for labor to select a party with a clean cleavage as being pro-labor, or anti-labor.

This year has seen many headlines devoted exclusively to announcing our struggles with the organized forces opposing our good welfare. Many of those headlines of the "corporate press" intentionally "smeared" our good name and our worthy leaders.

In fact the success of a labor leader can almost be measured by the extent of the "smearing."

In each of our jurisdictions our members can remember those holders of political office who were antagonistic to labor. No doubt those Brothers in Pittsburgh can remember some names, and instances—as the court injunction (an old weapon in a new guise) was used against them. This latter is a threat to all organized labor throughout the country, if it is sustained.

Go to the polls and vote! Vote with intelligence, with care, with memory. The future of democracy in regards to labor depends on your voting for good legislators, as well as putting the right presidential administration in office in 1948. Remember.

RUSSELL G. IDLE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CANADA

Editor: It is with regret that we note the death of Brother Pete Elsworth who had been ailing for several months. He had been recovering slowly but surely, until he suffered a relapse and passed away on Wednesday, September 25, at the age of 49. He will be greatly missed by his friends of whom there are many, as he had always taken a keen interest in local union affairs and held many offices at various times. He has been a member since 1918 and at the time of his death was a member of the Examining Board and our representative on the City Licensing Board.

That was quite a convention we had had at San Francisco according to the reports brought back by our delegates.

The main event as far as Canadian locals are concerned is the defeat at the elections of Brother E. Ingles who has been International vice president of District 1 for nearly 30 years. Although Brother Ingles will not likely stay on the unemployed list for long it is going to seem mighty strange without him. Not that we saw so much of him here in Toronto but over a period of years we did get acquainted with him and he was well liked and had the support of the Canadian delegates at the convention.

We offer our congratulations to Brother John Raymond of Windsor on his election as International vice president of District 1. Our delegates to the Ontario Provincial Council meeting at London last spring had the pleasure of meeting Brother Raymond at that time when he was elected president of the council. We would like to assure Brother Raymond of the cooperation and assistance of L. U. No. 353 if called upon.

When Brother Shaw, our business manager, asked Miss Holmi, his secretary, what was wrong with the ivy plants in the office windows that made them look so sickly, she replied "that she didn't know as she wasn't a vegetarian."

Mr. Fred Marson and Mr. Harvey Harris of "ye olde firm of Harris and Marson" have decided after 32 years to call it quits and have sold out lock, stock and barrel to Brother Tom Lethem who has been in their employ for the last few years. Brother Lethem says that the deal does not include the country home with the private swimming pool, private golf course and inside plumbing. Best of luck anyway, Brother Lethem, in your new venture.

The entertainment committee headed by

Brother Cockshutt reports they have engaged a ballroom at the Royal York for the annual dance to be held on December 2, 1946. All that's needed now is a band and some dancers. So keep that date open, and it will be, "On with the dance; let joy reign unconfined."

BILL FARQUHAR, Acting P. S.

L. U. NO. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

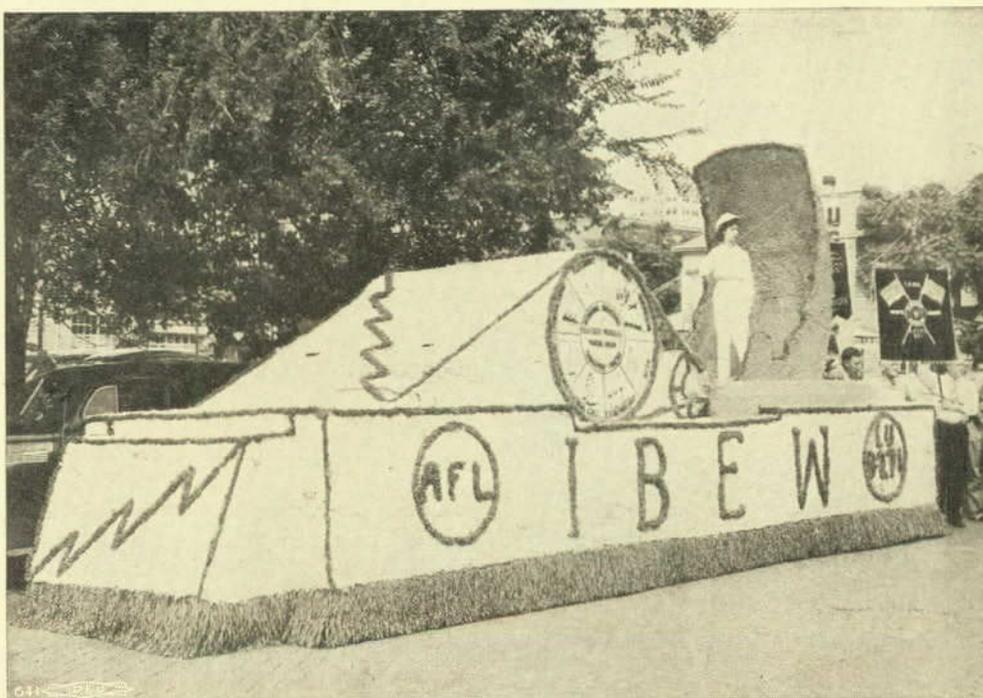
Editor: Members of Local Union 390 celebrated a nice Labor Day, participating in the parade, and also purchasing a new home for the union offices. It is a sturdy and attractive two-story stucco building, centrally located in the residential section, at 601 Stilwell Boulevard. Our lease had expired on our office at 1724 Procter and the owners of the building wanted the space for their own business and L. U. 390 was forced to vacate. Being unable to find a suitable rent decided upon purchase of a new home. We are very proud of it and as soon as furniture and other materials are available we will have our grand opening, which should be some time next year.

Our members are preparing to attend our annual get-together and dance which will be held October 25 at Port Arthur's newest and finest night club, the Avalon.

All our delegates to the San Francisco convention have returned safely, after having a large and successful convention, and report they worked very hard, and are definitely delighted with having elected Dan W. Tracy as President of the IBEW. 390's delegates wish to take this opportunity to thank Local No. 6's officers and members for the nice treatment they received while attending the convention. Local 6 did everything possible to make the convention pleasant and successful. Our delegates to the meeting with the National Electric Contractors Association in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on August 28 reported a very satisfactory and successful conference.

Say buddy, can you spare a few boxes and switches? Yes, material conditions are bad in our area too. Seems to be a shortage of almost all kinds of stuff we need in our work, and is resulting in causing the lay-off of some of our men.

Our delegates to the convention made the trip by a special pullman with Houston and Ft. Worth members. Their train was joined in Utah with the delegates' special train from Minne-



L. U. No. 271 won first place with this beautiful float in the Wichita Labor Day Parade

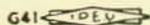


& INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

OCT. 29 TO NOV. 3, 1946

Municipal Auditorium

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI



sota and Nebraska, all delegates getting acquainted and by the time they reached Frisco all but two were on the Tracy-for-President band wagon.

G. I. Thompson, our chief steward at Consolidated's Orange plant, has been appointed assistant business manager of L. U. 390 and served as business manager while Joe Verret was attending the convention and taking his vacation. Raymond Hill, business manager of L. U. 457 of Port Arthur, also was a delegate going in the special pullman with 390's delegates.

"Danger, Hangover Under Construction" was the bold wording on a big four-inch button which the delegation from L. U. 479 presented to our business manager, Joe A. Verret, and it is reported that Joe wore it all through the convention and that it caused lots of talk and fun.

Mrs. Helen Rayser who has worked in 390's office a number of years left us today. She and her husband are going to live on a farm they have bought. Mrs. Ellen T. Harrell whose husband was lost in the merchant marine service during the war is entering our office and Miss Peggy Locke is now our attractive chief clerk. Of course our good Brother Carter is still the head man around the office.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

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

Editor: A special meeting of Local 409 was held on Monday, September 23, to hear the reports of our delegation to the International convention. The meeting was well attended, the occasion being of such importance that it actually dislodged some of the fireside and armchair members. The executives of the C.P.R. local were also present and were welcomed by President Bob Peacock.

Brother Patterson, the B delegate, gave us an informative and straightforward report, dwelling first on the evident rapid growth of the IBEW, marvelling at the great Labor Day parade, then bringing out in detail the work done at the various sessions. On the floor for over an hour, Brother Patterson did not mince words when referring to the Hearst press' cover-

age of the convention and when berating the considerable political activity and pressure leading up to the election of officers.

Treasurer George Watkins, one of our oldest members, classified Brother Patterson's report as the best he had ever heard when he got up to thank the speaker.

Brother Keith Cockburn, newly elected representative of the 8th district to the IBEW Executive Council and chief chairman of C.N.R. locals on the C.N.R. system, was then asked to address the Brothers.

Brother Cockburn had two subjects in mind: the recent wage agreement with the C.N.R. and some sidelights on the International convention.

After explaining events leading up to the partially successful conclusion of a wage agreement, during which the government representatives admitted that the 10-cent increase would not force a fracture of the price ceiling, Brother Cockburn assured us that the two weeks' holiday with pay will most certainly be awarded us at the next February negotiations on working conditions. The 40-hour week was quite another matter, the speaker being of the opinion that economic conditions would be the greatest influence there.

President Peacock voiced the thanks of the meeting to the speaker and the hope that Brother Cockburn would be visiting us again soon.

Howard Wilson, our A delegate, said that the previous speakers had so well reported the convention that he could not add much; however, he covered the law amendments and indulged in a little side debate with Secretary Candline on the merits and possible effects of the recent Saskatchewan law on two weeks' holiday with pay. Brother Wilson closed with a clarification of the new pension and benefit plans.

M. J. POTHIER, P. S.

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

Editor: It was a wonderful convention—in more ways than one. You met men you hadn't seen for years and found out that (even though you knew they were good union men) they saw things differently than you did. I sincerely hope that all the men I met—even those I did not agree with—were doing what they believed was best for the organization.

With the thought that no two men see things the same, let's assume that all the delegates were doing what they thought was for the best of the organization and remember that the convention is over. Now is the time for all of us to work together, even harder than ever before. If we don't "hang together now, we will all hang separately" later on.

One thing I will always remember is the trouble to which "Rocky" Rockwell of Oakland, California, went to show us California. For two days he devoted his time and energies to driving us through some of the most beautiful scenery I have ever seen.

Let's all get behind the new officers and work together for the next four years and then, if we are not satisfied, we can elect other officers, but for four years let's REALLY WORK TOGETHER.

C. T. MAUNSELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor: I have been requested by President Eggers to write a few

of the highlights of the convention.

NOTICE I. B. E. W. MEMBERS

Be advised that J. C. York, Card No. 811859, is no longer a member of Local Union No. 466. Cash checks only on your own responsibility.

FRED P. SIMPSON,
President.
WAYNE CANNON,
Recording Secretary.

First, let me state that it was the most orderly, well-conducted convention I ever had the pleasure of attending. Acting chairman, Vice President Regan did a wonderful job. He was fair and impartial at all times, and no delegate was denied the right of expressing his opinion.

The week previous to the convention the newspapers of the San Francisco Bay area published stories with large headlines stating that gunmen and strong-arm men were coming to take over control of the convention. There is no better answer to those lies than the conduct of the delegates at the convention.

The contest for the offices of the IBEW was hard-fought and bitterly contested by both sides. A few of the delegates were of the opinion that the fight for International offices would cause dissension in the Brotherhood. I do not share that opinion. For too long the selection of our International officers has been like a royal family affair. A contest for office and difference of opinion is a healthy condition. When we have that we will not die of dry rot. May we have more conventions in the future like the one we have just had. The election is over, the voice of the majority has spoken. Let's close our ranks and march forward to make the IBEW bigger, stronger and better.

George Renz of Local 164 did a splendid job as chairman of the Law Committee. All the committees appointed by President Brown did a good job. The members of the committees put in many days and nights of hard work to get their reports before the convention.

There were many outstanding delegates at the convention who did very effective work on the floor. I will mention but a few—Sullivan of Local 3, Louis Marcante of Local 269, Broach of Local 347, Van Arsdale, Jr., of Local 3, Sorenson of Local 215, Lance of Local 11, and many others too numerous to mention.

The amendments adopted by the convention should make our constitution much more democratic. B members can now have certain equal rights with others. Much of the power of the President has been placed in the hands of the Executive Council.

The newly elected officers will be installed January 1, 1947. Let us all give them our whole-hearted support. Make our slogan "One-Half Million Members by the 1948 Convention!" It can be done if we all help. The method now used of electing officers by rollcall vote is in my humble opinion out of date in an organization as large as the IBEW. We spent three days electing officers. This just increases the expense to the organization and can be corrected if we adopt the printed ballot. Nominations could then be made in one afternoon and the election conducted and disposed of the following morning. I hope local unions will give this their serious consideration, and submit amendments to the constitution at the 1948 convention which will bring about this necessary change.

J. R. JOHNSTON, P. S.

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

Editor: "The objects of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are, namely: To organize all electrical workers into local unions, to develop and to maintain a higher standard of skill, to encourage the formation of schools of instruction for teaching the practical application of electricity and for trade education generally, to promote reasonable methods of work, to cultivate feelings of friendship among those of our craft, to settle all disputes between employers and employees by arbitration (if possible), to assist each other in sickness or distress, to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for our work, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of our members, their families and dependents, in the interest of a higher standard of citizenship."

I wonder how many of our members have read the above objects? And of those who have, how many have really analyzed the contents?

I dare say that a very large percentage of

our members do not know where to find copies of the objects.

These objects are at the very beginning of our Constitution, and are the foundation stones of our International Brotherhood. On our adherence or lack of adherence to them will depend our growth and strength. This is just as true for an individual local union as for the Brotherhood as a whole.

In order to be accepted in its community as a vital and necessary part in the scheme of things, a local union should adhere to these objects and endeavor to inculcate their contents into the minds of our business and social associates.

In a labor organization, as in all other groups that strive for better social, economic and living conditions, we find that nothing comes free. Everything that is gained or won comes as a result of hard work and planning from within.

Unfortunately this hard work and planning is not shown by all the members of the groups. Were such the case, progress would be far more rapid and the individual effort more evenly distributed.

We members of L. U. No. B-654 are fortunate to a high degree in being accorded the honor and privileges offered to us by our International Brotherhood.

Consider the plight of those of our craft outside the ranks—working for wages over which they have no say or control, little or no premium pay for overtime, no insurance or pension plans, no spirit of cooperation among their fellow men, no business manager to report to for continuation of employment in case of lay-off. Rather it's just the same old routine of "hitting the bosses" for a job until one is again found at underpaid wages.

If we meditate for a while and consider the objects or lack of objects of the open-shop worker, as compared with those of the IBEW, we should realize the great value of our membership and resolve to practice what our objects teach. In this way we will aid in furthering and fostering the future growth of our own local union and of our great International Brotherhood.

The above timely article was contributed by Brother James A. Dougherty. Thanks, Doc. Well done.

G. ANDERSON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH. *Editor:* Well, here I go getting writer's cramp again.

There wasn't much doing last month as our business agent, Brother Fred Coryell, was in San Francisco attending the convention. It seems that he did not know when it was over, so one of the Brothers sent word to him. Otherwise, he might have been there yet. Brother Coryell states that he was treated very nicely. From some reports, some of the Brothers had trouble getting train connections.

Our apprentice program has been bogged down due to the lack of a teacher. We have taken the "bull by the horns," so to speak, and have impressed on Brother John Kowatch the need of an instructor. Brother John has accepted and "ye ed" is sure that the apprentices will buckle down and get the ball rolling.

I was one of Brother Kowatch's students a few years ago and am sure that I have profited from his teaching.

Some of the old timers have taken a much needed vacation this last summer. They have all stuck around the last few years and helped out when help was needed most. They have taken jobs not to their liking and they sure deserve a pat on the back.

Now for the gripe department. There is something I have wanted to get off my chest for some time. It seems that the only time some of our members attend meetings is for one of the following reasons: election night, an assessment coming up for vote, or the business agent has done something to step on someone's toes.

Work here is holding up very well. We have about the same number of men in town as we had before.

SPENCER C. (REBEL) MEAD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND. *Editor:* I do not have any Local 697 news to send in this time but here is a most

timely, and I feel, important subject that every IBEW member should read and let "soak in" so firmly in his mind that he can never forget it.

I do not know who the author is but he certainly hit the nail on the head. Here it is:

HOW TO KILL A UNION

1. Don't attend meetings.
2. If you do go, go late.
3. If weather is bad, stay at home.
4. Don't accept any office; it is easier to criticize.
5. Never approve anything your officers or committees do.
6. Don't pay dues until you must.
7. Don't bother to recruit new members.
8. Insist on official notices being sent you but don't pay attention to them.
9. Don't waste any courtesy at a meeting. It's up to your officers to take it.
10. When you don't like what goes on say so, but don't offer any constructive ideas.
11. Devote most of your time talking; let someone else do the work.
12. If elected delegate to a higher body or convention, don't attend the sessions.
13. Then you can come home and report that the organization is in the hands of a political gang and that there is no use trying to do anything about it.
14. Look for hidden motives; don't credit Brother or Sister members with any ideals.
15. Don't cooperate with any officer or committee; make them cooperate with you.
16. Remember, you know more than anyone else about everything. If they don't agree with you, they're wrong.
17. Remember you were active for years—your experience could help the union now but let the inexperienced officers start from scratch—you did.
18. When you are sore about some union procedure do not mention it at a meeting but wait

until you get out on the street and "tell it to the world."

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 733, PASCAGOULA, MISS. *Editor:* Local Union No. 733, IBEW, met Wednesday, August 22, 1946, in their regular

meeting. There was much discussion about retroactive pay. Everyone seems to feel that there has been a gross discrimination due to the fact that this was allowed by the proper agencies and even the floor sweepers have received theirs, but we, the highest skilled craft in the yard, were left holding the bag.

On motion duly made and seconded and passed we recessed the meeting until August 30, 1946, at 2:00 P. M. at which time it was agreed by a majority vote that we ask for a legal strike vote to be held 30 days from said date.

As I have already stated, feeling is very high and almost everyone feels that we, the electricians, and Local Union 733 have been very much neglected.

JOHN HALEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 850, LUBBOCK, TEXAS *Editor:* Having been appointed press secretary at the last regu-

lar meeting of Local Union B-850, I will endeavor to report the activities of our local to the WORKER.

L. U. No. B-850 is gaining in membership and most of our boys who were in the armed services are back, bringing our active membership to a higher maximum than ever before.

Our staff of officers, who are handling our union business with great ability, are composed of the following Brothers: President Jack Veasey, Vice President Jack Melton, Recording Secretary Allen D. Loter, Treasurer George Hamilton, Financial Secretary and Business Manager W. S. Pool. Brother Pool is on full-time salary, devoting his entire time to the many duties of business manager, an innovation for our local.

Brothers W. S. Pool and Earl Bloodsworth, were elected to represent our local at the na-



THEY DIDN'T FORGET

Carl Wenzler of Toledo, Ohio, went off to war. He fought bravely for his country and his countrymen and he came home severely handicapped. He lost both legs and an arm overseas. Sgt. Wenzler's fellow citizens did not say "That's too bad," and forget all about him. By spontaneous, voluntary contributions they raised money for a 10-room, ranch-type home in a nice suburban district and the building trades council furnished free labor for the job. Here are members of L.U. No. 8, Toledo, standing in front of the partly-completed home. These I.B.E.W. members and a few others roughed in the wiring for Sgt. Wenzler's house. The whole job was done in two and one-half hours. L. U. No. 8's contribution to the comfort of a man who gave much for their comfort and the American way of life.

tional convention in San Francisco, and at present are attending the meetings there. Brother Pool was also elected to represent us at the combined meeting of the NECA and IBEW Conference held at Denver, Colorado.

Local B-850 affiliates with both the Central Labor Council and the Builders Trades Council here in Lubbock, and are represented by able delegates in both Councils.

At the recent Labor Day program sponsored jointly by the Central Labor and Builders Trades Councils, members of B-850 and their ladies' auxiliary entered floats in the parade and attended the picnic and barbecue held at the Mackenzie State Park. A very enjoyable time was had by all.

Great credit should go to Brothers Bill Clark and C. H. (Blackie) Hamilton for their leadership in the building of the floats. Brother Clark, as chairman of the committee, kept the boys on the job until it was completed. The ladies' auxiliary was one of the very few auxiliaries to enter a float in the parade. They are all doing a great job in their field.

Early this last spring we negotiated a contract with The Southwestern Public Service Company, of which we are very proud, for it is one of the largest utilities companies in the Southwest. We also have signed contracts with all our fair contractors and open shops are kept at a low minimum in our city. We have had no labor troubles here as yet and do not anticipate any in the future. There is plenty of work here but very little material to work with.

G. E. MCCLELLAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 980,

NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: I would like to start off by telling of the results of Local B-980's election of officers held at a recent date. They are as follows:

Brother H. C. Copeland replaced Brother W. M. Cullpepper as president; Brother R. J. Lemmond replaced Brother M. M. Alexander as vice president; Brother B. M. Morelen was re-elected to the office of financial secretary; Brother M. M. Price replaced Brother Paul E. Harris as recording secretary; Brother J. A. Madrin was re-elected to the office of treasurer; and Brother Paul E. Harris replaced Brother M. J. Norman as business manager. We of Local B-980 wish to take this chance to thank the Brothers that are leaving office. They leave behind them a job well done. It was quite a job these Brothers had but they came through with a local union any man would be proud to belong to. I think I can be safe in telling them that the new officers will keep up the good work. Every member of organized labor must realize though that the officers can't do it all, the officers must have the support of each man. The best way to give this support is to attend our meetings—let us give out with our troubles at the meetings and not on the jobs; that is why we have our meetings.

We all would like to feel as if we had a friend in capital. That just doesn't seem possible though, but let us remember that capital isn't the only enemy labor has. We, the members of labor, are at times our own worst enemy. How? By replacing the word Brotherhood with the words "eager" and "selfishness," or maybe I should say "selfish desire." Yes, they are hard words, but we must all admit we find ourselves being used in the action of our own members at times. We must realize that we can't hurt our fellow worker to better ourselves without hurting ourselves. May sound funny but that is the way it always turns out.

So come on fellows, let us attend our meetings and help educate the fellow that forgets the word Brotherhood. Don't let's expect a few men to do all the work. Just belonging to a union isn't enough. When you buy a lot you don't just move on it—first you build a house. After you build the house and move in you keep working on the house so it will stay in shape; then you and your family feels safe and secure. Well Brother, your union is the same as your house. It protects your job and makes it possible for your family to be safe and secure, so

keep working on it, and support it by attending all your meetings. Let's not just join and pay our dues. That is only a small part. LET'S BE A UNION MAN.

M. M. PRICE, P. S.

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

Editor: At the September meeting of our local, the job survey was concluded and returned to the company for further consideration. The undertaking of a survey for job evaluations necessitates the arriving at a fair wage relationship between jobs. It is of great concern that specific jobs within our own company should be compared with others in the same field, as many jobs within our own organization have different rates of pay for jobs of like similarity. It is expected that the survey will attempt to correct them. It will also help to allay the discontent which arises because of the many jobs that are undervalued.

The overhead trouble trucks are all equipped with two-way radios on a new 1946 chassis.

It is expected shortly that work will be started and completed this year with alterations on the first and balcony floors at the north end of the transformer house at Northwest Station to provide a construction department shop and office for the Station Electrical Division. This will eliminate the shed now being used by this division.

A new supervisory sub-station control room is being located in the old sub-station at the Central Service Building. It will require about 4,000 square feet of space.

The Construction Department had on September 1, 1946 employees on its payroll, the largest division of which is the overhead, with 411.

There were 359 employees who served their country from this department.

Brother George W. Cleary celebrated his 45th service anniversary on August 31. Brother Cleary has spent his entire career in the Station Electrical Division of the Construction Department.

Congratulations, George, from all the boys in the local.

As the work of the recording secretary is increasing steadily, it is with deep regret that I must relinquish the job of press secretary. The many fine compliments I have received from the membership more than rewarded me for my efforts.

It was indeed a pleasure to serve you.

Adios,

WILLIAM MCINTYRE, P. S.

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

Editor: Here I am with a pad of paper in front of me trying to find the most highlighted issue to quote first. However, I guess nevertheless I shall take them in rotation. First of all, we have our decks cleared for action with regard to setting up our standards, which will govern our future course through the turbulent waters which labor must sail. Our executives have accomplished a good deal of work thus far in regard to handling the local union's business. It is good to see them in action for the benefit of the local union, as a whole. You can believe me when I say none of us will ever regret being a member of Local Union No. B-1383. We can now look for a better attendance due to the fact that the hot and humid weather is about to leave us. We are also awaiting a report from some high officer in regard to the convention details.

Our work load has not increased any in the past few months and from the looks of things management has fallen down on the question of getting work for us. And now our "Flashy Flashes." Brother George Harman, our chairman of the Executive Board, has gone in the U. S. Army service. Brother E. Kohli was appointed to the chairmanship job until???? Another chap who made the grade on the Executive Board is Brother Isaacson, who has replaced Brother Henry Wise. This writer had the pleasure of meeting up with a few fellow workers recently. They are all from Local Union No. B-28. This pad now before me has become

empty. So I find it my duty to say "au revoir" until the next letter. Good night, boys.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

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

Editor: I am writing this on September 28, 1946, and have been

holding up the article and flirting with the October 1 deadline to get in some information about the negotiations. This business of trying to be a daily on a monthly publication is no go, and this is positively the last time I'll be guilty of it. Anyway, here is the company's counterproposal, made on September 27, 1946: Those earning less than \$220.00 per month, \$5.00 increase; up to \$240.00, \$7.50 increase; up to \$260.00, \$10.00 increase; over \$260.00, \$12.50 increase. Edisonians will read this around the first of November and will know what transpired after the original offer. However, if we don't do any better than the above figures I'll eat a copy of this article for the edification of the membership at the November meeting.

As this writing goes into the mail the power strike in Pittsburgh is still on. I note with pleasure how the AFL and CIO went to the support of the independent when the basic rights of unionism were violated and a union leader was jailed. Jails, we always thought, were for criminals. Except, of course, such historic establishments as the Bastille. But didn't something happen to that place?

Now let's talk about the company reorganization as it affects the members of our local. The new Service and Meter Department will be activated on October 1, replacing the two old departments—Meter, and Service and Repair. Mr. C. O. Wilson, former head of S. and R., is to be in charge. Mr. Robert Bushnell will be his assistant. Mr. Brodt, who was scheduled for a position of responsibility, died five days before the consolidation took place. We did not know Mr. Brodt personally but are reliably informed that he was a kindly young man and so pause here to regret his untimely passing. There are too few kindly people in this world to lose any of them without deep regret.

Joe Hamilton, our convention delegate, got back just in time to give an impromptu report that was far more exciting and colorful than any prepared report could have possibly been. He promises us a detailed statement on the improved utility position and other changes for the October meeting but I liked that "off-the-cuff" stuff that he batted around in September. Among other changes reported was that of the IBEW presidency. Here in Chicago, we are, of course, familiar with the name of Dan Tracy and know of his wartime duties in the Department of Labor. We hope that our officers see fit some day to invite this leader to review his growing Chicagoland organization. Certainly Brother Harry H. Broach and his capable assistants, Martin Healy, Elmer Johnson and Harry Euteneuer, must be proud enough of their organizational successes locally to be glad to show them off. This office has organized 15 locals in the utility field hereabouts. They line up as follows: Commonwealth Edison Co., five locals in Chicago and one in Pekin, Illinois. Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois, six locals located in Streator, Harvey, Joliet, Maywood, Evanston and Waukegan. Western United Company, two locals, one at Joliet and one at Aurora, Illinois. Illinois Northern, one local at Dixon, Illinois. We also have one clerical local under construction among the clerical employees of Public Service (we hope). Writing of organizational work in this area without mentioning the name of Joe McIntosh would be very careless reporting indeed. Rank and file members here remember his detailed interest in our problems before he left for Dixie and we watch his career in the IBEW with great interest.

Now, back to local business where I belong. Here is some dope on the turn-over among the officers and stewards of 1399 that should convince our members that leadership in the local is no closed book. There were originally 31 officers, board members and stewards in the local. Of these, six now hold positions of greater re-

sponsibility than they originally held, 15 still function in their same jobs. Two have taken up duties of lesser importance than they began with, and eight have laid aside their troubles entirely. There are 14 other Brothers who became active after the local was under way. Of these, 10 are still active and four are not. The presidency, vice presidency, financial secretaryship, office of treasurer, three board memberships, two chief steward and seven steward positions have changed hands while three new stewardships have been created.

Once again let us take time out to welcome the returned G.I.'s. It is noticeable that they are doing their work well, seemingly glad to be back at peacetime routines, but it is obvious that they don't scare worth a damn. The smart bosses are treating them accordingly. I believe that these G.I.'s are fast becoming the backbone of our organization. A good deal of the growing militancy among the rank and file is attributable to these boys. This is all to the good. To be effective any union must possess the two outstanding qualities that they are demonstrating. First, a sense of responsibility and, second, complete lack of fear. I am now going to cut this article short just in case I have to eat the damn thing as promised earlier.

STEVE BAKER, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1439,
ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Editor: Having been appointed reporter of Local No. 1439 for the

JOURNAL just the other evening, I haven't had time to gather much news for this issue. Brothers Sanders, Fischer and the undersigned had the great privilege of attending, as delegates, the Frisco convention. We wish to express here our thanks to Local No. 6 for their splendid program and hospitality. One incident which still amuses us is the "bawling out" that Brother Fischer received from the traffic cop at one of Frisco's busy intersections. He was caught disobeying the cop and his 17 traffic lights at that particular corner.

We being a new utility local, will present our first contract to the members since being in the IBEW.

The cooperation between the outside locals and our local is "tops."

Now that the shortage of materials is easing, our overhead and underground departments are busy catching up on back work.

You'll be hearing from Local 1439 of St. Louis, Missouri, from now on.

KENNETH E. GERDES, P. S.

PORTLAND

(Continued from page 416)

prenticeship classes. The first educational program sponsored by L.U. 48 was this apprenticeship class which has been in operation for years. It was formulated for the benefit of the entire membership; and, through these classes, experience was gained that helped greatly in planning the broader educational program. Our past apprenticeship classes have helped many men pass their journeyman examination.

In our broader educational program, classes were held one night each week, with the exception of the apprenticeship classes which were held two nights per week. Many students attended several classes each week, while the majority attended at least two classes. In this manner, a student would attend the electronic theory class one evening, the electrical code class or the motor class the next evening. Student attendance became so large in some subjects that duplicate classes became a necessity.

Instructors were carefully selected from the membership of Local 48. With few exceptions these instructors attended the Marquette University electronic classes. Many of them served as instructors throughout

the war years either in the armed forces or in vocational training. Due to this background, the instructors have done a remarkable job in making difficult subjects understandable to the students and thus have been able to keep their interest, accounting for the high attendance.

There was a total of 102 apprentices and 23 journeymen who attended the apprenticeship classes. This number, together with the 760 men that attended the other classes made a total of 885 students for the year. Interest seems to indicate that the total will be considerably greater when classes resume this fall.

The membership of L.U. 48 looks forward to the reconvening of classes in the fall with great interest and expectation. Organizational difficulties should be greatly overcome and all classes should be more interesting, since experience has been gained in the proper operation of the school for the rapid progress of the student.

It is the fond hope of not only the officers, but also the full membership of L.U. 48 that the International Office will greatly expand its educational department and sponsor further educational facilities. May we suggest that the International create regional educational directors to assist local unions in their educational problems, and also provide a series of lecturers and exhibits to cover a circuit of I.B.E.W. unions from coast-to-coast throughout the winter months. Such a program could include other educational aids such as slides and moving pictures or transcribed material of vital importance to each Electrical Worker.

Such a program will foster good will among our members; it will keep them aware of the progress of the industry and it will create respect for our organization by our business associates, employers and the public. Local Union 48 and our International I.B.E.W. are progressive organizations and education will help keep them progressive!

SAGGING STANDARDS

(Continued from page 406)

which cost us more lives every year than the total number of American lives lost in battle during the last war, we must look again to the scientist.

"But today we simply haven't the scientists needed to take full advantage of our multiplying opportunities in this world of accelerating technological change. The shortage is not unexpected. We were the only country in the war, either enemy or allied, to stop nearly all scientific and engineering education during the war."

DR. JAMES R. KILLIAN, JR.,
Vice President,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

What About Standards of Living

"What about postwar living standards? Price increases have robbed workers of most of their wartime wage gains.

"The striking fact is that wages in the consumer industries have risen quite steadily during the war and after, dropping below the war peak for only a few months after V-J Day then rising to new peaks in postwar. Wages in the heavy industries, on the other hand, rose much faster up to the wage freeze period, but fell off sharply as war production slackened and hours were cut. Increases this spring were not enough



**Members'
Leather
Pocket Holder**

a
durable,
handsome
folder
to contain
Official
Receipts
brown or black
35 cents

to restore this loss, and take-home pay in heavy industries today is lower than it was at the wage freeze of April 1943. The net gain in both groups of industries was about the same from 1939 to June 1946, amounting to approximately \$19 a week.

"This appears large, but most of it disappears when price increases and higher taxes are accounted for."

Labor's Monthly Survey,
American Federation of Labor

RUSSIA

(Continued from page 405)

previously noted, up until the time of the second World War, Baku was credited with considerably more than half of the union output. The rich Ural stores found in the early thirties give promise of being adequate to supply the needs of industry in that section of Russia. The most productive oil wells, save those located on the east side of the Caspian Sea in Kazakhstan and those found on Skhalin Island, are located west of the Urals in European Russia.

The oil mining industry has absorbed large Soviet investments. It is modernized and it produced one of Russia's important exports in the early days of economic construction when the union had few products to exchange for the many imports of consumer goods which the disrupted economy demanded.

Native geologists claim for Russia the most valuable deposits in the world. United States estimates of its own resources seem to leave room for doubt:

Estimates of Oil Reserves

	Millions of metric tons	
	U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.
Total Reserves	6,373	
Visible	652	
Proved and Prospected	231	1,765

The following table shows the production record from 1901 to 1945. The figures after 1938, however, are estimates and not official ones. For a few significant years, the Soviet production is compared to that of the United States, with a percentage figure. The third column is a record of seven years of oil exports, demonstrating how Russia's participation in the international oil market was subject to change as the economic policy of the government changed. The decline in exports reflects the growing need within Russia for petroleum products in industry, and the relative decrease of Russian dependence upon other countries for importations.

(Continued on page 433)

IN MEMORIAM

R. C. Colwell, L. U. No. 1

Initiated December 13, 1929

H. H. Hill, L. U. No. 1

Initiated May 5, 1901

C. A. Hildebrandt, L. U. No. 1

Initiated October 8, 1926

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1, record the passing of our worthy Brothers listed above; and

Whereas in the passing of these Brothers Local Union No. 1 has lost true and loyal members whose kind deeds and noble characters will be remembered most by those who knew them best; therefore 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, a copy written into the minutes of our local, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

M. JOE LYNG,
ED REDEMEIER,
LEO J. HENNESSEY,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

W. A. Smith, L. U. No. 17

Initiated August 13, 1943

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the membership of Local Union No. B-17, record the death of our departed friend and Brother, W. A. Smith; 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 the Electrical Workers and Operators 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.

GEORGE DUFF,
CLARENCE CONGER,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,

Detroit, Mich.

Committee

Carl E. Bryson, L. U. No. 18

Initiated January 25, 1934

Homer E. Connelly, L. U. No. 18

Initiated November 8, 1943

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brothers Carl E. Bryson and Homer E. Connelly; and

Whereas the passing of these Brothers to their eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. 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; be it further

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

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the families of Brothers Bryson and Connelly 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.

G. A. KOEPKE,
F. E. MARTIN,
R. B. LINCOLN,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

James Di Girolamo, L. U. No. 23

Initiated March 30, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-23, IBEW, mourn the passing of Brother James Di Girolamo; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our 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 minute in silent tribute.

EDWARD C. LEONARD,

St. Paul, Minn.

Welfare Chairman

George Blumberg, L. U. No. 46

Initiated May 5, 1937, in L. U. No. 83

George S. Scheytt, L. U. No. 46

Initiated August 11, 1943

Leslie Poole, L. U. No. 46

Initiated December 8, 1937

Dan W. Campbell, L. U. No. 46

Initiated October 11, 1944

R. C. Bowen, Sr., L. U. No. 46

Initiated June 14, 1939

Ralph Nye, L. U. No. 46

Initiated January 13, 1943

It is with profound sorrow that Local Union No. B-46, of the I. B. E. W., records the death of its members listed above.

These men were known by the membership of Local Union No. B-46 for their fine attachment to unionism and as members of our Brotherhood for their good example in pursuing these aims.

The zeal shown by these men in the problems of our Brotherhood was a great incentive to all the members of our local union, and they shall long be remembered for their encouragement and work in our behalf.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-46 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brothers for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country, their faithfulness to their local union and their friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be hereby extended to their bereaved families.

M. A. MOSKOWITZ,
GEORGE OLIVER,
HANS SCHECHERT,
E. C. DANIELSON,
M. E. HORNBECK,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

J. L. McGill, L. U. No. 68

Initiated June 14, 1920

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 68, record the passing of our friend and Brother, J. L. McGill. "Mac" has long been a faithful member and had many friends. He was liked and respected by all who knew him; 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 the members stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

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

J. CLYDE WILLIAMS,
E. D. BALLINGER,
C. E. TRICHKA,

Denver, Colo.

Committee

Joseph J. Donahue, L. U. No. 96

Initiated October 6, 1919

It is with deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-96, record the death of Brother Joseph J. Donahue, who passed away on July 7, 1946.

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

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

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

HAROLD MAGNUSON,

Worcester, Mass.

Recording Secretary

Charles B. Simpson, L. U. No. 160

Initiated April 30, 1937

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-160, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Charles B. Simpson, who died on August 21, 1946; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

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

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

HARRY E. LEONARD,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Business Manager

Simeon F. Drake, L. U. No. 180

Initiated August 8, 1945

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-180, record the passing of our Brother, Simeon F. Drake; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these minutes and resolutions be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

PAUL OLDHAM,

Vallejo, Calif.

Recording Secretary

John Houlihan, L. U. No. 193

Initiated June 22, 1922

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 193, mourn the death of Brother John Houlihan; therefore be it

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

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

JACK N. DAVIS,

Springfield, Ill.

Press Secretary

Norman J. Storey, L. U. No. 193

Initiated June 8, 1927

With sincere feelings of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 193, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Norman J. Storey, who passed away August 9, 1946.

Whereas Local Union No. 193 has lost one of its true and loyal members in the passing of Brother Storey; be it

Resolved, That the members of this local stand in meditative silence for one minute, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

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

JACK N. DAVIS,

Springfield, Ill.

Press Secretary

Paul Mau, L. U. No. 195

Initiated February 9, 1931

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from this earth our esteemed and beloved Brother, Paul Mau; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 195 of the I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for the memory of our late departed Brother, Paul Mau; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 195, and that a copy be sent to the office of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with a request that it be published in the official Journal.

FREDERICK WOLFF,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Secretary

William H. Harrison, L. U. No. 230

Initiated December 16, 1945

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-230, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, William H. Harrison, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deepest and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy entered in the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

S. E. NEVILLE,

L. BUCHANAN,

H. L. DUNCAN,

Victoria, B. C.

Committee

Gwynn Francis Godfrey, L. U. No. 240

Initiated July 24, 1941

With sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-240, record the passing of our Brother, Gwynn Francis Godfrey.

Whereas we mourn the loss of those who always met us with a smile and kindly word; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days and that 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 his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

CHARLES HAYES,

MAX OLDENBURG,

CHARLES C. KOLL,

Muscatine, Iowa.

Committee

George Summers, L. U. No. 262

Initiated November 22, 1915

John King, Jr., L. U. No. 262

Initiated March 29, 1911

It is with keen regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 262, record the passing of Brothers George Summers and John King, Jr.; therefore be it

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM F. SHAFFER,
WESLEY L. BARRETT,
SHERMAN C. HABERLE,

Plainfield, N. J. Committee

Walter T. Dennis, L. U. No. 271

Initiated October 6, 1919

Harold R. Lacy, L. U. No. 271

Initiated November 15, 1943

Whereas in the passing of Brothers Walter T. Dennis and Harold R. Lacy, Local Union No. B-271 has lost true and loyal members whose kind and noble characters will always be remembered by those who knew them best; therefore be it

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

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

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to their memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 90 days.

CHARLES F. FROHNE,
J. W. LADD,
C. E. EVANS,

Wichita, Kans. Committee

Harold Wright, L. U. No. 292

Initiated May 17, 1937

Sam Thingwold, L. U. No. 292

Initiated November 18, 1941

Donald P. Ross, L. U. No. 292

Initiated January 16, 1940

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 292, record the passing of Brothers Harold Wright, Sam Thingwold and Donald P. Ross; therefore be it

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

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

EDWARD J. CONWAY,

Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

A. P. Austad, L. U. No. 292

Initiated May 27, 1937

Grover Helmer, L. U. No. 292

Initiated January 6, 1938

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-292, record the passing of our friends and Brothers, Al P. Austad and Grover Helmer, for in their death we have lost true friends and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to their loved ones; be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in respect to their memory; and be it further

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

EDWARD J. CONWAY,

Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

Samuel Wood, L. U. No. 307

Initiated August 23, 1937

It is with sincere sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 307, record the passing of our Brother, Samuel Wood; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and also that our charter be draped for 30 days.

LUTHER K. HITE,

Cumberland, Md. Recording Secretary

Leo F. Evans, L. U. No. 326

Initiated January 16, 1934

Elwood Glock, L. U. No. 326

Initiated September 1, 1939

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-326, record the

passing of our Brothers, Leo F. Evans and Elwood Glock; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to their bereaved families.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,
FRED GLEASON,
JAMES HEELON,
WILLIAM BOYLE,

Lawrence, Mass. Committee

George C. Alvord, L. U. No. 352

Initiated January 17, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 352, record the passing of our Brother, George C. Alvord, with respect and a deep feeling of sympathy for his bereaved family and friends. We therefore, in meeting assembled, shall 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.

MELVIN E. BEAGLE,
ROBERT DeMOND,
ROY DINGMAN,

Lansing, Mich. Committee

E. G. Butterfield, L. U. No. 408

Initiated January 14, 1909

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 408, mourn the passing of E. G. Butterfield; therefore be it

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

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

G. W. SCOTT,

Missoula, Mont. Recording Secretary

Forest Blaine, L. U. No. 412

Initiated March 20, 1946

We, the members of Local Union No. B-412, with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret, report the passing of Brother Forest Blaine, on September 7, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-412, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy and regret; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. L. WILSON,

Kansas City, Mo. Recording Secretary

Claude C. Hestand, L. U. No. 417

Initiated September 9, 1917

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 417, record the passing of Brother Claude C. Hestand.

Whereas it is our desire to express our sympathy to his family and relatives in their bereavement, we therefore, in meeting assembled, shall stand one minute in silent reverence, and shall drape our charter for 30 days in his honor.

L. M. GOOD,

Coffeyville, Kans. Recording Secretary

Frank Beattie, L. U. No. 428

Initiated April 9, 1923

It is with profound sorrow that Local Union No. 428 records the death of our friend and Brother mentioned above. This man was known to the membership of Local Union No. 428 for his fine attachment to unionism, and as a member of our Brotherhood, for his good example in pursuing these aims. The zeal shown by this man for the problems of our Brotherhood shall long be remembered for his encouragement and work in our behalf.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. 428 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brother for his loyalty to our Brotherhood and country, his faithfulness to the local union and his friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be hereby extended to his bereaved family; and be it further

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that the members stand one minute in silent tribute.

R. B. DENNEN,
WALTER WASEM,
GLENN DOLPH,
R. N. WARD,
A. D. CHAPMAN,

Bakersfield, Calif. Committee

G. W. Richardson, L. U. No. 429

Initiated May 28, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-429, mourn the passing of Brother G. W. Richardson; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to the 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 minute in silent tribute.

J. L. TRAVIS,
O. C. WALLS,
CLAUDE REASONER,

Nashville, Tenn. Committee

Jerry R. Slavin, L. U. No. 460

Initiated June 16, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 460, mourn the passing of Brother Jerry R. Slavin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy and regret; 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 minute in silent tribute.

JOHN COLLIER,
G. C. DRIVER,
H. L. BIGGS,

Midland, Texas. Committee

Orville H. Ames, L. U. No. 465

Initiated January 15, 1946

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

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

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

H. P. KIRK-PATRICK,
C. E. SAVELL,
R. P. GROSS,

San Diego, Calif. Committee

Clarence Roscoe Conrad, L. U. No. 531

Initiated May 1, 1942

With a profound feeling of sorrow, we, the members of Local Union No. 531, record the untimely death of Brother Clarence Roscoe Conrad; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that this body stand for one minute in silence in honor of his passing.

GLEN VAN DEMAN,
JOHN CONDRAS,
J. L. McGRATH,

Michigan City, Ind. Committee

Charles Spooner, L. U. No. 574

Initiated June 1, 1937

Halvor Kravik, L. U. No. 574

Initiated December 30, 1933

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 574, record the death of our loyal friends and Brothers, Charles Spooner and Halvor Kravik; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to their families; be it further

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

W. K. URQUHART,
EARL R. MARTIN,
LYLE DOTY,

Bremerton, Wash. Condolence Committee

Sam Allen Hemphill, L. U. No. 602

Initiated January 26, 1946

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on August 15, 1946, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Sam Allen Hemphill; 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 upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and our

charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.
FRED J. CARR,
 Amarillo, Texas, Business Manager

Ernest L. Ricks, L. U. No. 655
Initiated May 3, 1940

It is with deepest sympathy and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-655, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Ernest L. Ricks, on August 19, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand and pause one minute at our next regular meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy to our official Journal for publication.
H. D. GLASS, President
J. P. TISDALE, Recording Secretary
 Charlottesville, Va.

Fred W. Camp, L. U. No. 661
Initiated February 29, 1916

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 661, mourn the passing of Brother Fred W. Camp; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to the 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 minute in silent tribute.
CLARENCE KERNS,
HARLEN LINGERFELT,
E. A. UPDEGROVE,
 Hutchinson, Kans., Committee

Everett A. Rogge, L. U. No. 663
Initiated November 17, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we must record the passing of Brother Everett A. Rogge. The members of Local Union No. B-663 will long remember his noble character and his loyalty to his local; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and to the official Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That the members assembled stand one minute in silent prayer as a tribute to the memory of Brother Rogge.
OLIVER J. LARKIN,
 Milwaukee, Wis., Recording Secretary

Charles H. Norris, L. U. No. 702
Initiated July 15, 1939

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-702, record the passing of our Brother, Charles H. Norris, who passed away August 13, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 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 IBEW Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

PAUL LIVESAY,
JACK DONOVAN,
ELMER HOWARD,
 West Frankfort, Ill., Committee

Raymond P. Reeves, L. U. No. 733
Initiated October 11, 1938

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call Raymond P. Reeves from this earthly abode; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 733, realize that we have lost a true and faithful friend in the office whom we were free to call on at any time and always get a cordial and just response; and

Whereas we will miss him and remember him as he often referred to himself as "one of the boys"; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to our Journal, a copy to Electric Constructors, Inc., and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

E. C. MILLER,
JOHN V. HALEY,
 Pascagoula, Miss., Committee

Clarence M. Bohan, L. U. No. 747
Initiated April 12, 1938

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother Clarence M. Bohan; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent

to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we rise and pay tribute in silence for 60 seconds in honor of our deceased member.
F. A. PETERSON,
U. G. SHERMAN,
V. SUCCI,
 New Haven, Conn., Committee

Arnold C. Rathburn, L. U. No. 753
Initiated October 16, 1944

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-753, record the passing of our Brother, Arnold C. Rathburn; 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 upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-753, and a copy be sent his family and the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.
CARL F. CHRISTENSEN,
 Norwalk, Conn., Financial Secretary

Thomas Bloom, L. U. No. 810
Initiated January 14, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 810, record the passing of our Brother, Thomas Bloom, on September 7, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives in the loss of their loved one. 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 the minutes.
C. W. DAWSON,
A. RAEBURN,
F. OKEY MINOR,
 Ravenna, Ohio, Committee

Charles G. Mumm, L. U. No. 840
Initiated December 5, 1941

With a sincere feeling of sorrow we, the members of Local Union No. 840, record the death of Brother Charles G. Mumm, who was killed in the service of his country in the Pacific theatre of war; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 840, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 840 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.
ROY C. HOBSON,
LEO E. KELLEHER,
 Geneva, N. Y., Committee

Walter Brown, L. U. No. 1098
Initiated June 8, 1941

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1098, record the passing of our worthy Brother; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-1098 has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1098, 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-1098, a copy sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.
CHARLES MCGEE,
 Pawtucket, R. I., Recording Secretary

Mario Stillo, 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 Brother Mario Stillo, Brother Stillo was killed in a motorcycle accident May 19, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of our local union be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.
CHARLES W. MASON,
 San Francisco, Calif., Business Manager

Samuel A. Stone, L. U. No. 1260
Initiated October 1, 1945

With sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-1260, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Samuel A. Stone, who passed away August 24, 1946.

Whereas Local Union No. B-1260 has lost one of its true and loyal members in the passing of Brother Samuel A. Stone; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local stand in meditative silence for one minute and our

charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.
JOSEPH HALL,
 Honolulu, T. H., Recording Secretary

John Stoll, L. U. No. 1344
Initiated March 13, 1944

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1344, record the passing of our former Brother, John Stoll; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.
FRANCIS J. MORGAN,
ELMER K. BRIGHAM,
 Susquehanna, Pa., Committee

Andrew Kersting, L. U. No. 1439
Initiated May 21, 1946

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1439, record the passing of our Brother, Andrew Kersting, who passed away August 19, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most sincere sympathy for the loss of our respected member; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting.
E. HUCHTING,
 St. Louis, Mo., Recording Secretary

William McQuaid, L. U. No. 1461
Initiated June 18, 1946

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1461, record the passing of our Brother, William McQuaid; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy; 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 the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.
HAROLD L. BARTRAM,
 Waukegan, Ill., Financial Secretary

DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1946

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (28)	Roy G. Newton	\$1,000.00
I. O. (18)	Carl E. Bryson	1,000.00
17	Russell Miller	1,000.00
1393	Wesley L. Reed	1,000.00
702	Charles H. Norris	1,000.00
I. O. (5)	Frank J. Willenpart	1,000.00
474	Glen Thomas Rowen	650.00
I. O. (1)	Herbert H. Hill	1,000.00
349	Fred Wendell	1,000.00
I. O. (113)	W. Rein	1,000.00
58	John H. Brestel	1,000.00
292	Leo G. Thomas	825.00
210	Sam Thingwold	1,000.00
1002	Charles D. Draper	1,000.00
38	Frank M. Comfort	1,000.00
95	James J. Higgins	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	James E. Baremore	650.00
134	Edward Hawkins	1,000.00
134	William A. Sheehan, Jr.	1,000.00
I. O. (995)	Alex McCarron	1,000.00
I. O. (17)	Arlie L. Brown	1,000.00
I. O. (46)	Lewis F. Broadbrooks	650.00
46	Roy H. Breed	475.00
I. O. (177)	Leslie L. Poole	1,000.00
160	Wilfred Hubbersty	1,000.00
995	Charles B. Simpson	1,000.00
58	Pleasant G. Phillips	300.00
I. O. (116)	Joseph R. Satterfield	1,000.00
I. O. (11)	John F. Rufner	1,000.00
I. O. (121)	Samuel M. Westheimer	650.00
130	Edward J. Link	1,000.00
1245	Hugo V. Helburn, Jr.	825.00
I. O. (202)	Richard H. Hufford	650.00
17	Dennis S. Ryan	1,000.00
100	W. A. Smith	1,000.00
3	Claude H. Fowler	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	Manuel J. Ledford	650.00
I. O. (17)	Archie T. Thompson	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Frank Hagerman	1,000.00
I. O. (667)	Christopher Whitford	1,000.00
I. O. (595)	Thomas Joseph Mazza	1,000.00
113	Noel M. Milton	1,000.00
1183	George E. Lindsay	250.00
I. O. (794)	David G. Brown	825.00
195	William Harry Whitbeck	1,000.00
11	P. Mau	1,000.00
48	J. M. Bohmer	1,000.00
46	C. S. Balding	650.00
1249	C. Horace Phipps	650.00
I. O. (3)	C. J. Kirby	475.00
I. O. (674)	F. E. Dadson	1,000.00
352	R. F. Willard	650.00
494	G. C. Alvord	1,000.00
810	W. F. McMullen	1,000.00
I. O. (500)	T. Bloom	825.00
349	R. E. Jecker	1,000.00
	W. S. Wallis	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
L. O. (5)	M. J. Burke	1,000.00
L. O. (38)	C. F. Harlan	650.00
849	F. R. Norwood	1,000.00
369	K. J. Barry	825.00
L. O. (817)	Charles Hildebrandt	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	E. A. Lefebre	1,000.00
9	L. Olson	1,000.00
46	R. C. Bowen	1,000.00
134	J. J. Benson	1,000.00
L. O. (26)	J. DeWitt Pessinger	1,000.00
663	E. A. Rogge	1,000.00
531	C. R. Conrad	825.00
11	J. T. Watson	475.00
307	S. J. Wood	1,000.00
73	J. H. Conlon	1,000.00
L. O. (166)	S. A. Poteralski	1,000.00
L. O. (39)	F. L. Kessler	825.00
L. O. (103)	A. P. Garibaldi	1,000.00
295	W. H. Thurman	650.00
52	W. J. Trainor	1,000.00
25	E. A. Pearsell	1,000.00
L. O. (41)	C. L. Fink	100.00
1245	G. R. Torrence	1,000.00
39	A. Ihle	1,000.00
L. O. (193)	J. Houllihan	1,000.00
292	G. Helmer	1,000.00
817	F. R. Panzer	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	R. L. Bruce	1,000.00
53	H. W. Welch	1,000.00
398	Thomas E. McCollum	150.00
561	Armand Charest	1,000.00
11	Lester L. Smith	150.00
L. O. (213)	C. H. Macey	1,000.00
271	Harold R. Lacy	475.00
230	Augustus Phipps	150.00
48	Frank Peirce	150.00
		\$80,075.00

RUSSIA

(Continued from page 429)

Russian Oil Production and Exportation Figures, with Percentages of United States Production

Year	U.S.S.R.		U.S.A.
	output in millions of metric tons	Percentage of U.S. production	export in millions of metric tons
1901	11.0	—	—
1904	10.8	—	—
1913	7.6	—	—
1918	3.6	—	—
1920	2.9	5.7	—
1928	12.3	9.7	—
1932	21.4	—	6.2
1933	22.5	17.0	4.9
1934	25.6	—	4.3
1935	26.7	—	3.3
1936	27.3	17.0	2.6
1937	30.6	—	1.9
1938	32.2	11.9	1.4
1940	31.0	16.1	—
1944*	{23.0	17.0	—
	{18.0	—	—
1945*	{25.0	—	—
	{20.0	—	—

* Top figure U. S. estimate. Lower one British estimate.

The hydropower potentialities are less than would be expected from so large an area as the U.S.S.R. Great expanses of plains, arid country, and low gradient of streams make difficult handicaps to overcome. Many of the best potentialities are far removed from places where the power could best be utilized. There will be large developments eventually on the Volga, the Ural streams and Siberian rivers like the Yenisei, Ob, and the Lena. The Dnieper Dam, with an installed capacity of 900,000 kws (the capacity of Boulder Dam in 1944 was 1,034,800 kws), was one of the most successful undertakings of the Soviets. It was destroyed to prevent the Germans using it when the Ukraine was invaded, but its reconstruction was undertaken as soon as the war was over. Hydroelectric developments in the Caucasus, Urals and regions of South Central Russia have been important in the advances made in oil, metallurgical and textile enterprises, and further expansions of the electrical capacities are essential for successful growth of secondary industries. The aggregate hydroelectric capacity in the union in 1940 was 2,500,000 kws (equal to the installed capacity of the TVA system in mid-1945). This is only a small fraction of that which

the Soviets hope to achieve in the next 10 years.

Russian reserves of copper and aluminum are not so plentiful as those in the United States, but her stock of manganese is the best in the world and she ranks third in production of nickel. The following table shows production figures on all of these metals, with an attempted comparison to United States production.

	U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.
COPPER:		
	Metric tons	Metric tons
1913	34,300	—
1930	34,105	632,308
1935	75,000	345,900
1936	83,000	554,662
1938	200,000	510,000
MANGANESE:		
	Metric tons	
U.S.A. 1935	559,449	
U.S.S.R. 1936	4,000,000	
ALUMINUM:		
U.S.S.R. 1939	60,000	
U.S.A. 1940	187,134	
NICKEL:		
U.S.S.R. 1938	3,000	
U.S.A. 1940	610	

One of the enterprises which the Russians undertook most seriously was that of building up the tractor and other farm machinery industries. Machinery for large-scale farming was the agent which would make the program of collectivization successful. At first tractors, trucks and tractor parts were imported chiefly from the United States. At the same time, American engineers were hired to set up factories in Leningrad, Stalingrad, Karkov, and the Ural manufacturing center, Chelyabinsk. As these went into operation, imports decreased, machine tractor stations increased in number and the pattern of large-scale farming became universal. In 1933 there were 148,840 tractors and 25,400 combines working in the Soviet fields. In 1938 there were 483,500 tractors and 153,500 combines. The production record tells the same story. Tables below give both production figures and tractor accumulation inventory, together with accumulated horsepower which the combined engines could produce.

Production and Accumulation of Tractors, Showing Accumulated Horsepower

Year	(in thousands)		
	Units produced	Units accumulated	Total horsepower
1928	1.0	—	—
1930	—	66.3	989.9
1931	38.1	72.0	1,003.5
1932	50.6	125.3	1,850.0
1933	78.1	148.4	2,225.0
1934	94.4	210.9	3,209.2
1935	112.5	276.4	4,462.8
1936	116.0	380.0	6,527.0
1937	—	422.7	8,000.0
1938	—	454.5	8,400.0
1939	—	483.5	9,256.0
1945	(estimated) 10.0	—	—

A discussion of the economy of Russia should include some description of the wood and pulp industries since they supply products of great importance and widely diversified uses. Likewise, such activities as cattle and sheep grazing, and other manufacturing should be surveyed. For the purpose of this article, however, we must confine ourselves to the subjects already mentioned and the transport system.

The railroad mileage in the U.S.S.R. is very unevenly distributed. In Asiatic U.S.S.R. the Trans-Siberian Railway is still the only principal one. Since the revolution other lines have been constructed there to connect such places as Karaganda, Alma Ata, Magnitogorsk, Stalinsk, Gurev and Komsomolsk (the latter in far eastern Russia), with the main lines of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and occasionally with one another. These new lines reflect new centers of industrialization, particularly mining. There is

still scarcely any mileage in Asiatic U.S.S.R. above 55° parallel. In European U.S.S.R., west of the Volga and below Leningrad every place is within 35 miles of a railroad. Most of the track was laid before the revolution but important additions have been made, for instance a line from the Don Basin to the Moscow area, in White Russia, in the Ural Mountains and radiating from them.

Although Russian railways are only a quarter of those in the United States, they rank second in the world. There are several thousands of miles of electrified systems operating in strategic locations and from 1913 to 1938 the total track mileage increased from 36,350 to 52,700 miles (approximately 69 per cent). The freight turnover advanced far more than the mileage, resulting in a constant over-burdening of the transport facilities.

It is revealing to note, too, that the heat department of the U.S.S.R. claimed in 1944 that the railways consumed 30 per cent of all the coal produced in the country. (An equivalent figure for the U. S. is 17 per cent.)

The railroads deserve particular attention for the distances in the U.S.S.R. are very great. The degree to which transportation is developed is highly indicative of the stage of total economic development. Although in many countries air transport has a conspicuous place in the communications systems, the major portion of freight is still carried by rail. Russian natural resources are widely scattered and their exploitation depends upon making them available to centers of processing or consumption. The widely varying and often quite distinctive regions of the U.S.S.R. need products from other areas to encourage any degree of specialization. Efforts have been made though, to decentralize the economy and increase the self-sufficiency to the greatest extent possible.

In 1939, there were 56,170 miles of operating waterways. Besides the rivers and canals already mentioned, of increasing importance is the Northern Sea Route which the Soviets have continued to explore and utilize. The chief product carried on the inland waterways is timber; after that come grain, coal, and oil. Good highways in Russia are few. Aviation is advancing rapidly and will probably absorb quite as much the attention of the Soviets as the development of more railways.

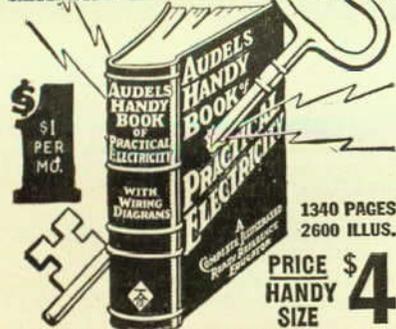
Since Russia entered the war, many changes have occurred in the industrial pattern. They fall into three categories. The first was transplanting of European installations from such factory centers as Leningrad, Moscow, Makhovka, Zaporozhe and other cities to locations in and behind the Urals. This began before the attack of Germany on Russia and continued until the over-run of the Ukraine by the enemy and sieges of Leningrad, Moscow, etc. The second change was the increased utilization of existing Asiatic industries and development of some new ones. Skilled workers from west of the Urals were transported to Uzbek, Kazakhstan, the Kuznetsk Basin and around Lake Baikal where mining, smelting, farming and factory work were all enlarged upon. The third change was caused by enemy destruction in occupied and battle country. Oil production in Baku and other Caucasian oil fields fell, the industries in the Ukraine were systematically blown to hopeless wreckage by the retreating Germans, and much damage was done by bombing and shelling in Leningrad, Stalingrad and Sevastopol, to mention only a few cities.

Reconstruction began in the spring of 1944. By now reports indicate that in many places production has resumed on a moderate scale. By the end of this year the Russians expect to be generating power once again at the rebuilt Dnieper Dam. It will be years before the Russians completely recover their prewar industrial capacity.

The new five-year plan sets a high goal for Russian production, taking into consideration the amount of rehabilitation necessary. Soviet economists and politicians continue to concentrate on the basic industries. However, a large

(Continued on page 435)

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EDUCATION FOR WORKERS

(Continued from page 415)

Some of the manufacturers too, have been interested in furthering this work as the following incident will show:

An organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, went to a manufacturer, head of a shirt factory in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and told him she wanted some of the girls to go to this school in Washington. She explained the environment of the school and how she thought it would be helpful. She succeeded not only in sending two girls but when they returned a party was held for the girls at the factory so that the two who were fortunate enough to go had an opportunity to report on their experiences to their fellow workers.

Young women who have attended the institute too, often are so impressed that they wish others to share in the rich experience they have enjoyed. For example, a college student, a sociology major, attended the school one summer and realized the need of supporting such a project. She interested other students and together they organized a successful bridge party and raised money for scholarships to send students (factory workers) who otherwise could not have afforded to come, to the institute.

You may be interested in knowing just

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how the idea of the institute originated. As was stated previously—it was the brain child of Miss Linna Bresette, long a pioneer of better education and, incidentally, better everything for women workers. Miss Bresette as well as being field secretary of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, is also consultant on industrial problems for the National Council of Catholic Women. This organization has, since its inception, manifested a deep interest in women workers. It has been steadfastly aggressive in its efforts to obtain better conditions and opportunities for them. This interest has been evidenced in many ways—through study clubs; resolutions in support of social legislation, opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment; in demands for proper standards and working conditions. When Miss Bresette presented her idea for the Institute on Industry, the NCCW immediately recognized a natural field of interest and became its sponsor. The first session of this school was held in the summer of 1937 and has been repeated with increasing success every year since.

And now—what do the workers themselves get from the school and how do they feel about it?

What does the little punch press operator from Buffalo, the hat maker from Rochester, the school teacher from Toledo, glean from this week of work at the school?

They find that many of their problems and their interests are identical. In their own words they have been "brought to the realization that the common good of all is the highest form of social and economic activity." They talk together and get a picture of each other's problems, viewpoints, relations with employers, fellow workers and union officials. At one session one factory worker asked her fellow students—"Do you know how many processes there are to making a shoe?" Some ventured a guess. "There are 500," she said. Her own job, which sounds rather gruesome to the casual listener, was quite understandable in the shoe-making industry. She was a "tongue cutter."

Some of the students commented as follows:

"The Institute gave me a new interest in things happening all around me—I want to read all about them."

* * *

"I gave a talk to the local members of our union when I got home. A study group is being organized there. Talking to other students gave me an idea of their working conditions, union activities and how they really functioned. I negotiated the first laundry contract and I've been very active in the union."

* * *

"I am president of my own union and a delegate to the Central Labor Body. I have been able to use almost every lecture to advantage in our meetings. Questions come up in our meetings which were discussed fully at the conference."

* * *

The girls have fun too. They have a wonderful picnic and a party. They are taken on a sight-seeing tour of Washington, visit Mt. Vernon and Arlington, the Capitol, Department of Labor and the headquarters of the unions in Washington.

One little factory worker confided to me that she had never been outside of her

own hometown before and that she'd remember her week at the school always. Another wrote enthusiastically after her return home. "It was the most wonderful week of my life." Another spoke of dining with Secretary of Labor Perkins, who took dinner with the girls on the night she addressed the group—"I never thought I'd eat dinner with a Cabinet member."

One particularly practical aid to the girls afforded at the Institute on Industry is in the brief course in Parliamentary Law and Public Speaking given to them. Many of the girls—union members (Machinists, Electrical Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Garment Workers, United Automobile Workers, Steel Workers, United Match Workers, Office Workers, Laundry Workers, Dairy Employees Union, Typographical Union, Paper Workers are some of the unions which have been represented) while they have high principles of unionism, have been afraid to speak out in their meetings chiefly because they didn't know the proper procedure under parliamentary law or they felt they could not express themselves well enough. This course has helped them to overcome that fear of speaking out and has taught them the correct method of addressing the chair, making motions, etc. Each year a demonstration meeting is given at the end of the course and it is amazing how well the students carry on a meeting and speak before it after a single week's practice.

To sum up what these women workers take from the Institute on Industry let us quote Miss Bresette:

"These women workers learn that collective bargaining can and should promote harmony of interests between employer and worker and must represent friendly and cooperative procedure."

And here is the way in which a student summed up the value of the Institute as she saw it:

"I feel that the Institute made the greatest contribution to social and economic betterment in the United States when it awakened in all of us a deep, personal sense of responsibility. Unemployment, labor strife, faulty distribution of the products of industry, social legislation, rights of employees and rights of employers—these are all topics of critical importance today and we feel responsible for helping to solve them, to apply Christian principles to them, in order that the true solution may be found.

"We learned confidence in ourselves and in our convictions. We shall walk right into discussions of present problems with a light in our eyes and information on our tongues. When one of us hears someone say, 'Unions ought to be outlawed; we don't need them, they're just a bunch of Communists and gangsters, the workers were better off before they joined the unions, then we can explain that unionism is necessary, therefore it should never be outlawed. Pope Pius XI and even Pope Leo XIII, away back in 1891, insisted that the workers be allowed to organize in order to bargain collectively for their rights, for only in such a way is their right to bargain insured.

"Or when people attack the capitalistic system, we can now point out that it is not the system, but the abuse of the system which is at fault. Democracy provides means by which we can cure the ills of the system without tearing down the Government itself."

AGREEMENT

(Continued from page 407)

The long-time relationships between the National Electrical Contractors Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are dedicated to a single proposition:

"Cooperation is an art not to be had merely by wishing for it. It is not a static but a dynamic art and one that demands intelligence, honesty of purpose and just as constant attention as any other department of the activities of both the union and the employers."

INCOME

(Continued from page 411)

Second most popular method of saving, used by 37 percent, was the purchase of war bonds and other types of U. S. discount bonds. Third place went to bank accounts. After that came payments on mortgages and other types of previous loans.

People who have a regular plan of saving save much more than do persons with similar incomes who have no regular saving plan.

"In summary, it appears that the differences between large and small savers or holders are manifold," the report concludes. "Interpretation of the significance of these differences is difficult, because many of the characteristics under consideration may be intercorrelated. Nonetheless the influence of the opportunity to accumulate liquid assets may be discerned in the fact that large holders tend to be people who are older, who are employed in occupations with smaller fluctuations in income and duration of employment, who live in the country or small towns. In other words, they tend to be people who have had a longer time to save, whose incomes have remained stable over a period of years, and whose money expenses average less.

"Differences in opportunity to save, however, cannot be the explanation of all the differences in rate of savings and liquid asset holdings among people with comparable incomes. Few people who have had more education, who are employed in occupations of higher social standing for their income, and who have regular methods of saving are likely to save higher proportions of their incomes. It appears evident, then, that deliberate planning plays some role in saving and in the accumulation of unusually large holdings of liquid assets."

RUSSIA

(Continued from page 433)

portion of the national budget will be put to housing. The policy of the government appears to have changed little if any from that set forth in prewar days. Consumer goods will have to wait again behind such products as iron and steel, coal, oil, electricity and railways.

NOTES FOR WOMAN

(Continued from page 421)

Have you a favorite vase that leaks? Pour a little melted paraffin into the vase over the spot where the leak occurs and leave it there to harden. It will not leak any more.

Do you hate to wash your pillows or change the ticking? Make a slip of strong mosquito netting and put your feathers into this. Put this mosquito-net pillow into the ticking and fasten the ends with snaps. Then the feathers can be easily removed for airing and the ticking for washing.

Here are a couple of perfume tips for you. Whenever you are ironing your pretty nightgowns or underthings, sprinkle the ironing board with a few drops of your favorite perfume. Your clothes will take on a delicate fragrance.

Put a few drops of perfume in your ink

bottle or fountain pen. Then your own fragrance will be released every time some friend opens a letter from you.

If you will plant one or two sprouting onions in a pot of dirt, and place the pot on your kitchen window sill, you will soon have onion shoots with which to flavor your soups and other dishes.

For years I have hated to whip cream because it spatters so, though loving desserts topped with whipped cream, I have done it masterfully, but the other day a friend of mine let me in on her secret. She whips cream in a fish bowl purchased from the five-and-dime and has no spattering trouble. She uses a rotary egg beater, being sure to have bowl, beater and cream all very cold before starting.

Last month we published a recipe for Apple Pandowdy. One of our readers asked us if we couldn't dig up a recipe for Shoo-Fly Pie. Well we hunted through our cook-books and found a recipe for that old Pennsylvania Dutch favorite:

Shoo-Fly Pie

1 recipe plain pastry
1½ cups sifted flour
1 cup brown sugar
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup shortening
½ teaspoon baking soda
½ cup hot water
½ cup molasses

Line two piepans with pastry. Make crumbs by combining flour, sugar, salt and shortening. Dissolve soda in hot water and combine with molasses. Add ¾ of the crumbs, pour into pastry-lined pans and top with remaining crumbs. Bake in a very hot oven (450° F.) 10 minutes. Then reduce the temperature to moderate (350° F.) and bake 20 to 30 minutes longer or until firm. Makes two 9-inch pies.

So you've been planning for some time to have Jeff and Betty in for a Bridge game. Why don't you ask them this week? You don't really have to have refreshments but here's a snack that's simple and delicious and perfect for this time of year if you want to serve something.

Welsh Rarebit Ripe Red Apples Cider

The following recipe for the rarebit (don't forget to pronounce it "rabbit") will serve four nicely:

Welsh Rarebit
1 tablespoon butter
Stir in and melt slowly:
1½ cups diced cheese
Add:
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon dry mustard
A few grains of cayenne
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
Stir in slowly:
1 cup cream or top milk
Remove the skillet from the fire and beat in:
1 egg yolk
Serve the rarebit at once over:
Hot toasted crackers or bread.

Since it's housecleaning time, you'll probably be cleaning out all your bureau drawers. This time why don't you try lining them with bright oilcloth? It makes them look very attractive and in addition they are

easy to wipe out and keep clean—does away with that job of changing the papers in them two or three times a year.

Here's a little trick to use when opening stubborn tops of bottles and jars of the screw-top variety. Place a heavy rubber band around the top and then twist. This gives a grip and the top usually comes off easily. Try it the next time you can't get your nail polish open.

A friend of mine keeps a "card box," and it has proved helpful on many occasions. Whenever she sees an unusually pretty or appropriate birthday card, baby card, wedding congratulations or any other special occasion card, she buys it and pops it into her box. Then occasions can never sneak up on her unawares. She always has an appropriate card ready for any occasion without having to run out and buy one as I invariably have to do.

Your children will be wearing sweaters a lot this fall. Here is an excellent practice to follow if you wish them to retain their original size and shape, when washed.

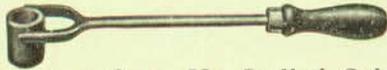
Before washing, lay the sweater on a large piece of plain white paper and make an outline of it with a pencil. Then wash carefully in about one gallon of warm water in which mild soap flakes have been dissolved. Squeeze the water through the sweater but do not rub or wring. Rinse several times in lukewarm water. Pat and squeeze out the water. Lay the sweater on a towel and place a towel inside the sweater. Roll it lightly to remove the water. Then pin the sweater to the original outline drawn on the paper and allow the sweater to dry flat.

Surveys prove that people rest better in well-made beds. Many of you took Red Cross Home Nursing Courses during the war and so you need no pointers on bed-making. However, for those of you who didn't, here's how:

Spread the lower sheet on the bed with the wide hem at the top, placing the center fold down the center of the mattress. Tuck it in evenly under the foot and the mattress a good 10 inches. Pull the sheet smooth and tight at the top and tuck in under the mattress. Next, make mitre corners—any service man can show you how to do this and can tell you that they make the bed look tailor-made and keep the bedclothes in place. To make mitre corners, grasp overhanging side of the sheet and fold back over the top of the bed in a diagonal line. Fold under the mattress the portion of the sheet left hanging at the sides. Then bring back the fold lying on the top of the bed and tuck lightly under the mattress. For members of your family who do not like to have their feet confined, make a smooth tuck three or so inches in the top sheet at the foot of the bed.

Spread the top sheet on the bed, right side down so that the section to be turned back at the top will be on the right side. Allow the same amount of tuck-in at the foot—tuck in and mitre at the foot only.

When you put the blankets on the bed, remember that they should come almost to the top of the bed so that they will cover well the arms and shoulders of the sleeper. Mitre corners at the foot and turn the top sheet down over the top edge of the blanket. This will protect your blankets and keep them clean.

"JIFFY" SOLDER POT*Swinging Cup—No Spilled Solder***TRIAL OFFER**

Send \$1.50 with this ad to

CLYDE W. LINT100 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO 6
"The Original Jiffy Line"
Money Back if Not Satisfactory**SEE YOURSELF**

(Continued from page 409)

These are only a few of the considerations under the heading "responsibility," and the other points of conflict have likewise been discussed here superficially. The author outlines clearly the examples proffered by management which have specific reference to each category. He sets forth the assumptions upon which management makes its observations and he includes the favorable factors which are apparent in each area of disputation. For instance, under "infringement of management function, prerogatives and freedom," employers acknowledge that, "The union has in many cases provided an efficient medium for carrying out managerial functions."

After the outline, Dr. Bakke quotes under his various headings the actual words of the industrialists so that the reader may derive exactly what their feelings are and interpret their experience in the light of their everyday affairs. The same technique is used for the labor men, and an appreciation for the minds of both groups is substantially augmented by this down-to-earth summary.

An attempt to make separate categories of the various kinds of problems encountered by both is actually very difficult. For one thing, management accuses labor at times of predicating its demands on unsound economics; that this is done, if not on a basis of misconceptions of national significance, then more often than upon application of unreasonable theories to the specific industry. This in turn may lead to the objection on the part of management to the "interference" by "central office" or "outside" men in contact negotiations. Here we have a combination of resistance to union activity on economic and administrative grounds. The relations are actually plastic; the combinations of factors are never quite the same. Nevertheless, it is natural that typical pictures of management and labor are conjured in the minds of both parties, regardless of the particular experience of either in its relations. This is a result of propaganda which is current in labor and industrial organs, the one describing labor leaders as tough, dishonest and dictatorial characters, and management as mean, slippery, antagonistic and unnecessarily well-heeled. Both brutal images are products of exaggerating the basic differences into symbols to stimulate the fighting spirit. Today the memories of yesterday linger in the minds of both factions. At the same time, improved relations brought about by a growing consideration for one another is acknowledged by labor and management. The dawn of industrial peace will be yet long in coming, but few would be so bitter as to hold that we do not show marked signs of advancement. The testimonies of both sides make it quite clear.

The author analyzes the mind-set which must be altered to hasten an era of good will. He says, "Industrial warfare will plague America until leaders of labor and management understand and respect the survival needs of each other. . . . I am not talking about physical sur-

vival. That alone isn't what men are willing to fight for in a civilized community. They will fight to preserve the familiar opportunities for reaching the goals; the respect of their fellows, economic security, control and independence, understanding, and integrity. They will fight to preserve in traditional form the kinds of organizations and institutions which provide them with those opportunities. . . . When that structure is threatened, they do not want peace until the threat is removed. . . . Why? Because men will not cooperate with those whose actions, they believe, threaten their survival. They may have the skills and brains to cooperate, but they will not use them for that purpose."

He goes on to stress the necessity for partnership in a democratic relationship. This demands seeking a common goal, recognizing common and distinct interests, and having concern for both. The interests will never be altogether one, but the conflict can be carried on with a high degree of mutual respect and restraint. The goal of survival must be acknowledged, however, before the will to live and let live becomes the ruling factor.

One of the first things which labor and management must understand thoroughly before they can make lengthy strides along the path of cooperation is the fact that a great deal of trouble arises because they are unable to communicate with one another. This means that the orientation of each mind is different. The same words have different meanings and connotations. We are not altogether rational creatures, and more than that, we are not robots. The same stimulus creates a different response if the conditioning is different. When labor and management appreciate this fact, each will take greater trouble to sound the other one out; each will reserve judgment and both will see the advantage of breaking the force of a clash of interests by making an oblique approach. There is nothing dishonest about that. It is merely taking everything into consideration. A practical man will not expect an elephant to walk on eggs.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

(Continued from page 414)

On January 1, 1947, the new disability retirement annuities, minimum annuities, and full annuities to women retiring at ages 60 to 64 with 30 years of service become payable.

On the same date, the new survivor benefits become payable to qualified survivors of employees who died completely or partially insured. Under this amendment lump-sum benefits formerly paid under the 1937 act and death benefit annuities under the 1935 act will no longer be awarded to employees whose deaths occur on or after this date.

On July 1, 1947, the amendment providing for benefits for unemployment due to sickness (including maternity sickness) become effective. The new provisions under this amendment establish benefits for loss of wages due to sickness. It is significant that these are the first Government sickness benefit provisions applicable on a national scale and the first Government sickness benefit system which does not require deductions from the wages of employees. Only two other Government plans have been written into law. Benefits have been paid under one of these laws in Rhode Island since 1943; the other law under which benefits have not yet begun was enacted in California. In both these cases, contrary to the provisions for railroad employees, the deductions are required from employees' earnings to support the fund.

Benefits will be payable after July 1, 1947, for any disabling injury or sickness, including maternity, if the employee does not receive wage payments for the period and fulfills certain

other essential requirements. These payments are in addition to and apart from benefits for unemployment. Whether the injury or illness was the result of conditions on the job or off the job does not affect the rights to benefits, but if the disabled person receives payment for damages such as a settlement under the Federal Employers' Liability Act, the board will be entitled to recover that part of the benefits covered by the settlement. The worker may not ordinarily receive other Government social insurance benefits together with sickness benefits for any particular period but as with unemployment benefits he may receive benefits for the same period of illness under any non-Governmental plan such as fraternal or group sickness insurance.

Benefits for sickness will be determined according to the same daily benefit rates as for unemployment. The total amount of benefits for sickness or accidents which may be paid within a benefit year, also the same for unemployment, ranges up to \$650. This is the maximum amount for employees who receive \$2,500 or more in compensation in the base year.

To meet the additional cost of the liberalized old-age, disability, and death benefits and to place the system on a completely sound actuarial basis, provision has also been made for increases in the taxes paid by both employees and employers for the financing of the system. The amendments to the retirement tax act, also included in H. R. 1362, the employee's tax rate is scheduled to rise from the present 3½ per cent of taxable compensation to 5½ per cent in 1947 with further increases of ¼ per cent in 1949 and 1952, when the final rate of 6¼ per cent becomes payable. Similar increases are provided in the tax rates applicable to employers. No additional rate of contributions for unemployment insurance is levied on employers since the present rate of 3 per cent of taxable payroll coupled with the reserve in the railroad unemployment insurance account is considered sufficient to meet all costs arising from the amended Unemployment Insurance Act for an indefinite period.

The booklets containing the complete Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act as amended July 31, 1946, may be obtained by writing to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

SUITABLE WORK

(Continued from page 412)

neighbor, and often identical to the needs of society. This approach is readily recognized as a basic cause for Social Security and Unemployment Insurance. If it is to the interest of an employer to stay in business at a profit, it is to his interest to see that his product is purchased; that can only be done by seeing to it that all his potential consumers are income receivers.

The California Manufacturers Association shows itself firmly in opposition to job insurance by even another proposal. This time it requires that particular classes of workers should be excluded from benefits. These classes would include those who are not part of the regular labor force. The first objection to this proposal is the question "What is the regular labor force?" The definition of this term is obscure and the conscientious administration of such a rule would be impossible. The CMA would exclude those who depend on another for their support. This, too, is impractical.

The California labor press as well as labor papers all over the country are prepared for an onslaught by the NAM and similar groups, against the Unemployment Compensation Fund. How often these groups have attempted to "protect" the taxpayer from abuse by labor, only to find that the laborers and the taxpayers are the same persons.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM AUGUST 13, 1946, INCLUDING SEPTEMBER 10, 1946

Table with multiple columns of receipt numbers and amounts, organized by union number (e.g., B-1, B-2, B-3, etc.).

L. U. B-475- 247217 B 694218 785661	L. U. B-547- 212532 615011 733883	L. U. B-616- 503868 762643 912646	L. U. B-688- (Cont.) 857369 857361	L. U. B-763- (Cont.) 480627 901599	L. U. B-831- (Cont.) 725805 87031	L. U. 895- 757808 496645 975725	L. U. B-962- 203089 369541 958729
B-476- 284365 725963	B-548- 230241 623207	B-618- 238680 335563 704751	B-689- 525623 605745	B-764- 242373 242375 25935	B-832- 479245 658501 738887	B-897- 222656 807897 507021	B-964- 335836 116690 117511
B-477- 169649 345112 454156 952456	B-550- 271140 752534 747334	B-619- 715833 329266 693922	B-690- 81249 722288 903949	B-765- 25741 82511 873925	B-833- 504001 525147 357788	B-898- 160163 175096 175096	B-965- 116690 116700 117511
B-478- 580868 878103 984862	B-551- 282210 789656 233301	B-620- 791308 25628 391543	B-691- 81249 722288 903949	B-766- 602378 197981 767972	B-834- 24749 526501 571198	B-899- 521406 521428 175096	B-966- 124446 171459 171729
479- 11680 128171	B-552- 789656 233301 360679	B-621- 311582 423806 478900	B-692- 67346 903949 903949	B-767- 197981 809329 339892	B-835- 24749 526501 571198	B-900- 160163 175096 175096	B-967- 171959 171962 171962
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482- 20209 753001	B-555- 188031 640606 869112	B-624- 311582 423806 478900	B-695- 336365 337013 474241	B-770- 72661 429925	B-838- 24749 526501 571198	B-903- 160163 175096 175096	B-970- 171959 171962 171962
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SOCIALISM VS SOCIAL SECURITY

(Continued from page 417)

usually confined to governmental measures designed to eliminate want by preventing the loss of current income.

Many well-meaning and socially-minded people believe that if we can maintain full

employment and full production there is no need to set up a specific social security program to prevent loss of current income. However, those people fail to realize that even though we achieve the goal of full employment and full production the working people of this country will still be confronted with the great economic hazards of sickness, physical disability, old age and death. In our modern society these hazards cause far greater interruption of earnings and far greater destitution than unemployment, even the unemployment that occurs during a period of deep depression. Experience has shown that large numbers of persons are unable to protect themselves against these economic hazards through non-governmental means.

There are other well-meaning and socially-minded people who sometimes confuse social security and socialism. However, it does not require much analysis to demonstrate that socialism and social security proceed from diametrically opposite goals. Marxian socialism is based upon the theory of the class struggle. Social security is based upon the theory of social solidarity. Socialism aims at the destruction of private enterprise whereas social security is designed not only to preserve but to promote private enterprise. Social security enables a system of free enterprise to encourage invention, improvement, elimination of waste, variety and continual adaptation to changing ideas and circumstances without at the same time creating serious social problems. It does this by providing individuals with a minimum degree of protection against the loss of income which such changes often cause. Socialism aims at a redistribution of wealth. However, social security recognizes that all that a government program should do is to establish a minimum basic protection against loss of income, upon which the individual will be encouraged to build for himself a more attractive degree of well-being, through the well-known devices of individual savings,

private insurance, and home ownership.

When we undertake to establish a social security system designed to provide a minimum basic protection and thus eliminate want, we are not striving for strange and new ideals; nor is it even necessary for us to depend upon strange and new methods. While social security in this country is a relatively recent development, it has been a familiar and recognized function of government in other countries. Indeed, it is one function of government which has grown and is growing, despite changes in government and two world wars. We have a world history and world experience upon which to base our planning and our action. Indeed, we already have in our own Social Security Act the fundamental elements of a program of social security designed to eliminate want. It is only necessary for us to extend, expand, and improve upon our present Social Security Act in the light of the experience and thinking that has developed since that act was passed in 1935.

NEW BOOK

(Continued from page 413)

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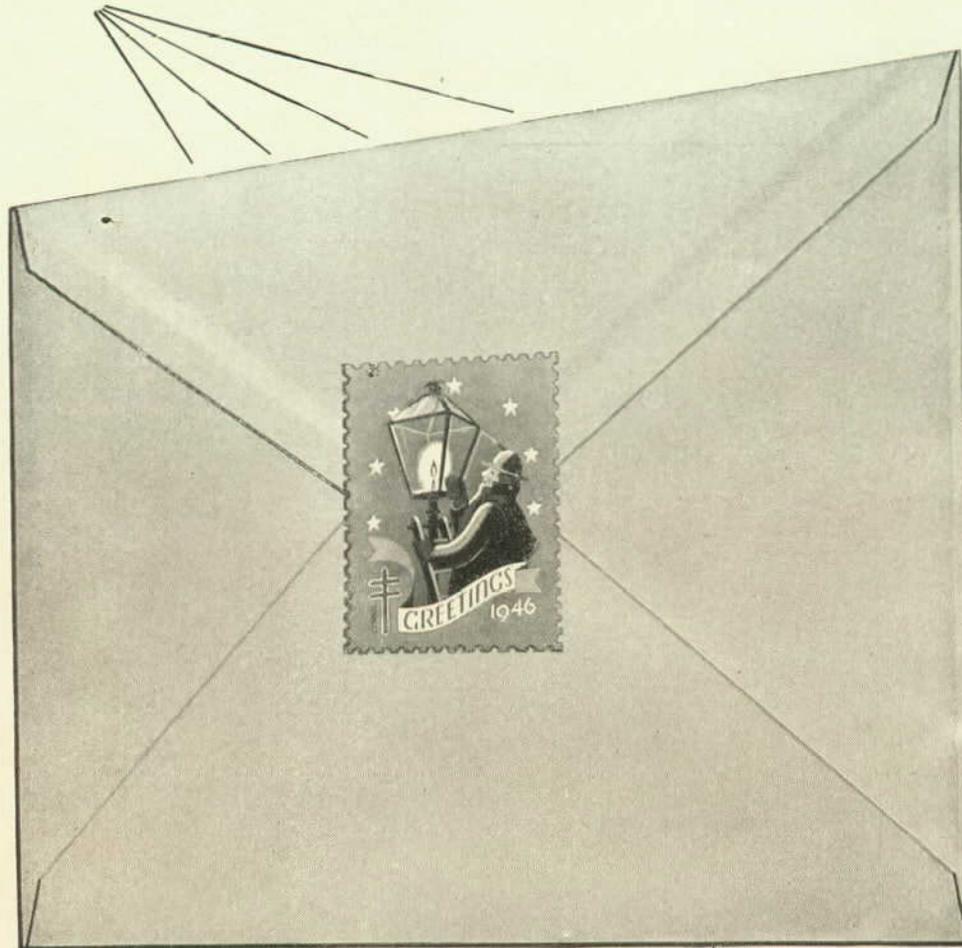


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