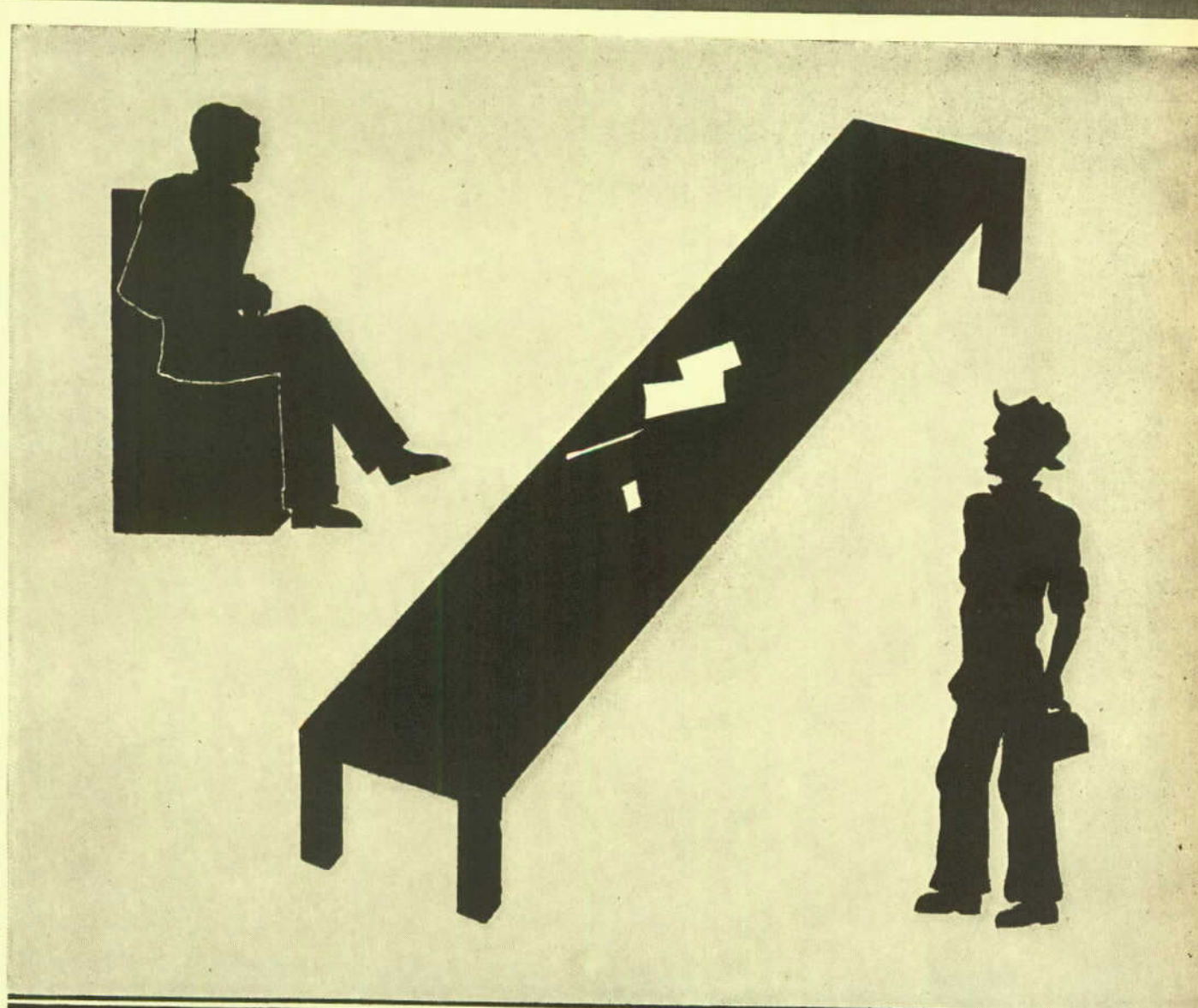
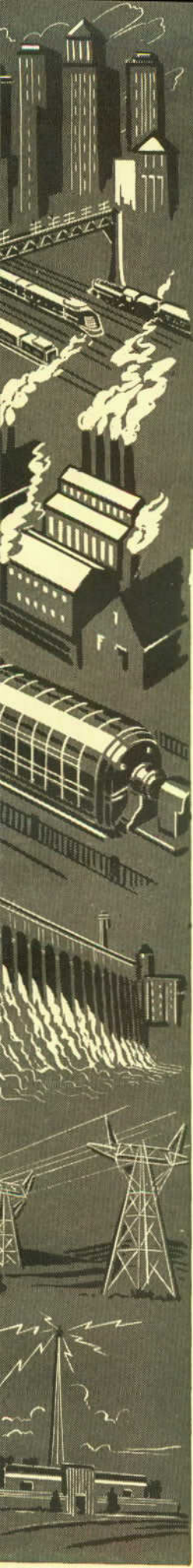


THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



UNION CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

VOL. XL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY, 1941

NO. 2

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

This Magazine . .

An international publication with a preferred circulation.

Read religiously by the pick of the electrical workers of the American continent.

Enjoys marked confidence of its readers, who own and operate its columns.

Serves as a mirror of the happenings, ideas, plans, accomplishments and aims of the labor movement throughout every industrial center of the United States and Canada.

Publishes exclusive articles of interest to labor everywhere and to the general public.

Fights for progress and the rights of wage-earners, for civilized industry, for clean government, for higher plane of living and for human welfare.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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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

Another example of the force of the British labor movement in national affairs is succinctly given by the announcement of The Labour Book Service from London. Even though the war is in progress this new Labour Book Service has had its recent establishment and is making itself felt as a force in public opinion.

The Labour Book Service of England is sponsored by the Trades Union Congress, and Sir Walter Citrine, who is well-known in this country, is chairman of selection committee. The service is not unlike the book-of-the-month service in this country though it deals only with books of interest to labor.

The most recent publication of the Book Service is Herbert Tracey's "Trade Unions Fight—for What?" A monthly bulletin is published by the Labour Book Service and is equal to the best in English writing.

A recent publication is "Armies of Freeman" by Tom Wintringham. Membership in the service is priced at about \$.75 a month. It gives one volume to a member.

In a letter to the Electrical Workers Journal the Book Service says:

"The Labour Book Service, which is sponsored by the British Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress, is doing important educational work among labour people in this country and in the British Dominions, and although the Service was inaugurated only at the beginning of this year it is having a considerable success. We already have a small number of members among American trade unionists, but we are anxious to do all we can to increase our membership in the United States since we believe that the books we are publishing are of immense interest to all who are concerned in the struggle for democracy."



MEN AT WORK



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



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NO. 2

WORK

A Danish refugee said to a representative of the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL**: "France's trouble is that she lost the ideal of work." He went on to indict, declaring that France had done no real work since 1919, "living off tourists." Only the people in Scandinavian countries preserved the work ideal, and "we lived well in Denmark, had a good standard of living on meagre resources."

Whether the analysis is true or not, we do not know. But there is a great principle expressed. Work is a preservative as well as a source of livelihood. It is a discipline, as well as an occupation. Labor as a section of society has preserved the work ideal to the people of the United States.

Here are a few principles which labor has always upheld:

- (1) Work is a source of life. Only those who do useful work deserve to live off of society.
- (2) A servant is worthy of his hire.
- (3) A man's income should be in ratio to his productive contribution to the whole.
- (4) Taking unearned income is a crime. Labor's principal criticism of such parasites has never rested upon the Marxian concept of class distinction, but upon the violation of the productive ideal by the millionaires. As long as a man creates, makes an actual contribution to society, he, too, is worthy of his hire.

The work ideal is labor's contribution to human

culture. A society that loses it, decays. A labor movement that forsakes it, collapses. It must be preserved.

The movement for shorter hours has not, does not move against the work ideal, because shorter hours increase the quality of the work, and preserve the worker so that he may do a better job.

Now, in this hour of national defense, comes the acid test of labor's ability to work. The international struggle boils down to a dramatic contest between the productive capacities of democratic and totalitarian workers. Can a watched worker, can a regimented worker, produce more and better products, than the free worker? Can the free man, imbued with the ideal of liberty, filled with self-respect, buoyed by hope, produce more than the chain-gang worker?

This presents a picture glowing with significance. It represents the real battle of the nations. Upon the solution of this war-behind-the-war depends the destiny of the world.

For us, we have no doubt of the outcome. Free men will produce more. For one thing, the totalitarian countries have their brand of parasites. The secret agents, the supervisors, the dictator's gangsters, with pistols in hand, are the parasites. They are the kept bellies which must be filled. They are worse parasites than the capitalists of the Marxist myth-makers.

Let America go to work. Let saw and hammer sound pleasantly throughout the land. Let wheels turn. Let American labor prove that it is not soft, that free workers are free men. Let America's great production system bestow upon an expectant world, not only guns and planes, but liberty.



B. & O. Train—This railroad under union management cooperation has made many innovations for travelers

UNION *Co-op Management* Moves to **FORE**

TOTAL defense is giving a strong push to union cooperative relations with management. The system of relationships developed by A. F. of L. unions over a period of 20 years has become the biggest news in Washington.

The voluntary relegation of the strike to the rear as a means of settling disputes, by the Metal Trades and Building Trades Departments of the A. F. of L.—front page news in all papers—gives vivid point to the methods employed by many A. F. of L. unions when setting up cooperative relations with employers.

This tradition is now more than a quarter of a century old. It has developed techniques, machinery, and new goals in the course of a generation, and has taken firm hold in new industries and is destined to spread widely during the coming year.

Here is a roster of some of the developments in this field. The so-called B. & O. plan, in existence for many years, is arousing new interest.

The Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, a going concern for 20 years, fostered by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the contractors in the field, attracts new attention.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union gives new application to the principle of cooperative relations by presenting a plan to management for reorganization of the garment industry.

New emphasis is given to the whole system by the publication of a book entitled "Union Policies and Industrial Management" by Sumner H. Slichter, just published this month, reviewed in another section of this magazine.

Establishment of a cooperative plan on the widespread properties of the TVA.

The extension of this plan to include the great power developments at Bonneville and Grand Coulee.

Union cooperative management is not

Defense stimulates A. F. of L. process of cooperative relations

a rigid system of relations. It is prefaced always by an agreement between management and labor to go forward together in the solution of problems. It takes on different aspects in different industries but always the principle of working out difficulties through joint committees is preserved.

On the TVA the method of relationship is clearly stated in the declaration of policy: "The TVA and the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council recognize that cooperation between management and employees is indispensable to the accomplishment of the public purposes for which the TVA has been established as set forth in the TVA Act of May 18, 1933, as amended, and recognize that such cooperation rests squarely on clear-cut mutual understandings between the authority and its employees arrived at through the processes of collective bargaining. Therefore, the authority and the council on behalf of the employees it represents hereby agree to set up the following conference machinery and procedures to determine rates of pay in accordance with Section 3 of said Act, as well as hours of service and conditions of work of the employees; to adjust all disputes growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of established labor standards agreed upon between the council and the authority; and to promote intensive labor-management cooperation between the authority and its employees.

PUBLIC INTEREST PARAMOUNT

"The public interest in an undertaking such as the TVA always being paramount, the authority and the Tennessee

Valley Trades and Labor Council on behalf of the employees further agree that pending the determination or adjustment of any issue arising between them by means of the conference machinery and procedures hereby set up and during the life of this agreement, the authority will not change the conditions incorporated in written schedules or recorded understandings between the authority and the council out of which the issue arose, and the council or its member organizations will not encourage or sanction employees leaving the service."

COLUMBIA RIVER COUNCIL

Out at Bonneville there has just been organized the Columbia Power Trades Council. This is frankly an extension of the TVA idea. At a meeting held early in January composed of delegates from the several Building Trades Councils, Central Labor Councils, the State Federations of Oregon and Washington, the Columbia Power Trades Council was brought into being. Another meeting was scheduled for February 8. The preamble of the constitution establishing the C. P. T. C. calls attention to the union cooperative management idea:

"As the Bonneville Power Administration by its very nature must needs cover large portions of the states of Oregon and Washington and, now by executive order of the President it is—and eventually by action of Congress its successor agency, the Columbia Power Administration, will be—charged with the delivery and sale of power from the Bonneville, Grand Coulee and other Columbia Basin developments and will eventually extend into adjoining states.

"And as it is desirable, both from the standpoint of the administration and of labor that standardized working conditions and wage schedules, in keeping with those established by organized labor, prevail on all of the operations of the administration.

"Also in view of the signed written agreement between the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council and the Tennessee Valley Authority (a similar federal project), embodying working conditions and wages agreed upon by negotiation between the employer and the organizations of employees.

"Therefore, in order that labor in the Northwest may retain and better existing working conditions and wages and to expedite the cooperation of the administration and organized labor toward efficient prosecution of the work, we now form a council to be known as the Columbia Power Trades Council to cover all operations of the Bonneville Power Administration (or Columbia Power Administration) and similar government agencies in the Northwest; said council should be chartered by the American Federation of Labor and should be affiliated with the State Federation of Labor of each state in which it operates."

The union cooperative management movement started in America as early as 1910. It is significant that its spread occurred during the war years. British

labor felt the impetus of the European war also. The government of Great Britain accepted in 1917 a report of its so-called Whitley Committee. Recommendation of this committee looked toward joint dealing of management and labor in order to secure a more democratic control of industry. The Whitley Committee urged that a national council be established for the whole of an industry, a district council for each of its territorial divisions and a work committee for each of its individual plants. Management and men would have equal representation on these bodies.

A. F. OF L. SPEAKS IN 1918

In 1918 the executive council of the A. F. of L. declared itself in favor of the principles of democratic management enunciated by the Whitley Committee. This pronouncement of the American Federation of Labor is of great present day importance. We give it in full.

"One of the constructive results of dealing with war problems has been to disclose the importance of labor management. Manpower has become a pivotal element. We can not afford to waste manpower through maladjustment or through failure to elicit the full ability of any individual. Manpower has hitherto been treated as one of the least valuable elements contributing to production and hence labor management is practically a new thought.

"Commercial and industrial companies have sought high-powered men to place in charge of all departments dealing with the material side—materials, equipment. Sales have a bearing on profits. But even the most practical efficient managers have failed until recently to see that a high turnover means unnecessarily high production costs. Long time experience of workers has a money value to industry as well as a social value. Those things which prevent frequent changes in employees must determine the principles of labor administration. That principle can be determined only through intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the needs of workers and of what constitutes fair dealing.

LABOR'S CONTRIBUTION

"There is always a best way of doing everything—the best way of administering labor problems of production can be determined only through the information and experience of employers and employees. Since workers know a phase of production which is usually totally outside the experience of employers, the principles of labor administration must be formulated after considering the supplementary information of representatives of both parties. Labor administration must be cooperative in method and in principle.

"There ought to be in charge of all labor problems of production, a high-powered trained labor man. Just as the chief engineer is responsible for determining and removing the cause when generated power fails, so the labor manager should seek the cause and remedy when labor power fails. The most satisfying custom would give opportunity to wage-earners of ability to qualify for such administrative positions—thus giving the workman a chance for a career without depriving production of those of greatest ability.

"There has been some progress toward this end since the war began through the efforts of the Shipping Board and the Ordnance Department. This indicates what must become an accepted custom in all production.

"The following fundamentals must be the basis for all just labor policies:

"Those contributing to production should have a part in its control.

"A low turnover which is advantageous to industry has an equal if not greater value to workers—to them it means continuous employment, a stable income.

"Every worker has a right to be freed from all avoidable uncertainties of employment—both from those arising through poor labor administration and from mismanagement in production and the effects of speculation in raw materials or finished products.

"The American Federation of Labor has consistently stood for justice to all workers, skilled or so-called unskilled. We have maintained that there are no

workers wholly unskilled and the distinction between wage-earners is one of degree only. The so-called unskilled or common laborers are the backbone of industry. Low economic standards can not prevail among these workers without injury to all. We maintain, therefore, increased efforts must be made to organize these and all workers in order that there may be established machinery for self-betterment and that the workers may take their rightful place in determining questions of life and work. Every worker has a full right to a just portion of the wealth which he helps to create, a full right to earn out of his toil an opportunity for his children equal with that of any citizen, a full right that every just safeguard shall be afforded him for his physical safety, for his health and comfort while at work. Every worker has the right to compensation for physical injury or disease occasioned in the course of production. Every worker who has been injured or disabled in industry has the additional right to opportunities for rehabilitation in order that he may receive the necessary assistance or training to enable him to be self-sustaining.

"Betterment for wage earners under all circumstances depends upon the control they exercise through economic organization. Control brings with it responsibility. The right of workers to a share in the results of increasing production which makes possible their advancement and reproduction under proper conditions means greater interest in increasing output.

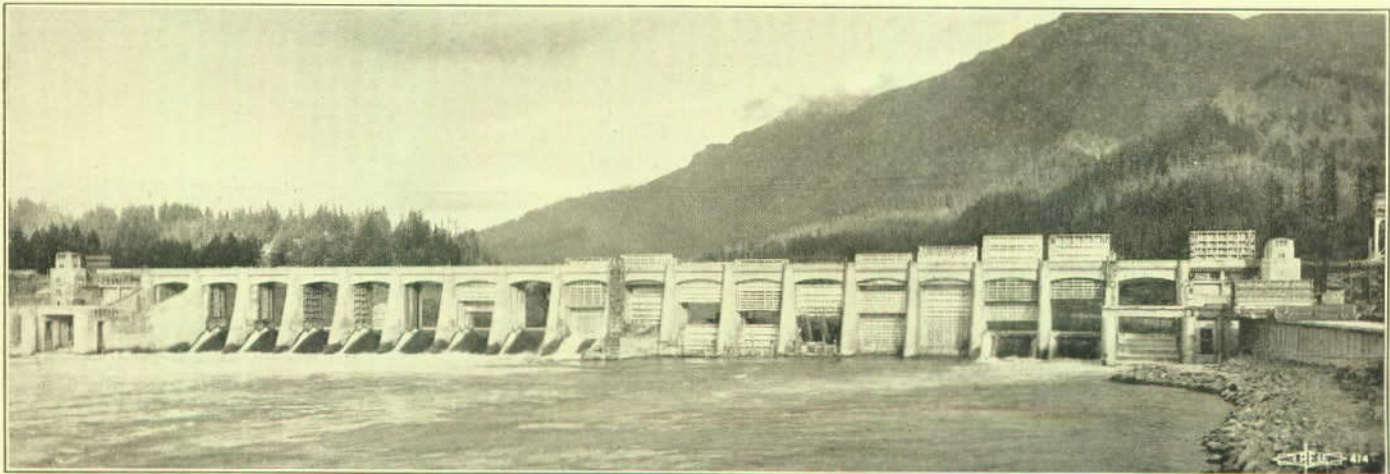
"The executive council believes that in all large permanent shops, a regular arrangement should be provided whereby:

"First, a committee of the workers would regularly meet with the shop management to confer over matters of production; and whereby:

"Second, such committee could carry, beyond the foreman and the superintendent, to the general manager or to the president, any important grievance which the workers may have with reference to wages, hours and conditions.

"It is fundamental for efficiency in production that the essentials of team

(Continued on page 98)



THE GREAT DAM AT BONNEVILLE, A LINK IN THE GREATEST POWER CENTER IN THE WORLD

Great Moments in American History

THE PRESENT CRISIS

By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

[Written in 1844, these stanzas from a poem of crisis fall with profound and prophetic meaning on today's ears.]

Once to every man and nation comes the
moment to decide,

In the strife of Truth with Falsehood,
for the good or evil side;

Some great cause, God's new Messiah,
offering each the bloom or blight,

Parts the goats upon the left hand, and
the sheep upon the right.

And the choice goes by forever 'twixt
that darkness and that light.

Hast thou chosen, O my people, on
whose party thou shalt stand,

Ere the Doom from its worn sandals
shakes the dust against our land?

Though the cause of Evil prosper, yet
'tis truth alone is strong,

And, albeit she wander outcast now, I
see around her throng

Troops of beautiful, tall angels, to enshield
her from all wrong.

Backward look across the ages and the
beacon-moments see,

That, like peaks of some sunk continent,
jut through Oblivion's sea;

Not an ear in court or market for the
low foreboding cry

Of those Crises, God's stern winnowers,
from whose feet earth's chaff must fly:

Never shows the choice momentous till
the judgment hath passed by.

Careless seems the great Avenger: history's
pages but record

One death-grapple in the darkness 'twixt
old systems and the Word;

Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong
forever on the throne—

Yet that scaffold sways the future, and,
behind the dim unknown,

Standeth God within the shadow, keeping
watch above his own.

MEN, skilled men, properly routed to jobs, is the aim of six regional conferences, to be held in the months of February and March in different sections of the country.

The first conference was held in Miami, Fla., on February 8. It brought together top men in the I. B. E. W., in the U. S. Employment Service and the Defense Commission. Vice presidents, international representatives and business managers of the construction and mixed locals in Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina and North Carolina attended the Miami conference.

The following schedule is announced:

REGION I, MIAMI, FLA.—

Florida	February 8, 1941
Mississippi	Everglades Hotel
Alabama	
Georgia	
Tennessee	
South Carolina	
North Carolina	

REGION II, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—

Kentucky	February 24, 1941
Delaware	Electrical Workers Hall,
Virginia	1807 Spring Garden Street
Pennsylvania	
New Jersey	
West Virginia	
Ohio	
Maryland	
District of Columbia	
New York (below Albany)	

REGION III, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—

Maine	March 1, 1941
New Hampshire	Hotel Kimball
Vermont	
Massachusetts	
Rhode Island	
Connecticut	
Upper New York	

REGION IV, CHICAGO, ILL.—

Indiana	March 10, 1941
Illinois	Bismarck Hotel
Michigan	
Wisconsin	
Iowa	
Missouri	
Minnesota	
Nebraska	

REGION V, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—

Louisiana	March 22, 1941
Arkansas	Skirvin Hotel
Texas	
Oklahoma	
Kansas	
New Mexico	

REGION VI, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—

Washington	April 5, 1941
California	Hotel Empire
Oregon	
Nevada	

SIX REGIONAL Conferences

Reach Across NATION

President Brown schedules meetings to make best use of man-power for defense

Idaho
Colorado
Utah
Wyoming
South Dakota
North Dakota
Montana
Arizona

The following letter announces the Miami meeting:

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is to announce the holding of six regional conferences of I. B. E. W. representatives on

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEFENSE

organized by the International Office of the Brotherhood, in different sections of the nation.

The first conference will be held in Miami, Fla., Hotel Everglades, on February 8, 1941, at 9:45 a. m. In order to make reservations, we suggest that you contact Brother Fred Hatcher, business manager of L. U. No. 349, 2712 Hilola St., Miami.

Vice presidents, international repre-

sentatives and business agents of all construction and mixed locals in the following states are expected to attend the February 8 meeting:

Florida
Mississippi
Alabama
Georgia
Tennessee
South Carolina
North Carolina

The key to total defense is man power. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has pledged assistance to the government in defense preparations with the expectation that (1) full representation will be given labor on committees and commissions; (2) that Social Security benefits will not be curtailed; (3) that collective bargaining will be maintained.

To act effectively, and to protect our members who work on defense jobs, we need to work out proper procedures. Top officials of the U. S. Employment Service will be present and speak. Many top officials of the I. B. E. W. also will participate.

It is our opinion that these conferences will be productive of great good to our organization, and to our country.

Fraternally yours,
Ed J. BROWN,
International President.
G. M. BUGNIAZET,
International Secretary.



President Brown in his office just before leaving for the Florida Conference

IF YOU were placed in charge of, and entrusted with, the care and maintenance of the electrical equipment of an industrial plant and charged with the added responsibility of maintaining uninterrupted performance of said equipment—even when you are off duty—you would, as I have been doing, do two things.

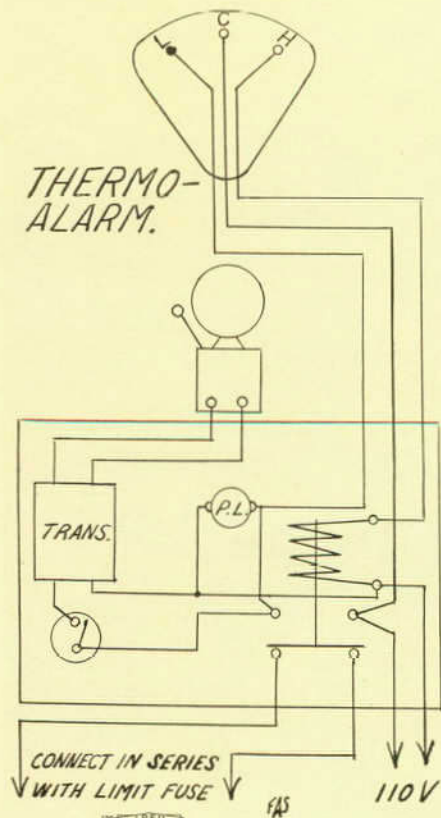
First—For eight hours you would draw on your knowledge, skill, experience and, with perhaps a little sweat, do “by” that equipment as you’d want be “done.” Second—For the balance of your waking hours you wouldn’t exactly worry, but the chances are your mind (at least the subconscious part of it) would be at the plant working overtime.

Something like the fellow whose mind is on his “pet” corn, assuming he has one—the corn, I mean—and who is constantly aware of its presence. Does he worry about it? Of course not! It’s not fatal! But, nevertheless he’s uneasy. Not so much from the pain, perhaps, but from the disturbing thought that some day somebody is going to step on it.

There’s bound to be at least one disturbing factor in a plant that will cause apprehension. Having several such to contend with, I decided to do something about them. Well—I did, and, not bragging, I didn’t do so bad—meaning, I could have succeeded worse.

I’ll just relate to you what I did about one of those headaches—or is “corn” the better word?—but first, however, I’ll give you a little background.

The plant I tend is that of a morning newspaper which publishes under the name of “Newark Star-Ledger” on weekdays and “Sunday Star-Ledger” on Sundays. For 365 days a year—also on



Member Rigs GADGET TO PROTECT Presses

By FRANK A. SCHOLZ, L. U. No. 52

Here is a technical article with oomph. Read how Brother Scholz solved practical problem

February 29—this—New Jersey’s most interesting and progressive newspaper—is delivered into the homes of metropolitan Newark—with my help. I am proud to be a cog in the train of wheels that produces such a splendid “sheet,” a product that is the pride of some two-three hundred-odd faithful workers associated with me.

Five nights a week I take over; the other two are handled by Brother Bill Payne.

Like all newspaper plants, ours has among its equipment a stereotype metal pot. This pot is electrically heated by 15 10-KW immersion type heating elements or units, and thermostatically controlled to maintain constant temperature. The main contactors on the control panel are three in number and 600 amperes in size.

VIBRATION IS POISON

Did you ever hear that line “and a little child shall lead them”? Well—when that tiny little thermo relay says “GO!”—Brother, those big babies go. And yet—not always do they go—but about that later. However, when they do go, the first reaction of the uninitiated (who happens to be standing near the panel) is to run for shelter. Those sound teks are sure letting some good noise go to waste, I swear.

Associated with this terrific noise is the vibration of the whole panel—and you know what they say about vibration. Aside from medical coils, rectifiers, frequency meters and a couple other gadgets, vibration is poison!

I recall once being told that a lone cat, walking across the Brooklyn Bridge, COULD cause that bridge to collapse! The rhythmic rise and fall of its feet—so ’twas explained—would create a set of vibrations in the span and IF those vibrations should correspond exactly with the natural vibrations of the bridge, a motion would be set up, the undulant nature of which would eventually reach such heights as to wreck the bridge.

Perhaps John Hix could elaborate a bit more on that tale; even so, personally, I think it’s far-fetched. But to get back to the panel—I’d check for loose studs, nuts, screws, lugs, wires, etc. (everything susceptible to the ravages of vibration), but in spite of that I’d have trouble.

Several times the relayed demand of “enough” would go unheeded! something went haywire. Then, that erstwhile servant of ours, whom we know only by his manifestations and commonly called “juice,” would revert to nature, as it were. Unharnessed and imbued with “burning” ambition, he would attack those innocent, defenseless heating elements. But wait, there is a defense! There is a guard at the border—a sentry of the outpost, so to speak—one who will sacrifice his life if needs be—in other words, the limit fuse.

Were it not for the sacrificial devotion of that little fellow our erstwhile “servant” would continue on his path of destruction, but now stymied, he’s forced to retire. The feast he envisioned turned out to be just a crumb—the mere destruction of a fuse link, a very unsensitive one, at that.

It is at times like that I can picture him as an entity, one who, though frustrated, though again held in restraint, needs must sit back and, with a smirk on his puss, gloat! No doubt disappointed to a degree, he must feel no little amount of satisfaction as he muses in retrospection at the havoc his brief raid has wrought.

For, in the short span of his freedom, he had succeeded in stuffing some 300-odd extra, and unwanted, fahrenheit units into those heating elements and into the metal surrounding them. This does the elements no good and certainly alters the chemical composition of seven tons of stereotype metal.

If the rampage occurs at, or near, press time, plate casting would be impossible. Hot metal would have to be ladled out and replaced with cold. Press starting time would be delayed. That’s bad!

If the orgy took place during the “still” hours—with no one in attendance—the old adage of “what goes up, must come down” would fulfill itself—i.e., the temperature would rise, up, up, and eventually melt the limit fuse and then promptly go down, down, and ultimately—yep, a frozen pot! Again comes press time, and again “no soap.” Too, that’s bad! Finally, that hot, irksome task of removing the immersed limit fuse holder and inserting a new fuse, which incidentally, cost \$7 net.

SEVENTY-CENT WORD

I think I have made it clear why sometimes the subconscious works overtime. It’s things like that which keep you on edge and do you hurt. To ease that hurt and to take care of the situation described above, I have rigged up a device

(Continued on page 103)

HARVARD EXPERT *Appraises* *Union* PRACTICES

"Union Policies and Industrial Management," by Sumner H. Slichter, Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. (\$3.50.)

AFTER 16 years of research into the subject, Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard School of Business Administration and newly elected president of the American Economic Association, surveys the broad field of union relations with management in his just published volume, "Union Policies and Industrial Management." This 600-page volume, a monument to sound scholarship, gives perspective to the last quarter century of union development. Though the publication of this volume was not timed to fit into the present hour, it surely will go a long way to answer questions that are now in the public mind about initiation fees, control of apprentices, closed shop agreements, seniority rules, technological unemployment, piece work and union management cooperation.

Mr. Slichter views collective bargaining as a sound procedure: "It is a method of introducing civil rights into industry, that is, of requiring that management be conducted by rule rather than by arbitrary decision. In this latter aspect, collective bargaining becomes a method of building up a system of industrial jurisprudence."

Mr. Slichter goes on to point out that union personnel has changed during the last 30 years. He shows that between 1890 and 1940 the annual number of high school graduates increased thirty-fold. He finds a great many high school graduates and even college men have joined the union ranks. He declares workers of this kind expect management to be conducted in accordance with rules. "Modern business management must expect to operate within the framework of a system of industrial jurisprudence."

EXPLORATION OF FACTS

He notes there is a trend among unions to base their policies upon an exploration of the facts and on a more careful and realistic consideration of the long-run effects of their policies. A sample of Mr. Slichter's knowledge of and reasoning about union practices is contained in what he says about the regulation of the introduction of apprentices:

"Up to a certain point this might tend to correct maladjustments in the distribution of labor introduced by union wage scales. Carried too far, however, the preference of apprentices over journeymen shortens the trade life of the journeymen. For example, in times of depression, employers, in the absence of

Sumner H. Slichter
throws light on longtime
union relations

apprenticeship regulation, are likely to keep apprentices at work and to lay off journeymen. Likewise, if employers are free to hire apprentices without limit, the older craftsmen have difficulty in getting back into the trade when business revives. In this way the trade skill of many of the older men is lost to the community and they are compelled to make their living at occupations for which they are not particularly suited. This is obviously not economical."

With the appreciation of a scholar, Mr. Slichter goes on to point out there has been a gradual reduction in the time it takes to make a journeyman mechanic. In the Colonial period it took from seven to nine years. Now it takes from four to five.

How a first rate scholar views the present-hour question of initiation fees is illustrated in this quotation from Mr. Slichter's book: "High initiation fees, however, are probably more effective in enriching the union treasury than in keeping down membership because the fees may usually be paid on the installment plan, and as long as union membership is of substantial assistance to a man in getting employment, plenty of men are willing to pay even a high fee."

I. B. E. W. OPERATIONS

This important volume notices operations in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in a number of sections. Acknowledgment is made in the preface to services performed for Mr. Slichter by E. J. Brown, international president, and M. H. Hedges, director of research. The story of the reorganization of the Milwaukee local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is told by Professor Slichter:

"A typical case is the reorganization of the Milwaukee local of the IBEW. This union had been gradually losing control of work in its territory. In 1922, out of 171 contractors, 68 were union; in 1930, out of 257, only 32 were union. About 90 per cent of the apartment buildings were being done in 1930 by non-union firms; membership had dropped from 580 at its peak to 384. The union had hampered itself by a number of rules. One of them established the city limits as the deadline beyond which a contractor must pay transportation expenses. Men were not allowed to drive their cars between 8 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Another



SUMNER H. SLICHTER
Author and Economist

union rule required that the foreman be paid \$2 more than the scale if there were more than five men on the job. This tended to limit the number of men on the jobs and to retard their completion. One of the most detrimental rules was one requiring that all men be hired through the union office on a first-off-first-on basis. This rule was mentioned in Chapter III. As pointed out there, it handicapped the union contractors because the poorest men were the first to be dropped in the fall. Hence in the following spring, when employment increased, the union employers were required to take the worst men first. Naturally, this rule was unpopular with the best workmen and tended to drive them out of the union. The rules had also been administered in an inflexible manner. For example, the restrictions on working hours in the agreement were under no circumstances relaxed. For this reason union contractors had lost nearly all of the factory repair work which could be done only outside of regular hours.

AUTHORITATIVE TREATISE

"When the international union entered the situation in May 1930, it decided that no one among the union officers was fitted to carry out the reforms needed. A business agent was appointed from the outside. A new agreement was written, and the restrictive rules were abolished. The union retained the closed shop, but employers were given freedom to select their own men. The requirement that employers must pay transportation beyond city limits was abolished. Union men were permitted to use their cars to go from job to job. Within 18 months, despite rapidly declining business, membership increased from 384 to 560. The union expanded in the repair and maintenance fields and emerged from the de-

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VAST ALASKA

Vulnerable to Attack

[The Division of Territories and Insular Possessions has just made its annual report on Alaska.]

WHEN the Eskimos have occasion to talk about a great country, they have a word for it. Their word is "Al-ay-es-ka," from whence the territory of Alaska derives its name.

The fitness of that name to the territory is immediately apparent. With its 586,400 square miles, Alaska is more than half as large as the combined area of the 13 original American colonies. Except for the Louisiana Purchase, the acquisition of Alaska constituted the greatest single addition in the territorial expansion of the United States.

But Alaska isn't great in size alone. It is a tremendous reservoir of natural resources. It contains vast quantities of minerals and timber. It is one of the few remaining extensive domains where wild life and big game abound. It is therefore an important source for a variety of valuable furs, and an even greater potential source. Fishing and canning are among Alaska's principal industries and they are important far beyond Alaska, for the Alaskan fisheries are the world's greatest source of salmon. In addition, the territory contains thousands of acres of first-rate agricultural and grazing lands.

"ACHILLES' HEEL" OF DEFENSE

With the disruption of the normal channels of commerce by war, and the consequent interruption of the flow of raw materials, plus the new strains im-

posed upon the American economy by the necessities of national defense, the actual and potential resources of Alaska assume an importance deserving of far more public concern than they have had in the past. Anthony J. Dimond, congressional delegate from the territory, has referred to Alaska as the "Achilles heel" of our national defense.

The circumstances surrounding the purchase of Alaska by the United States suggest the nature of Alaska's vulnerability in war. The United States bought Alaska from Russia in 1867 in accordance with a treaty negotiated by Secretary of State William H. Seward. The territory was then considered little more than a frozen waste, and the deal was promptly labeled "Seward's Folly." Part of the resulting unpopular reaction arose from the fact that Russia, which had acquired the territory from Great Britain in 1825, was almost too eager to give it up because, as C. L. Andrews relates it in his *Story of Alaska*, "to retain the land with its sparse population was an expense in time of peace and a menace in time of war, for both men and ships would be required for its defense."

Home of Local Union No. B-462, I. B. E. W., is almost as widespread as the continent, rich in resources, small in number of defenders

Though the economic history of Alaska conclusively shows that the peace-time expense of administering the territory has brought benefits many times greater than the cost of administration, the defense problem remains. A better understanding of this problem may be gained by visualizing a map of Alaska superimposed upon one of the United States, both drawn to the same scale. If the maps were so placed that the southeastern "handle" of Alaska were to rest on the Atlantic seaboard, approximately at the southern boundary of South Carolina, the peninsula and its multitude of islands would stretch across the entire continent, curve into Mexico south of Arizona, and touch the Pacific Ocean off the coast of southern California. It would extend as far north as the Canadian border and occupy substantially the entire area of the states from Indiana to Colorado and from Oklahoma to the northern borders of Minnesota and North Dakota.

TEMPTATION TO CONQUEST

Such an area, even if most favorably situated, and even if densely populated and highly industrialized, would involve gigantic difficulties for those responsible for its defense. But the entire population of Alaska is only slightly over 70,000 people, hardly as great as that of a modest suburb of a large city. The industrial development in Alaska, however suitable it is to its own particular functions, is wholly inadequate to the needs of defense.

Finally, from a defense viewpoint, Alaska is not favorably situated. It is much closer to Russia and Japan than it is to the nearest point in the United States. From the mainland of Alaska to Siberia is less than 55 miles, while from Little Diomed Island in the Bering Strait to Russia's Big Diomed is only eight miles. Jutting westward into the Pacific Ocean several hundred miles from the south end of the Alaskan mainland is the great string of Aleutian Islands. From the westernmost of these islands to Horomushiro, a strategic Japanese naval base, is only 660 miles—almost 100 miles less than the distance from Seattle to Ketchikan, Alaska's southernmost town and the closest to the United States.

PROGRESSIVE ACTION BY GOVERNMENT

The federal government and the territorial government of Alaska are alert to the necessities of Alaska's defense. The War and Navy Departments, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior, the Coast Guard, and other government agencies are cooperating in the development of defense facilities. Their activities include the promotion of civil aviation establishments, charting, mapping and aids to ship navigation, road building, the control of alien fishing boats and their crews, the prevention of foreign monopolies, the general commercial and economic development of the territory and, in particular, the development of strategic war materials.



WIDE-FLUNG ALASKA



—Official Photograph, U. S. Navy, Courtesy Division of Territories and Island Possessions.

JUNEAU, A PEARL OF CITIES AND METROPOLIS OF ALASKA, HOME OF LOCAL UNION NO. B-462, I. B. E. W.

In spite of its relative isolation and its small population spread over tremendous areas, however, Alaska has made such progress that it would inspire genuine admiration if the facts of its accomplishments were more generally known. The frozen waste myth is still too popular a conception. Those individuals who discount Alaska for its lack of abundant roads and the difficulties of transportation forget that if such deficiencies had been allowed to determine appraisals of other lands, the North American continent would never have been developed. A great many people think of Alaska as a hinterland which had its day of glory in the period of the great gold-rush. These are unaware of such facts, for example, as that in the year 1940 alone, by orderly and non-spectacular methods, Alaska set an all-time record and produced more gold than during the entire gold-rush era. The truth is that the handicaps of Alaska have in many respects been the root of its greatest virtues.

EXPANDING INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Alaska has a well equipped modern railroad, beginning at Seward on the south coast and running almost 500 miles northward to Fairbanks, with several side lines, including numerous connections with freight and passenger boats operated by the railroad company and by outside shipping companies. Its revenue in 1939 was almost two and a half million dollars. There are 121 aviation fields and 12 seaplane landing floats in the territory which serve approximately

175 airplanes in regular commercial service. Alaska has its own first-class university near Fairbanks, supplementing its elementary and high school system. In 1934 there was opened in Juneau the Alaska Historical Library and Museum.

Alaska's commercial importance to the United States may be grasped by a few comparative figures. In 1938 Alaska purchased over \$42 million worth of American products. In the same year our trade with Czecho-Slovakia amounted to \$26 million, with Ireland about \$27 million, and with Norway \$22 million. In addition to these countries, United States trade with Alaska exceeded that of its trade with Denmark, Hungary, Switzerland, Poland, Finland, Spain and Portugal. The populations of all these countries are in the millions. Even mammoth Russia with its 160 million people, whose trade was solicited with extraordinary energy, bought less than twice as much as Alaska's 70,000.

L. U. NO. B-462

Juneau, in the southeast portion of the territory, is the capital of Alaska. With a population of little over 6,000 people, it may well be entitled to the distinction of being the world's smallest metropolis. Among Juneau's other distinctions, it is also important because it is there that Local Union No. B-462 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers makes its headquarters.

The progress of this young local merits special admiration because, in addition to the great distances which separate its

members from their Brothers in the United States, and the consequent loss of some of the fraternal benefits, it must struggle under special difficulties. Working conditions are such that some members are employed in plants remote from the local's meeting place, while others are working shifts which make attendance almost impossible. And even where other conditions are favorable, the members are usually put to more expense and personal sacrifice in getting to meetings than are the members of most locals. These circumstances make the conduct of the local's business considerably more difficult than is the usual case. Yet the success with which the officers and members of L. U. No. B-462 have handled their affairs is commendable.

To further promote the development of this frontier, United States and Canadian Commissions have been surveying the route for an international highway which would join Alaska with the United States through British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. The highway project has been judged feasible and practical by competent engineers. In view of the inestimable advantages to Alaska's development which would flow from the existence of the highway, the Governor of Alaska has included a recommendation for its construction in his annual report.

The optimism of the people of Alaska toward the future of the territory is tersely expressed in the following quotation from the Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle:

"Alaska is the largest commonwealth under the Stars and Stripes. Its history

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DEFENSE WORKER

TRAILER villages are springing up around munitions plants, airplane plants, army camps, shipbuilding yards, and other centers of the rapidly expanding defense program. Housing is one of the greatest problems when a concentration of man-power is suddenly shifted into an area not prepared to receive it. In addition to its other activities, the government has accepted responsibility for providing 200,000 new family dwelling units for army, navy and civilian defense needs. It is hoped that private capital may be stimulated to produce about 60 per cent of these, coordinated into the program by federal planners. The other 40 per cent will be provided by federal funds expended directly for the construction of 79,000 dwelling units in many different localities. The army alone has 70 widely scattered projects. Private contractors will be employed, labor will receive the prevailing wage in the usual custom on government projects.

Because the international situation certainly will change, and with it possibly bring a slackening of the present feverish tempo of defense preparations at certain points, man power may again be shifted in locality. A part, at least, of the present urgent need for new housing units must be regarded as temporary. If it were possible to secure something with more modern comfort than a tent, with more space than a trailer, which nevertheless could be picked up and moved, there would at least be salvage possibilities. The "demountable house" is viewed as the solution.

A national proving ground for the prefabricated house thus came into being. Manufacturers of all types of these dwellings will be offered a fair and impartial tryout if they can satisfy government en-

NOW *Eventuates:* the DEMOUNTABLE HOUSE

To meet
defense needs, United States
puts prefabricated structures
to new use

gineers that their products will be readily demountable, and will meet cost limits. These will be in the neighborhood of \$2,500, exclusive of land and its improvements. The average dwelling unit will consist of living room, kitchen with dining space, two bedrooms and bath, compactly arranged in a small detached rectangle.

Manufacturers of prefabricated housing have not in the past emphasized the demountable feature, and it will necessitate some changes in methods of tying together these structures. But they now have their opportunity to prove whatever practical advantages this type of construction may have, particularly to satisfy housing needs regarded as temporary in a given locality.

CHANCE TO PROVE CLAIMS

First of such proving grounds will be provided at the naval reservation at Indian Head, Maryland, where an extensive housing program is under way to house workers at a powder plant. Housing units of a set pattern in plan and size will be provided, but within this pattern there will be great variation in materials and construction methods. Both temporary and permanent housing units will be erected, the latter by traditional construction methods.

Here, at last, is a fair opportunity for sifting claims. First cost, maintenance, operating costs (such as heat); durability of the structure, degree of comfort afforded to occupants. Added to this, for the prefabricated types, is demountability. A true comparison of products of different manufacturers will be arrived at in the cost of taking down these buildings, shipping them to another site, and assembling them again in ship-shape condition.

SHOW OF PREFABRICATED TYPES

At Indian Head the government is now erecting 350 permanent dwelling units by conventional construction methods. It is also planned to let contracts for 650 prefabricated, demountable units. These will be erected outside the town and the government reservation. Several different manufacturers of prefabricated houses, possibly a dozen of them, will show their wares here, in groups of about 50 houses each. They will be allowed to go ahead with the materials and construction methods they favor, with the one

condition of demountability. Manufacturers from all over the country have been coming in to Washington to present their plans and specifications.

Of chief interest to labor is the displacement of building trades on the job as compared with the conventional type of building. The trade hardest hit is the plasterer. Prefabricated houses, particularly in the low-cost range, are set up of large sized wall and roof panels. Exterior walls and roof usually receive an additional waterproofing finish on the job, but the interior surface of the panels does not. Also the requirement that these houses must be demountable prevents the use of plaster.

DANGER IN OVERLOAD

Electrical work usually is done on the job, although it is general to have the holes for wiring bored in the shop. There is a tendency to reduce convenience outlets and fixtures to a minimum in order to reduce costs. This may prove unwise because of the extensive use of electrical appliances. Workers in munitions plants are well able to afford some electric household conveniences. Overloading of circuits beyond the danger point should certainly be guarded against, particularly when the inflammable nature of the wall materials of some of these houses is considered.

Carpenters will receive some employment on the job, but a large part of their work will be transferred to the shop, assembling panels. Plumbing and heating will presumably be installed on the job, and some employment provided for masons, painters, sheet metal men. A cost breakdown of one particular type of prefabricated house, as published in the December, 1940, issue of the Architectural Forum, gives an indication of how building trades labor will be affected. (See page 95 of this issue.) Note particularly that \$200 of \$375 reckoned as labor cost is for shop labor assembling panels. Several items, including electrical work, evidently done by subcontract, are not broken down between labor and materials.

Creation of a new federal organization has been necessary to expedite the defense housing program. Head coordinator is Charles F. Palmer, a practical real estate man, former chairman of Atlanta's local housing authority. He has been given the title of Defense Housing Coordinator. One of his duties is to keep an eye on building labor employment and possible shortage. To assist him in the program have been appointed several housing specialists from the USHA, WPA, and FHA.

Of the \$350 million which Congress has

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PAGE MR. GOEBBELS:

Carey's Group Copies Him

WE observe, with certain merriment and disgust, that the dual union, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the C. I. O., are at it again. In the best approved style of little Goebbels's propaganda technique they have now pounced upon a public document and, through a series of unique twistings, misrepresentations and, above all, invalidating omissions, have fashioned therefrom a fabulous tale, custom-cut to fit their own peculiar purposes.

We cannot but be amazed at their skill at stringing together fragmentary statements, stripped of paramount, qualifying considerations, to form for home consumption amazing indictments of their adversaries, with implied support from respectable, non-partisan agencies.

In the present case the agency cited is the Temporary National Economic Committee (T.N.E.C.)—the U. S. Senate's committee which has currently been investigating monopolies—and the victim, ourselves.

Under the screaming headlines of "Radio Wage Lower Where I. B. E. W. Ruled, Government Survey Shows," The U. E. R. M. W., in the January 4, 1941, issue of its *U. E. News*, cheaply tries to accuse the I. B. E. W. of being collusively responsible for an apparent lowness of the wage level in the radio-set-manufacturing industry for the city of New York.

It then attempts to impute federal support to this slur by quoting certain hand-picked, super-excellent sentences (minus their trimmings of qualifications) from a report recently made public by the Temporary National Economic Committee.

THREE YEARS LATE

This report is T. N. E. C. monograph No. 14, entitled, "Hourly Earnings of Employees in Large and Small Enterprises." It was prepared for the use of the T. N. E. C. by Mr. Jacob Perlman, chief of the division of wage and hour statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. The pamphlet summarized for the T. N. E. C. the results of investigations previously made, under Mr. Perlman's direction, on the subject of average hourly earnings of workers in various leading industries.

In the present instance we feel it is indeed a pity that such unique talent as that exhibited by the communist-controlled U. E. R. M. W. should have been wasted; for it has been exerted just about three years behind the times.

For in the case of the radio-set-manufacturing industry, the original study had been made by the Department of Labor as of August, 1937. Its final report, a mimeographed document of over 75 pages, was received in the International Office of

With careless handling of truth U.E.R.M.W. prostitutes three - year - old government report to prove—nothing

the I. B. E. W. shortly after the date of its release in May, 1938. In detailed form it contains the basic data used in the present T. N. E. C. monograph concerning the radio-set-manufacturing industry.

We cannot avoid wondering why the C. I. O. did not ply their propaganda techniques in May, 1938, instead of in January, 1941. Perhaps the art of verbal fraud was not sufficiently developed at that time.

At the very outset in the present T. N. E. C. report, the reader is warned against making general, over-all conclusions in regard to patterns of industrial wages. "Each industry tends to have its own wage structure," declares the analysis.

It points out that each industrial wage structure reacts differently to such influences as the size of the company and of the plant, the size of the community, its geographic location, the degree of mechanization, the composition of the labor force as to skill, sex and race distributions among workers, the methods of compensation (whether by piece rates, time rates or production bonus plans), the degree of energy expended by the workers, local living costs, available labor supply and many other factors.

Apparently the C. I. O. group skipped blithely over these admonitions when they pronounced the I. B. E. W. to be responsible for the relatively low wage rates among radio workers in New York, America's largest city; for though the T. N. E. C. report found that "hourly earnings usually increase with the size of the community," as the C. I. O. says, it also found that in certain important industries workers' earnings vary, not with the size of the community, but with the size of the company, the largest companies paying the highest wages. These industries are specifically: (1) meat packing, (2) iron and steel, (3) explosives, (4) tobacco products, (5) fertilizers, (6) soap, (7) electrical goods and (8) radio sets.

HIGHER PAY FOR MORE WORK

"In each of these industries," the

(Continued on page 105)



TROJAN HORSE

NO STOPPAGE *of Work* Becomes UNION POLICY

UNCLE SAM found his hand strengthened in his huge defense task last month, when Metal Trades and Building Trades unions took a forward step and adopted an epochal policy of no stoppage of work.

At an historic meeting held in the A. F. of L. Bldg., John P. Frey, president of Metal Trades Department, led the powerful unions into a new era of cooperation. Building trades unions under the leadership of John P. Coyne, president of the A. F. of L. Building and Construction Trades Department, took a similar action, agreed to by representatives of 19 international unions.

Official statement:

Washington, D. C.,
January 6, 1941.

The international presidents and their representatives, affiliated with the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., in national conference, Friday and Saturday, January 3 and 4, 1941, gave earnest consideration to the problems created by the urgent necessity for rapidly developing the nation's equipment for national defense.

RECORD OF LOYALTY

On June 20, 1940, the same representatives had met in Washington for the purpose of declaring what their policy should be in connection with the growing problem of national defense. In this connection they made the following declaration:

"When the nation entered the World War in 1917, these international unions gave their pledge to give every possible support to the nation in the winning of



SECRETARY McDONAGH
Metal Trades

Metal Trades and Building Trades set epochal defense policy

the war. Their record during this period is in evidence of how loyally and patriotically that pledge was honored.

"In the present national emergency these international unions again pledge their loyal, active and cooperative support to the nation in the effort to speed production required for national defense.

"These international unions pledge themselves to the nation with an understanding of their responsibility to contribute their full share to the nation's defense and the protection and perpetuation of those institutions of freedom which are now menaced by totalitarian powers."

PRODUCTION NEEDS URGENT

Since this declaration of last June, the international situation has developed a more menacing and sinister aspect. The question of national defense now involves the most speedy production of all goods, materials required for our own protection, and supplying munitions of war to Great Britain.

The situation has become much more urgent than it was last June. There has developed a pressing necessity for a unification of policy and methods in industry which will provide the speediest production of which Americans are capable.

The conference accepted the grave responsibility placed upon it by the present menacing situation, for the organized workers represented in these international unions constitute the backbone and the overwhelming number of skilled metal workers in the United States.

It was the conviction of the international representatives that the most effective method of speedily unifying labor conditions so that the greatest output of production could be secured would be the immediate application, on a wider scale than heretofore, of collective bargaining between the employers and the employees in the metal working industries.

Our country naturally divides itself into certain recognized zones, and the conference declared its intention to immediately endeavor to secure conferences with employers in such districts, or zones, beginning with the shipbuilding industry, so that without loss of time those who must produce for national defense—management and labor—meet at the conference table for the purpose of negotiating working rules agreements,



PRESIDENT FREY
Metal Trades

the intent and effect of which will be to unify and stabilize industrial relations, and the terms of employment in such districts. Such agreements must contain provision for voluntary arbitration, and that there shall be no stoppage of work. The entering into of such agreements is the guarantee that there will be neither strikes nor lockouts.

As the conference declared itself on June 20, 1940, it so again declares its policy and its intention to cooperate to the greatest degree, to which recognition is given to it, with every federal agency connected with national defense.

There must be no stoppage of work.

CONCILIATION ENTERS

Thorough-going cooperation must be established between management and labor through direct contact between their chosen representatives.

Where their efforts fail to bring adjustment of questions which may arise, the services of the Division of Conciliation, Department of Labor, must be speedily secured. Should this conciliation not establish prompt results, then arbitration must be applied.

The rules to govern voluntary arbitration and the selecting of the arbitration personnel must be the joint responsibility of management and employees' representatives.

These are the methods of democracy applied to a national emergency.

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS, DROP FORGERS AND HELPERS.

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TECHNICAL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS AND DRAFTSMEN'S UNIONS.

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS.

(Continued on page 107)

REA ADMINISTRATOR

Discusses PROGRAM

A NEW saga of American enterprise is recorded in a little volume by Harry Slattery, administrator of Rural Electrification, entitled "Rural America Lights Up." [Rural America Lights Up, by Harry Slattery, National Home Library Foundation, Washington, D. C., 25c.] This time the enterprise is by a social agency of the government, but it is enterprise no less. The volume is vividly written and touches on all the problems that this important government agency has faced during its existence. It covers too many of the ideological conflicts that have developed between the Rural Electrification Administration and private utilities, and undertakes to answer all the questions that either farmers, or workers or other citizens are inclined to ask. The Rural Electrification Administration is viewed as a venture into agricultural improvement. It shows that the drive for farm electrification was long overdue in the United States and that this enterprising nation was far behind other democratic countries in this particular matter.

What Is the Labor Policy?

"The formulation and adoption of a just, fair and humane labor policy is one of the most important forward steps to be taken to promote uninterrupted and efficient execution of the rural electrification movement.

"Many cooperatives are already large business enterprises of a highly technical nature. In a score or more of counties, the 'chairman of the board' of the co-op is today the biggest business executive in his community and is presiding over a larger enterprise than is the president of the First National Bank. But whether large or small, electricity is a force which must be handled with care. It can be produced and served only by experienced, highly trained linemen and other craftsmen under the direction of competent engineers and foremen. Skilled and reliable operatives, as a rule, are members of unions of electrical workers or of other crafts.

"This fact at once raises the specter of the ancient and mutual aversions between farmers and labor unions—a situation which special interests seek to perpetuate. Happily, in recent years this prejudice has lessened as both sides have recognized their interdependence. Since REA is devoted to human betterment, group cannot exploit group in its functioning. A common meeting ground can and must be found.

SUCCESSFUL LABOR POLICY

"A new labor relations policy has been worked out at TVA with management

Harry Slattery in brilliant book "Rural America Lights Up," sketches picture. Labor policy stressed

and representatives of organized labor in hearty cooperation. It substitutes new methods for old and is pitched on a high plane. Both parties realize their responsibility to the public. There has never been a labor strike during the construction or operation of the tremendous TVA harnessing of the Tennessee River, during which, at times, 13,000 men have been employed. This is because all problems and difficulties, including wages, are settled around the council table by fair-minded men in democratic fashion. REA is closely observing the workings of this policy so that a satisfactory and uniform labor policy in our own field can be achieved. Findings will be submitted to the cooperatives for their consideration."

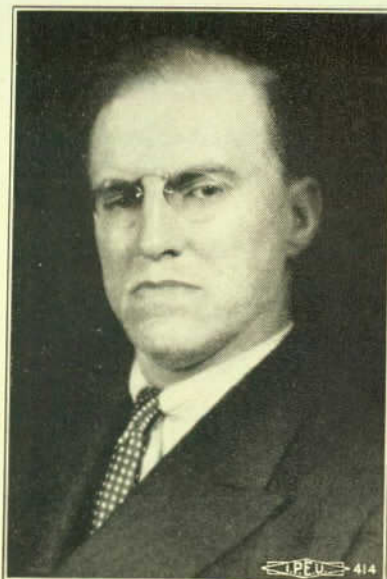
How Is a Cooperative Formed?

"Here then, let us suppose, is a rural region which does not have but wants electric service. It may embrace 10—100—1,000 square miles. Active leaders take the initiative. They write to the administrator and a manual of instructions is sent them; they also interview their county agricultural and home demonstration agents, and tap their information. They decide to go ahead. A mass meeting is called at which a field representative painstakingly explains functions and methods. After the address, questions are asked and answered. Many of these questions and answers deal with false rumors and charges deliberately circulated to mislead the farmers and to prevent them from organizing. Sometimes discussions get tense. Often two or three meetings are held.

BRINGING LIGHT TO HOMES

"Finally a vote is taken and if it is decided to organize an electric cooperative the farmers select a 'survey committee' of 35 or 40 farm persons representing every section of the proposed project. This committee elects an 'incorporation committee.' A sympathetic local attorney, not employed by any opposing interests, is retained. REA reserves the right of approval, since there are attorneys and attorneys. He cooperates with our legal staff and when the necessary articles are approved by the state government the cooperative is in position to do business at home, and with the federal government.

"The committee selects trustees who direct the activities of the cooperative



HARRY SLATTERY
REA Leader

until the first annual meeting, when permanent trustees are elected. Right after incorporation, insurance is taken out to protect the cooperative and all persons employed in its development.

"The next step is to employ, for two months, a project survey coordinator. The membership campaign begins. Three things are done simultaneously to save time and expense. The members sign, pay a \$5.00 fee, and agree to purchase a minimum amount of electricity; easements for a right-of-way to build the line are secured; data for a project map are collected."

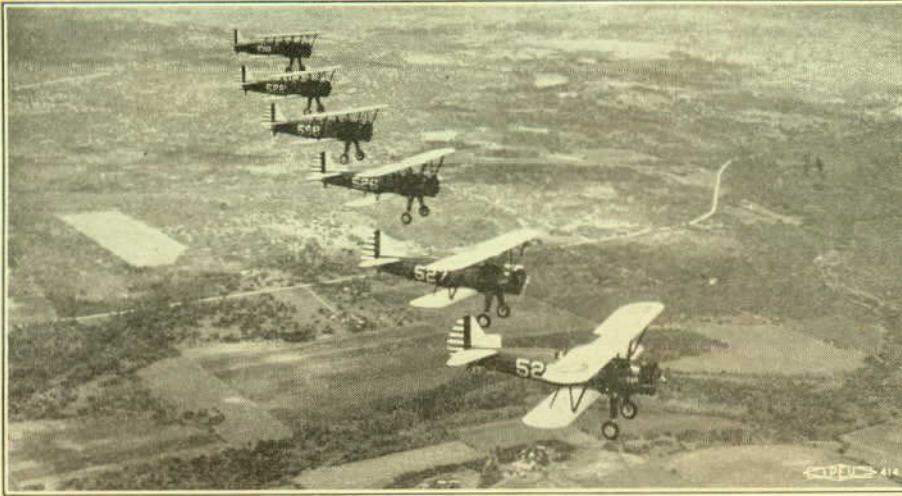
What Is the Social Significance of REA?

"It is not without deep social as well as individual significance that the first request of rural folk is 'let us have electric light.' It is a yearn which tempts one to grow sentimental. Rudyard Kipling in his Autobiography relates that when he lived for a few years in Vermont, where he wrote 'Captains Courageous' and other tales, his house, located in the country on a ridge, was well-lighted—oil lamps, of course. One day he was accosted by a woman who lived in a farm house on the opposite ridge. She said: 'You don't know what a comfort your lights have been to me this winter. You're not ever going to shroud them up—or are you?' They were not shrouded.

"An American grandmother who had at last gotten her farm home as well as barn fully electrified was asked: 'Which of all your appliances do you like best?' She replied, 'All are wonderful, but I think I get more real comfort out of those yard lights between the house and barn than anything else.'

"If city people will stop to think what banishment of electric lights from their homes and return to oil lamps would do to their tempers and happiness as well as their usefulness, they can faintly realize what the coming of such lights means to farm homes and premises located on

(Continued on page 103)



FLYERS IN FORMATION

TRANSMISSION *Lines,* *The Heart of* DEFENSE

By FRED RUPPERT, I. O.

AS I sat in my quarters listening to the roar of aeroplane engines from the busy surrounding fields, I let my thoughts travel back over the past three years and couldn't help smiling over the actions of the public in 1940, when the rearmament program started. I'll admit that there were quite a few mistakes made that now appear foolish but they caused delay and confusion that eventually ended in a bottleneck of some kind. It is also true that it took some time to root out the inefficient appointees who were trying to goldbrick their way through, and straighten out the bottlenecks in the different lines as they appeared, but eventually the entire program got to rolling along at an even pace with each coordinating unit working with clock-like regularity.

I was called to active service and, being a licensed pilot, assigned to the Air Service. At a meeting one night to debate different angles of the defense moves I stuck my neck out before all the big brass hats of the movement by making the assertion that we were plugging all the seams and leaks while leaving the entire top of the barrel open for the entrance of the pry that would cripple every move that we were planning so confidently. I was immediately challenged to prove my statements and refused to say more before the assembly, but agreed to explain to any committee that the chairman cared to appoint.

My statement was classed by some as crazy, and others said that I was just trying to get some cheap publicity for myself, but the chairman thought enough of it to appoint the committee, as asked, and acted as chairman himself. I was

Here,
in a story form, is a technical
article on importance of elec-
tric power in war time

notified within an hour after the meeting closed that the committee wished me to appear before them the next morning, for if there was any truth in my claim, the sooner steps were taken to stop this opening, the better for all concerned.

ARMED WITH EVIDENCE

I worked the rest of the night on a rough draft of my idea and met with them at the appointed hour. I concluded that my every move would count before these men and took the action I thought would be the most convincing. I entered the room and spoke to the men present as I deposited my bundle of drawings on a table. Being prepared with documents, and carrying an air of self confidence at once placed me in a position of advantage and did away with all the meaningless questions and side conversations that would have been thrown at me in a barrage of words that, in itself, would have confused many.

The leader immediately called the meeting to order and asked me to explain my words of the night before in such a way that all present could understand. I stepped forward and saluted the chair as my superior officer and opened my bundle of drawings as I addressed the meeting:

"Gentlemen, I appear before you in the uniform of the United States Army Air Corps. I am first going to ask that you

overlook this and see me only as an electrical engineer who has made a study of the power units within the confines of these United States for a number of years and know, from an engineering standpoint, exactly what I am talking about.

"We have a preparedness program under way that is based, fundamentally, on protecting these United States from invasion. These factories must be kept moving under all conditions and circumstances. Ninety-five per cent of these plants are operating with electric power and 75 per cent of these are buying their energy from one or more of the many utility corporations. It is true that these corporations are interlocking with their transmission lines, as well as their capital, but the weak link I spoke of is these same transmission lines."

I stopped for a moment, as I could see that some of my listeners were unable to follow me, and it would be of no use for me to describe how each city was being served, so I simplified:

"There is an old saying that a chain is as strong as its weakest link, and that old saying well fits this problem. The intertieing of the many utilities is all done by overland lines and the breaking of one of these will close down some of the plants working on this government movement. Some of these plants will require the disrupting of two or more of these lines, but believe me, these lines are an easy target for an aviator, as he can drop down to within a few hundred feet above them before releasing his bombs. I, as an aviator, can make a guarantee of 90 per cent hits myself. As these lines stretch across many miles of sparsely-settled country there would be no difficulty in bombing them."

I could see that by now I had many of these men listening intently to each word. They began to see some things that had never entered their minds before. They had thought that this energy would always be available under attack, the same as when operating under normal conditions. The possibilities of damage immediately showed on their faces. I continued immediately:

BOMB-PROOF SYSTEM

"What is urgently needed is a transmission system that will stand heavy bombing and many direct hits without breaking down. This can be accomplished in only one way—the entire country's transmission lines must be revamped. A new method must be devised, even if the government is forced to step in and take over the entire setup of power plants and operate them for the benefit of the nation. True, there would be an enormous cost, but without some step of this kind there will be no country, as any enemy who should ever make an effort to invade would have some success, no matter how well prepared we are to meet them. If they ever get the opportunity to bomb us, as they are doing with England, it is a sure thing that they will strike at one of the most vital spots in our industry, and where is there a more vital

spot than the supplying of the necessary power to keep this industry moving? If ever they should be able to stop our industries they will be stopping our military supplies and that means the disarming of every defense unit."

The chairman held up his hand for me to stop and I could see that he had a question to ask. I turned toward him and waited. He said:

"We can see from your words that you have given this subject quite a bit of thought, and I, myself, will admit that such a possibility had never entered my mind. Now have you thought out any way of combating this chance that you have just described?"

"I have," I answered. "I have here a rough draft that covers only certain parts of the country, and those without detail, but it can be worked out to cover the entire nation. Every foot of transmission line would be placed underground in the form of a series of gigantic spiderwebs. The bombing of any one, or two, would cause no serious curtailment of power. Every power plant in the country would feed into the webs and every center of industry would feed out of it. The stoppage of one power plant would mean nothing to the feeding of the web, the same as the bombing of one line would merely mean that another line takes up the added load and continues to carry on. It would work the same as a spider web. If you cut one strand from the network it continues to do its duty the same as ever. This is also true if more than one is cut."

The chairman again asked:

WORTH HIGH PRICE

"Have you any estimate on the cost of this kind of an installation?"

I had to smile as I answered, "The cost can only be estimated and balanced against the value you would place on the country. If this country is worth the billions of dollars that many place its value at, the cost of saving the country for your children is worth that much to us. I'll admit that this program will run into the millions and take a long time to install unless handled in a proper manner, but in my estimation it would be worth every cent spent on saving America for Americans."

"How would you advise handling the job?"

"We have within the military forces many competent electrical engineers who know the different sections of this country from a viewpoint of power, both generated and used. Call these men in and start them drafting the necessary plans for the entire project. Then split the country up in sections and place one of them in charge of his section with full authority and let the entire plan go ahead as though it were many smaller projects. This would have the entire project under construction at the same time and possibly finish up the units close together."

"Where would you be able to get the competent help to push this size job through? We have only a few thousand electricians, at the most, in the military service."

"That would be the easiest part of the program. We have an organization, with headquarters in Washington, which could furnish us many thousands of competent electrical workers on short notice. These men have proven in the past that they stand ready to back the government 100 per cent. These are the men who now operate, build, maintain and lay out at least 90 per cent of the electrical business of North America."

"Do you mean the electricians' union?" the chairman asked.

"That is the organization I mean, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with offices at 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C."

The chairman rose and said:

"Gentlemen, I can see by your faces that most of you concur in the statements just made, and for that reason I am asking you for a vote in favor of taking all steps possible to lay this plan before the Congressional Committee in Washington at the earliest moment. Those in favor please designate so by rising."

The entire assembly rose at the call. The chairman turned to me as they reseated themselves and said:

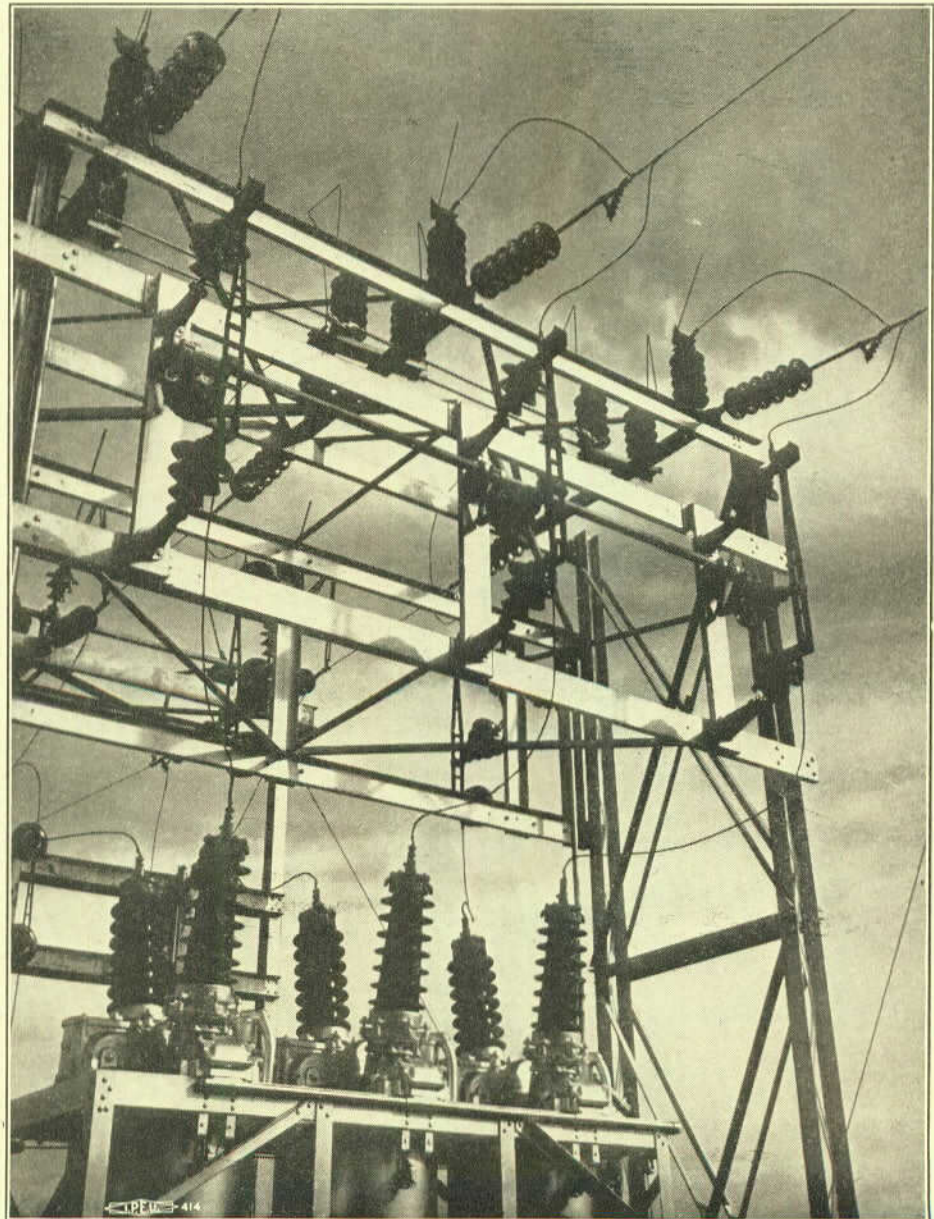
"Hold yourself in readiness to fly to Washington at any moment, as we will get this information in the hands of those whose business it is to take care of such oversights, and you may be sure that they will want to talk to you as soon as possible after they study out your plan."

I rose again and left the room, taking this action as a dismissal.

BUILDING THE WEB

Three days later I was in Washington. Within a week I wore gold oak leaves on my shoulders and was holding long consultations with the leading electrical engineers of the country. The confines of this country are broken into 75 sections, according to the power demand average, and a competent engineer placed in charge of each. The entire country is laid out in a series of webs which interlock every power plant and every center of demand.

(Continued on page 103)



SWITCH YARD

I. B. E. W. SOCIETY *Long*

Ago Looked to DEFENSE

By H. W. MAHER, president, Electrical Maintenance Society

THE Electrical Maintenance Society enters its twelfth year of educational activities. This organization is an adult educational group composed of members of Local Union No. 134, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Its motive is the development of a higher degree of skill and competency among electrical workers.

It was founded 12 years ago by Edward J. Brown, and a group of alert electrical men who recognized the fact that innovations in electrical science and equipment were inevitable, that the electrical industry marches on, and electricians must keep in step with the trend that demands a constant check on their mental equipment and a constant widening of their technical horizon.

The program of continuous study by this group proves conclusively that these members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are vitally interested in the progress of electricity, and are constantly working for the development of skill in their members who are contributing to the success of one of the fastest growing industries in America today.

SHORT CUTS TO SKILL

The officers of the society are H. W. Maher, president; C. Husum, secretary; Bert Dillon, treasurer; educational committee, A. R. Van Valkenburgh, H. Schwank, E. Marousek, G. Allison; doorkeepers, W. Wedlake and H. Duffy. Twelve years of experience in conducting educational classes has enabled these men, who direct the educational program of this society, to formulate an effective and practical method of obtaining concise electrical information that is most valuable to men who work with their hands. This short cut to timely and accurate information is accomplished by working in close cooperation with the electrical engineers of some of the country's largest electrical companies.

The educational committee of this society is constantly on the watch for new electrical equipment that is put on the market, then a report is made to the members on the new equipment available, and the members decide which equipment is most important to study. The company who manufactures the equipment is invited to send their engineers before this group to explain their new product.

The most modern and effective methods of education are utilized. Motion pictures of design, construction, installation and application of the new equipment are shown, chalk talks are employed to ex-

Chicago's noted post-graduate course squares away for continued service to journeymen

plain electrical theories and circuit wiring. Schematic wiring diagrams and instruction sheets containing complete information are furnished by the manufacturer to the men for study and future reference.

In considering equipment the men regard the following questions as most important:

1. The application of the equipment.
2. What new theories are involved in the development of the equipment?
3. An explanation of electric circuits.
4. How to locate trouble that may develop while the equipment is in operation.

This is the information that is most valuable to electricians.

Some of the subjects which have been covered are, the application of modern lighting by the Architectural Lighting Co., adequate wiring systems by the Anacosta Wire & Cable Co., motor control methods by Cutler-Hammer, Inc., air conditioning and diesel-driven generators by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., the application of vacuum tubes to industry and variable voltage generators by General Electric Co., generation and distribution of alternating current, power factor correction and electric metering problems by Commonwealth Edison Co., tricks of trouble shooting, systematic and effective methods of preventative maintenance by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. New additions to electrical codes, both local and national, were explained by members of Local No. 134 who are employed in the electrical inspection department of the city of Chicago. The men are permitted to ask questions and make suggestions during class.

"STATE YOUR PROBLEM"

If a man is confronted with electrical trouble on his job he has the privilege of taking it up at the meeting. He can sketch his problem out on the blackboard and the men solve it collectively. In this way he is drawing on the experience of many electricians for the solution of his difficulties.

The officers of Local Union No. 134 encourage this educational movement by providing a meeting hall in which the discussions are held. At the present time the men are studying the automatic control of electric circuits. They find that this is



ED J. BROWN

Founder-member, Electrical Maintenance Society.

a very extensive field. As we look about us we see many applications of simple automatic control in our daily life.

The general public is now quite familiar with automatic heating and air conditioning which is thermostatically controlled. The use of the electric eye in the control of drinking fountains and automatic door openers is also well known. However, there are many more complicated applications of automatic control that are of importance and interest to electrical workers, and many electrical engineers of repute believe that these new automatic control devices, which are coming on the market daily, will be instrumental in developing a new phase of electrical wiring that will be beneficial and lucrative to electrical men.

The present series of lectures is being given by the Minneapolis Honeywell Company. Mr. E. J. Snetsinger, Mr. R. A. Baker and a staff of electrical engineers devote their evenings to explaining equipment and applications to the men. Each man in the group has received a complete Minneapolis Honeywell Control Manual for Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning. The book has complete information on equipment and wiring diagrams. Each type of equipment is studied separately for theory, explanation of working mechanism and application. When you consider that the book is eight and one-half by 11 inches and contains 178 pages explaining control equipment which has many different applications, you can get some conception of how extensive this field of automatic control is at present, and it is growing very rapidly.

MAKES GOOD WILL

Electrical manufacturing companies have always been glad to cooperate with us in supplying information on new equipment. They claim that by getting this information into the hands of the

(Continued on page 104)

IN THIS expansion of radio broadcasting, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has taken an active part to secure for the technicians and engineers employed by the industry fair and equitable compensation for their services. Organization of technicians by the I. B. E. W. has advanced with the industry. Today Brotherhood agreements protect employees in more than 200 stations.

I. B. E. W. agreements are in effect with all sizes and classes of stations, from the small 100-watts to the 50,000-watts power stations. Agreements are also in effect with various networks, both national and regional. Included in the chain or networks list are: Columbia Broadcasting System, a national network; the Yankee Network in the New England region; Don Lee Broadcasting System on the Pacific Coast; the McClatchy Broadcasting System in California and Nevada; the Texas State Network in Texas, and several other regional networks.

All agreements of the Brotherhood in the broadcasting industry follow, in general, the standard form of agreement which provides wage rates, hours, seniority, holidays and paid vacations, and numerous other points. In practically all agreements negotiated during the past year a clause has been inserted providing for any technician or engineer entering or inducted into military service, to be reemployed upon his discharge from the service with no loss of seniority rights. The advantage of this particular provision is emphasized when it is realized that modern military operations utilize radio for communication purposes almost exclusively.

Organization of employees in the broadcasting industry by the I. B. E. W. has proceeded on a national basis. In almost every state in the union there will be found stations organized by the Brotherhood. In some states practically all commercial stations are organized and under agreement. This is particularly true in several of the Pacific Coast states, as well as states like Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois and others.

EMPLOYERS ALSO ORGANIZE

While the technicians and engineers have been organizing for their mutual benefit, the employers in the broadcasting industry have also formed several strong employer groups. Outstanding among these organizations is the National Association of Broadcasters. This association has a definite labor relations policy and maintains for the assistance of its member stations a "labor relations director." It has maintained a friendly attitude toward labor organizations in the broadcasting field and has done much to prevent misunderstanding over labor problems from arising.

Modern times have brought numerous industries into existence, but perhaps none have developed so rapidly and broadly as radio broadcasting. During the latter part of 1920 broadcasting began in the United States with one sta-

IBEW Mans More Than 200 RADIO STATIONS

Key industry
in defense period rests in
competent, loyal hands

tion. In the brief span of 20 years since that time, more than 850 commercial stations have been established. Hundreds of stations of other types are licensed and operating.

ETHEREAL MAGIC

Radio has also become one of the most widely used mediums for disseminating information, being surpassed only by the press. The magic of the spoken word has also made radio one of the greatest advertising mediums, the annual time sales running into millions of dollars.

This tremendous growth of radio broadcasting has not been made entirely without some confusion arising over the use of frequencies or channels. In 1937 a North American regional broadcasting agreement was signed by the representatives of the several nations participating in a conference at Havana, Cuba. Under this agreement or treaty, as it is often called, certain channels are allocated to each nation. On March 29, 1941, a continental reallocation of broadcast facilities will be made throughout the United States. Practically all standard stations will have a change in the frequency on which they are to operate.

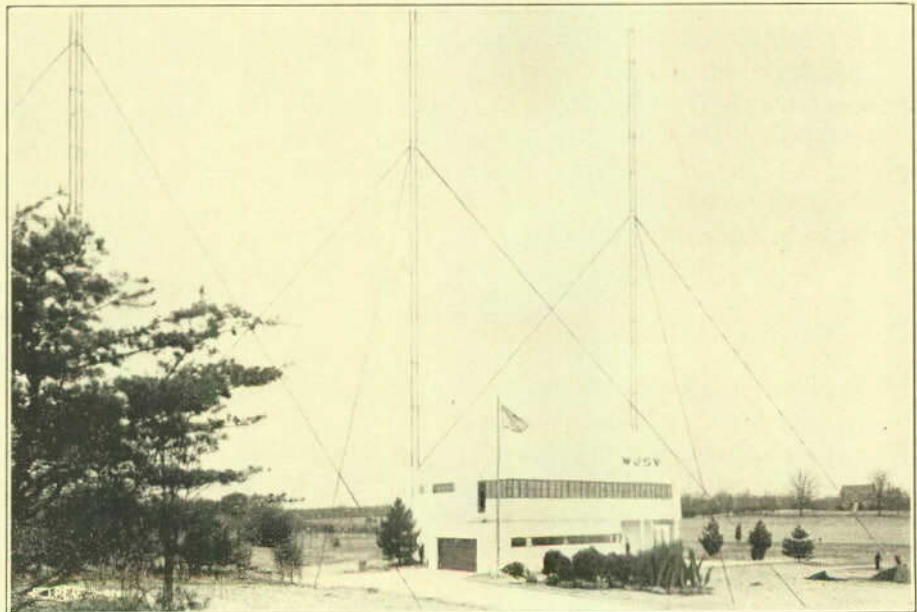
To prevent a chaotic condition from arising with broadcast stations being placed in operation, Congress in 1926

created a Federal Radio Commission to more adequately supervise the issuance of licenses and assignment of positions in the broadcast band of frequencies. In 1934, Congress revised the law governing radio and established the Federal Communications Commission, which assumed the work that had previously been performed by the Radio Commission.

The FCC licenses all radio broadcast stations, whether they be commercial, police, amateur or of other classification. Operators of transmitting equipment are also licensed by the commission. No fee is charged any applicant for license, not even the largest commercial station. In addition to administration of the laws governing radio broadcasting, the Federal Communications Commission also has supervision and administration of various other federal laws relating to other forms of communications.

From the experience gained in developing standard broadcast, there have been numerous changes and innovations. A recent improvement which is now being made available to the public is frequency modulation—sometimes called staticless radio. While there have been only a small number of such stations licensed to date, this type of commercial broadcasting will no doubt become popular as the public obtains the type of receiving sets necessary for these stations. Without having reached any degree of standardization that would enable the public to purchase receiving sets adaptable for the different programs offered,

(Continued on page 95)



NEW MODERN BROADCAST STATION

Courtesy WJSV.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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No. 2

Psychology of Preparedness After 16 months of warfare the much-heralded secret weapon of Hitler proves to be the mobilization of internal treason. The use of traitorous minorities, the use of German tourists, the use of the powerful and greatly augmented spy force has been a factor in the destruction of other democratic countries which have fallen before the Hitler army.

The most effective counter attack upon the internal enemies of a nation, therefore, is psychological preparedness. Citizens must be aware of the disintegrating effect of planted spokesmen within the nation for Hitler and Hitlerism. Citizens must be capable of detecting propaganda from fact, and truth from error. Citizens must be imbued with a holy zeal for protection of their country if the internal enemies are to be turned back. It is because of these facts that a nation's defenders become jittery about even sincere and loyal opposition to national defense.

Whether this opposition is sincere or not, the effect upon the national welfare is to create a background and an environment in which disloyalty can live. Whether appeasers are sincere or not, they give the fifth columnists their chance to take protective covering from their environment. Appeasers often have their feelings hurt when they are accused of being nazis or being friendly to nazis, but they should understand whether they are friends or not, they are playing the kind of game that makes the fifth column in this country possible. There is something ironical in this to be sure. But in an hour like this, nothing is so important as the preservation of one's country and its way of life.

Why? Now begin new flagellations of labor. All the old labor haters and labor baiters; all the old reactionary lawmakers and local politicians; all the astute, highly paid lobbyists and fixers; the high-power advertising agents; the oldtime army officers and naval commandants with an eye upon fat jobs with private industry; the nazis and the communists; Roosevelt haters and their cousins; all the newspaper publishers with their noble zeal for civic virtue; the

stool pigeons and the private detectives now out of jobs—all these roll spit-balls, dust off tar brushes, dig out their stink bombs and go for labor from a score of different quarters. It's a free-for-all smear campaign. Mole-hills grow to mountains. Truth is ignored. The din is awful. And labor suffers. The goal is to crush and enslave. The defense program is imperiled. But the noble saviors of the republic rush on.

One wonders about the conservative ilk. Why must conservatives believe that a nation can prosper, if labor be degraded?

Goal of C. I. O. When the C. I. O. announced from its Atlantic City convention last fall that it refused to negotiate with the A. F. of L. for labor unity; when it admitted communists wholesale in its governing staff, it also made the boast that it controlled the defense industries. Everyone knows that this was only a boast, but at this point, four months later, the public has been made aware that the goal of the C. I. O. is to do that very thing. By means of spaced and well-planned strikes which are settled in its favor by government conciliators, the C. I. O. is rapidly gaining control of the airplane, the steel and the automobile industries.

To be sure, these are not the only defense industries because transportation, construction, electrical generation, radio communication are always as vital to defense as the production of planes, tanks and trucks. Neither does the C. I. O. control the navy yards of the government. And yet their strategy is plain. They expect to conquer important defense industries and then say, "Deal with me." This, of course, is a problem for the government. If the government wants communist-infiltrated organizations to take over vital defense industries, that is the government's business. It appears to us that the government is piling up deep trouble for itself and for this nation.

One Cause of Death The value of experience in the prevention of accidents on wires is repeatedly shown. On line construction where green help is employed as it often is in rural districts, the accident rate has greatly increased. For instance, records show that a man was killed recently in Illinois. He was making some changes in new REA lines and one of the local co-op farmers threw the switch in on him without notice. The line instantly became hot and the lineman was destroyed.

Moreover, some of the line construction in certain rural areas does not come under the rulings of the state for the control of standards in erection. For example, one state requires a 29-inch climbing space, but in certain farm areas this space has been reduced to 14 inches. Men who draw themselves up through the narrow space run greater danger of touching hot wires than where the space is wider.

Electricity is a dangerous element. It can be properly handled only by men of experience who know how it materializes and performs under all conditions. Union men qualify in this respect. They are capable of protecting themselves against the daily hazard of the mysterious element.

Is Labor Profiteering in the Building Industry? A glance at the recently published figures of the National Industrial Conference Board, an employer research organization, indicates that labor is not profiteering, but it has greatly increased production. The figures are

(Index—1929=100)

Labor cost per unit of output:	
1937 -----	98
1938 -----	100
1939 -----	93
1940 (Oct.) -----	84
Labor cost per \$100 of output:	
1937 -----	106
1938 -----	115
1939 -----	110
1940 (Oct.) -----	96
Production per man hour:	
1937 -----	121
1938 -----	120
1939 -----	125
1940 (Oct.) -----	147
Wages per man hour:	
1937 -----	119
1938 -----	114
1939 -----	116
1940 (Oct.) -----	123

These figures are borne out by data collected by the Federal Works Agency and published in its January 11 edition of "Public Housing." On United States Housing Authority projects the average cost per dwelling unit fell from \$2,948 in September, 1938, to \$2,585 in November, 1940. If labor were profiteering, this reduction would not be possible.

Achievement Despite the flood of advance propaganda in newspapers and the oratory in Congress, scores of army camps have been erected in the United States in record time, aviation schools are going forward, munition plants are being built and the preparedness program is well in advance of anything any other country has ever done, due to the skill and the loyalty and the magnificent performance of the building trades unions.

Long ago these unions became inured to unjust attacks upon their membership and upon their struc-

tures by anti-union foes. They have not allowed the recent attacks, therefore, to deter them from doing their duty in the present emergency. They have delivered. They have achieved. The camps, the schools, the munition plants stand as a profound denial of the charges that the skilled workers of America can not produce.

Recently a research man attached to a government department set out to trace down the 700 individual rumors that have appeared in the press about profiteering and misdemeanors of building trades unions and as a result of his extended investigation has reduced the indictments to four probable indictments. In short, the other 696 were mere hot air developed by enemies of labor to do injury to the unions and to deter the government from making a complete success of its defense program.

Socialism—British Brand A number of traditional haters of labor in the United States have brought forward the argument that this country should not aid Britain because England was rapidly becoming a socialist country. The argument is pushed often to the extreme of stating that England has already become a totalitarian nation. Of course the two points of view do not hang together. It is difficult to make Americans believe, and especially American labor, that because there are seven labor men in the British cabinet that England has gone to pot. England is certainly not a totalitarian nation because labor unions are intact. They are fully functioning and are playing a tremendous part in the defense of the nation.

The charge of socialism is not so easy to meet because Mr. Ernest Bevin and Mr. Herbert Morrison often used the term socialism in their speeches. It is an historic fact that British socialism has never been Marxist socialism or socialism that saw eye to eye with economy on the continent. A much more accurate description of the British order of life would be to call it laborism. For years two of the most vehement and powerful opponents of communism in Great Britain have been Mr. Bevin and Mr. Morrison. They have won the respect and undying hatred of the communists for their able and unsleeping opposition to the communist system. Mr. Morrison said in April, 1940: "The communists are a contemptible body of servile instruments of a foreign government. They now share with the fascists the miserable task of finding explanations for the evil deeds of Hitler and company."

Why, then, have Mr. Bevin and Mr. Morrison won the allegiance of the millions of British workers for their loyal and patient service to the unions and to the consumers? They have hated disorder. They have hated poverty. They have hated deceit and fraud. They have hated the bad manners of the titled rich, and they have stood four-square for democracy and democratic methods.



Woman's Work

— IPEU — 414



"LIGHT ON LIGHTING" and UNION MADE LAMPS

By A WORKER'S WIFE

MR. I. M. ORNBURN, head of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, is giving a very fine boost to our I. B. E. W. manufactured electrical appliances. To labor publications all over the United States he is distributing a layout illustrating some of the great variety of electrical household appliances and radios which are entitled to wear our union label. Look for it in your local labor newspaper. It is the same layout which appeared in the December, 1940, issue of this JOURNAL except that the title has been changed to "Union Made Electrical Supplies." If your friends are interested in the articles pictured you can look up the prices and descriptions for them in the December JOURNAL.

The Brotherhood is making good progress in organizing the electrical manufacturing field. The locals being organized are not the sort that spring up like weeds and wither away just as quickly at a gust of cold wind. Instead they are the kind that take root, firm root, for steady growth. Many of the workers in this industry are women, and as the I. B. E. W. is proving what it can do to improve the wages and conditions for them, they in turn are proving themselves as loyal and responsible union members and officers of locals.

Since the women of the family usually make the choice when it comes to buying articles for the home, we are counting on the women of the I. B. E. W. family to exert a powerful influence in boosting the sales of union made electrical appliances, radios and lamps.

The portable lamp and lampshade branch of electrical manufacturing is also within the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood. A very large part of the workers in it are now under the protecting wing of the I. B. E. W. with signed agreements increasing their wages and security. If you will refer to the Manufacturers List published each month in the JOURNAL you will see what a large number of manufacturers of lamps and shades are included. If you will show this list to your local dealer you will probably find that he stocks some of these makes. You will not always find our union label on them because although the manufacturer is given the privilege of using it he is not necessarily required to. Consumer interest in the union label will do a great deal to put it there.

Lighting in the home has changed a great deal since the days when the bare bulb hanging from a wire in the center of

the room furnished illumination. Today we have a tremendous variety of lamps and fixtures for many different purposes. We do not depend on a general overhead light, with its attendant glare and shadow, to do everything. What we try to do is to provide "spot" lighting with greater illumination of certain areas where it is needed, coupled with a more diffused general lighting of the rest of the room. In the living room particularly this will be done by means of attractive portable lamps which may be adjusted to throw their light gracefully over the shoulder of the person sitting down, and to fall on the book, writing pad, sewing or other object requiring illumination. At the same time through their translucent shades they provide a soft illumination for the balance of the room that is restful to the eyes of anyone who wants to relax.

The importance of good lighting to efficiency and health is well recognized. We are indebted to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for spreading much useful information to consumers on the proper choice of lamps and fixtures through its publications and radio programs. An excellent analysis of the different types of portable lamps appeared in a recent issue of the Consumers' Guide (November 15, 1940). First there is differentiation between direct, indirect, semi-direct and semi-indirect, both in lamps and fixtures, and the principles of proper usage for each. Then there is a guide to the choice of portable lamps for specific purposes. This general principle is laid down:

"Lamps should be high enough to let the light spread and thus make it unnecessary to work directly under them. This also permits a lamp to be used by more than one person at a time. Shades should be wide at the base with a slight taper toward the top. They should extend down far enough to prevent the light from shining directly into the eyes. They should be light on the inside so they reflect light, and they should not have cracks in them (intentional or unintentional) which permit light to shine through them. In no case should the shade be so thin that you can see the light bulb or bowl through it."

The article then gives a description of different types of lamps:

"**Floor lamps for study and reading.** The diffusing bowl and shade give general illumination indirectly; at the same time direct lighting is afforded for fairly close work without eye strain. Strategic placement of this lamp gives light for several persons to read and work by. For

use with a 100-watt bulb, this lamp comes with an eight-inch bowl; 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bowl takes a 150-watt bulb, or a 50-100-150-watt three-way bulb. A 10-inch bowl is used for a 100-200-300-watt three-way bulb. Lighting experts suggest that this lamp be placed beside and slightly to the rear of lounge chairs or davenports; directly behind a davenport; or to the right or left of desks and tables used for study; and at the piano.

"**Bridge lamps** get the call when the larger floor lamp won't do for some reason or other. This lamp gives semi-indirect lighting for general room illumination and direct light for specific tasks. It should be placed beside chairs, and near small writing desks and tables.

"**Desk lamps** that throw a direct undiffused light directly onto the book you're reading or the sheet of paper you're writing on are not recommended. The reflection of the light causes glare, and the bright patch of illumination such lamps give in the midst of an otherwise dark room is likely to cause eye strain.

"**Table lamps** for study and reading give semi-indirect light for writing, studying, drawing or sewing. Come equipped with a shade and a diffusing bowl, in an eight-inch bowl for use with a 100-watt bulb, a 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bowl for use with a 150-watt, or a 50-100-150-watt three-way bulb. Should be placed on the left-hand side of the desk or table for use by the right-handed, and on the right-hand side of the desk or table for use by the left-handed. May also be placed in the center of a large table for use by several people at the table, or on a small table with chairs clustered around it. Should stand high enough to give a broad spread of light, but not so high that the unshaded light shines in the eyes.

"**End table lamps** come with a shade and an eight-inch diffusing bowl which takes a 100-watt bulb. They are decorative, they give general lighting, and they give enough illumination to enable a person sitting beside them to read or study. The end table lamp should always be placed directly to the side of the chair or sofa. The table on which the lamp stands should be about 26 inches high. The lamp shade should be broad enough at the bottom to light up the work being done by the person in the chair.

"**Pin-up bracket lamp** gives a semi-indirect lighting for reading in bed, to sew by, or for any other activity requiring intent seeing. The lamp is hung on small nails driven into the wall and may be put up over the bed, above the sewing ma-

Women's Auxiliary

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

Editor:

The business meeting of December 19 was given over chiefly to the election of officers for the coming year, a list of whom is given below. But an event somewhat out of the usual order was the presence of two of the Brothers of Local No. 40, D. A. Simmons and Roy Tindall, who were acting as a committee on organizing the radio stations.

It was reported at this meeting that Sisters Davis and Underwood had represented us at the Women's Central Committee at the stocking filling for Christmas. Sister Waxman gave her usual interesting report on legislation.

On last Friday evening, January 17, at 122½ South Vermont, the officers of the auxiliary for the coming year were duly installed. After President Flynn had opened the meeting she addressed Sister Winslow, the auxiliary's first president, to whose untiring efforts Sister Flynn stated, the auxiliary had been given birth, had been nurtured, and established on a sound and progressive basis. She then asked Sister Winslow to conduct the installation. After a response in which Sister Winslow expressed her thanks to Sister Flynn for her kind words, the following officers were installed in the order that follows: Members of the executive board, Helen Adrian, Mildred Sisson and May Quane; patroness, Gertrude Pierce; financial secretary, Mabel Heywood; recording secretary, Cora Ohlman; second vice president, Hester Smith; first vice president, Gertrude Underwood; president, Marie Flynn.

After response by President Flynn, in which she asked for the same willing cooperation of the officers and members in the coming year as she has had in the past, Sister Winslow stepped forward, and in behalf of the auxiliary, presented Sister Flynn with a beautiful cross and chain as a token of appreciation and of the good will felt by the members toward her, their president. Sister Flynn responded with her thanks for this unexpected, but treasured gift.

The ladies of our sister auxiliary to Local 83, who helped our auxiliary organize, had been invited to attend our installation, but owing to previous plans were unable to do so. However, they expressed their good will by sending a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

Brothers Roy E. Sisson, president of Local No. 18; Gene Gaillac, associate business manager of the local; George Simmonds, also an associate business manager, and editor of the "Newscaster," and L. B. Hoffman, associate editor of the "Newscaster," were present and expressed to the ladies

chine, or over the work table in the kitchen. It should be hung high enough to light up the room generally but low enough to give a direct light on what you're reading or doing. It may be obtained with a diffusing bowl diameter of six inches for use with a 75-watt bulb, or with an eight-inch bowl for use with a 100-watt.

Many other good tips on home lighting, including proper choice of bulbs for operating economy, are included in this analysis.

their sincere appreciation of the good work the auxiliary has been accomplishing in various lines, their wishes for its progress, and their willingness to be of assistance whenever called on. Brother Gaillac, however, gave the auxiliary members a surprise by presenting them with their official legal charter, one identical with the charter of the local unions. After a speech of thanks and acceptance by Sister Flynn the document was passed around for all to see by Sister Winslow.

Adding to the evening's entertainment was a musical program consisting of a piano solo by June Kresho and four solos by the talented boy singer, Wayne Kresho.

The floor was cleared at the close of the meeting and an invitation to dance was extended and accepted by a few, but the majority seemed to have refreshments in mind and soon all of those present were partaking of the delicious sandwiches, cookies, and coffee that had been provided and then served by the social committee, consisting of Sister Sisson, first vice president and chairman, and her helpers, Sisters Koepke, Ohlman and Pierce, the latter substituting for Sister Weare, who was absent on account of illness. The social committee on this particular occasion was augmented by Sister Ericson, who was given full charge of the decorations which were

kindly contributed by W. L. Alexander, district clerk at No. 4. The colorful poinsettas and shrub known as California holly were very artistically arranged and presented a picture of loveliness. A number of candles also added to the effect. The auxiliary extends a vote of thanks to the social committee, Sister Ericson, and Mr. Alexander for their efforts which helped much in making the evening a success.

At our last business meeting at 319 South Spring Street, a new member, Sister Simmonds, was obligated by Sister Underwood, first vice president, and welcomed by President Flynn.

Various reports referring to last year's work were read, including those of the president, Sister Flynn, and the financial secretary, Sister Heywood, who found herself elected to take care of our finances again for the third year.

The following committees were appointed: Social, Sister Underwood, chairman, Sisters Bowman and McGee; ways and means, Sister Smith, second vice president and chairman, Sisters Frizelle and Lester; sunshine committee, Sisters Kobe and Lester.

The following appointive offices were filled as follows: Hostesses, Sisters Koepke and Shagnon; press secretary, Sister Gahagan.

(Continued on page 106)



Courtesy National Association Service.

Idaho Suzettes

By SALLY LUNN

You'll find a dish like this is a problem-solver during Lent, and delightful eating any time. A fluffy baked potato with an egg in the center, over which is sprinkled buttered bread crumbs combined with grated cheese! When combined with other vegetables you have a hearty, satisfying meal.

- 6 medium-sized Idaho potatoes
- ½ cup hot milk
- 2 tbs. melted fat
- 6 tbs. buttered crumbs
- 1 tb. grated cheese
- Salt and pepper
- 6 eggs

Select medium-sized or large pota-

toes; scrub and bake at 450° F. When done, remove a piece of skin from the side of each potato to make it boat-shaped, or cut large potatoes in two lengthwise. Scoop out the inside, being careful not to break the shell. Mash very thoroughly—it is advisable to put them through a ricer—add butter, salt and milk, and beat well. Pile the mixture lightly back in the shells. Refill the shell almost to the top, break an egg into each opening, season with pepper and salt and sprinkle with buttered crumbs that have been mixed with grated cheese and bake in a slow oven (250-350° F.) long enough to set the egg and brown lightly—about six minutes.



Correspondence



—EPEU—414

Winnipeg Locals Mass For Impressive Dinner

(Correspondence from L. U. No. 409)

Editor:

The past month has been an eventful one for our local union.

At our last regular meeting we were honored by the presence of Brother John Noble, representative of the American Federation of Labor.

The following week an open organization meeting of Locals Nos. 409, CNR, and 679, CPR, was held at the Labor Temple. Brother R. S. Williams presided at this meeting; Vice President Brother E. Ingles and Vice President Brother J. J. Duffy were speakers of the evening. Wages of Canada and U. S. A. were compared, and as usual we found that Canadian wages were lower than those south of the border and in some cases much lower than they should be. An outline of the needs of organization was given. This was very beneficial to non-union coworkers of the local union Brothers. The meeting was poorly attended due to the fact that Sir Walter Citrine, representative of British trade unions, was speaking at the Winnipeg Auditorium the same evening.

First annual banquet of Winnipeg I. B. E. W. locals was held on January 17, at the Royal Alexandra Hotel. Chairman for the evening was Brother Fred Keeley, president of L. U. No. B-435. Speakers of the evening were John Noble, representative of American Federation of Labor; J. J. Duffy, our vice president in charge of railways; E. Ingles, vice president for Dominion of Canada; Charles Paulsen, secretary international executive council. At the chairman's table we saw George Boorman, president, L. U. No. B-1129; R. S. Williams, president, L. U. No. 409; W. Burbank, president, L. U. No. 1037; Carl Berg, western representative Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; J. L. McBride, executive council member; J. U. Pritchard, president, L. U. No. B-964; A. W. Smith, president, L. U. No. 679. Among the invited guests we had Winnipeg I. B. E. W. pensioners. They were: T. P. Devereaux, N. B. Masters, W. Schriver, H. Kitchen, R. Gordon, J. Davenport.

First class entertainment was acquired for the evening. We have Brother H. Pullin, stage manager, to thank for picking these fine artists. Local No. 409 was well represented on the stage by O. Nilsen on the musical saw and E. Snider and his accordion. We regret that Local No. 409's orchestra was unable to attend.

J. RIALLAND,
Press Secretary.

From the Winnipeg Tribune:

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNIONS HOLD BANQUET

Greater Winnipeg locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers held their first annual joint banquet Friday night at the Royal Alexandra Hotel. More than 250 attended.

Four high officials of the union addressed the group. They included the secretary of the international executive council, Charles M. Paulsen, Chicago; two international vice presidents, J. J. Duffy, Chicago, and Ernest Ingles, Toronto, and the Canadian representative of the American Federation of Labor, John Noble, Toronto.

At Head Table

Fred Keeley, president of Local Union No. 435 was chairman. Also at the head table were the presidents of the other locals: George Boorman, 1128; R. S. Williams, 409; W. Burbank, 1037; J. U. Pritchard, B-964, and A. W. Smith, 679 and Edward McGrath of the provincial bureau of labor, and J. L. McBride, member of the union executive council. Musical items interspersed the speeches.

Mr. Ingles, the first speaker, reaffirmed labor's support of the war effort. He expressed regret Canadian labor had not been taken into consultation by the Dominion government as had British labor by the British government.

If war profits were eliminated he predicted that labor would be prepared to work for what the government would determine to be the cost of living.

Choices Criticized

He declared that "in almost every case men selected to direct the war effort were men known to be hostile to labor." The labor supply council had little effect controlling the situation since its function was purely advisory.

Mr. Duffy warned Canadian labor to keep alert while aiding the war effort so that when the war is ended it would regain its full rights.

John Noble criticized the local carpenters' union for failing to return to the Trades and Labor Council and restore complete unity in that body once more. In a few brief words of greeting, Mr. Paulsen spoke words of praise for Sir Walter Citrine.

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

Editor:

No doubt most of you know that in the year of 1941, on November 28, Local No. 1 will be in existence 50 years. We are planning to celebrate our fiftieth anniversary and our Golden Jubilee. I do believe that Local No. 1 is capable, as we have in the past, of holding up the traditions of our union and putting on a celebration second to none.

I think the time has arrived when Local No. 1 should show the membership at large throughout the country that we are not just a group of "hicks" and that we know how to do things in a big way so that they may recognize us as the first local of the Brotherhood. It is a known fact that in some localities throughout the country they disregard our members when they know and can see that they are from Local No. 1. Why this is I don't know. However, it is about time that we, the members of Local No. 1, convince them that we are not only a unit

of the Brotherhood, but actually we are first in everything.

We have great plans for this celebration which includes an electrical show given at either the Arena or the Auditorium. In connection with the show there will be a mammoth parade in the downtown area on the day of opening of the show, which will be on a Saturday, and the participants in this parade will be all the trucks belonging to the electrical contractors, the supply houses, the dealers of all descriptions, making a total of about 150. Then there will be a float of our own, carrying our emblems, signifying our Golden Jubilee. It will also include as many of the members with their cars as wish to participate in the parade. There will be prizes awarded for the best decorated truck of each group, and prizes for the best pleasure car. After the termination of the show, the profits will be used to put on the real celebration for the membership. If there is any money left after the celebration it will be turned over to the relief committee or used as desired by the membership.

Wouldn't it be swell if the I. B. E. W. held a convention this year—1941—and decided on St. Louis? Then we could celebrate our fiftieth anniversary and the convention at the same time.

Celebration isn't all we have on our mind here in St. Louis. We are still hard at work on organizing. February 3, 1941, the balance of the nonunion general contractors in the county, namely the Builders' Guild, with a membership of 180, is going to hold a banquet for all its members and the union officials, and at the same time they will sign the contract of the Building Trades Council, which means that Local No. 1 will benefit greatly.

We had our first meeting with the unorganized radio repair and amplifying men of St. Louis on Thursday, January 23, 1941, and the results were very encouraging. We were informed at this meeting that there are about 2,200 men in this field, and we are in hopes of bringing every one of these men into Local No. 1.

Also had a meeting with the stocker men in our jurisdiction, and that meeting was also very encouraging. There are about 250 men in this field.

M. (MACK) MCFARLAND,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

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

With 1941 well on the way, organized labor finds itself in a somewhat delicate position. To put it more bluntly, more or less on the spot. With the United States government organizing its industries for defense work, skilled labor is looked to for its fullest cooperation in this task. The I. B. E. W. has long since gone on record supporting this program of national defense. Its members

are employed all over the country on various projects, and from all reports are doing a swell job. Practically speaking, however, this enormous undertaking is only started, and as time goes on, organized labor will be faced with problems that will take the utmost of care to decide what course to take. At a time such as this, when our country needs all the cooperation from labor that it possibly can get, organized labor can hardly take steps that might reflect on its patriotism, yet to give up gains that have taken so many years of constant struggle to attain would be bitter gruel to swallow.

The right of labor to strike will be one of the main issues that will arise. We can only hope, therefore, that should organized labor be embroiled in any controversy that might tend to delay this program, that it can be settled peacefully and satisfactorily to the parties concerned. Experience has taught us to be wary of unscrupulous employers, and especially those who would wax fat on government contracts. Their first cry, no doubt, would be that we were communists and fifth columnists. Whether or not their case could be substantiated would have little effect on the public at a time like this. Inasmuch as the press is owned and dictated to by big business, we could hardly expect to get our side of the story put forth in its true light. The press has a very definite method of dealing with any cause it is opposed to. While not telling outright lies, it has an original way of twisting the facts that can cause quite an impression on the uninformed. Therefore the caution.

Up to this writing the employees of the Leviton Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of electrical devices and appliances, are still out on strike. This company, after thorough investigation, was found to have violated practically every working, health and compensation law in the state. Several years ago the National Labor Relations Board found them guilty of unfair labor practices. They continued on their merry way, however, until May 22, 1940, when Local Union No. B-3 started to organize its employees. On August 28, 1940, they went out on strike. On October 24, 1940, an election was held by the labor board. The results are as follows:

For Local Union No. 3, I.B.E.W.	1299
For no union	70
Ballots challenged by the company	16
Ballots challenged by Local No. 3	0
Eligible voters not voting	104
	1489

Despite the fact that the election shows a very decisive vote of 95 per cent for Local Union No. B-3, seven conferences have been held to date without much progress. Working conditions at this plant were an outrage to humanity. Wages were so low that whole families had to work side by side to eke out a bare living. The hardships that these unfortunate workers were forced to endure would easily take several hours of solid reading, too numerous to mention in a single article. But the facts are there! Yet with all they have gone through, it is inspiring to see the high degree of morale they continue to maintain after having suffered so intensely at the hands of such an unscrupulous employer, who boasts of having amassed a fortune of \$12,000,000 and has the audacity to mention his large contributions to charity. Abraham Lincoln, our great emancipator, once said, "I thank God that we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Labor is prior to, and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could not have existed if labor had not first existed."

R E A D

Defense work from the worker's angle, by L. U. No. B-124.

Toledo wants defense jobs, by L. U. No. 8.

New group makes bow, by L. U. No. B-1189.

That Central Valley Project, by L. U. No. 595.

Sharing profits with the company, by L. U. No. B-1167.

Constant vigilance necessary, by L. U. No. 654.

Big new local union home, by L. U. No. 568.

Local No. 1 plans golden jubilee.

Our correspondents get better, the letters more interesting, the subjects more important.

The strike of employees of the Triangle and Bishop Wire and Cable Companies is also still on. Despite the continued vicious attempts of the press and politics to discredit Local Union No. B-3, we are confident of winning and thoroughly determined to do so.

It should be interesting for the Brotherhood throughout the country to know that the Triangle Conduit and Cable Company is building a new plant in New Brunswick, N. J., and three new additions to their plants in West Virginia.

In New York City, Local Union No. B-3 has signed up a new agreement for the year of 1941. Wages are the same, also the six-hour day, 30-hour week, that has been in effect since August 27, 1936. There is one exception in the new agreement, however, that we feel is a great step toward a goal that is being constantly striven for in organized labor, the protection of our aging members. Whereas in our previous agreement a provision called for the appointment of a joint committee to endeavor to work out a pension system for members over 60 years of age, our agreement for 1941 provides such a pension for members of Local Union No. B-3, between the ages of 60 and 65 years.

Briefly explained the plan provides a pension of \$40 per month for any member eligible, who makes application. The pension is not compulsory and may be dropped if the member found that he could get a paying job for a period and then taken up again when the job ended. In that way it will help the older member who finds it difficult to work steadily, which is the purpose for which it was intended, until he reaches 65 years of age, at which time he will be eligible for the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS pension, together with the Social Security pensions. Later it is hoped its provisions may be broadened, but as it is, it marks the beginning of another effort to provide for the older man. We have had a clause in our agreements for several years that provides that for every 10 men on a job, one man over 55 years of age be employed.

In August of this year Local Union No. B-3 will have passed its fifth anniversary of the six-hour day, 30-hour week. Though we feel that great progress has been made in familiarizing the public with this most

practical solution for unemployment, we look forward to greater gains within the coming year.

JERE P. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

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

Work around Springfield has quieted down quite a spell in the last two weeks on account of the extreme cold weather and snow which we had plenty of. The airport job in Chicopee has come to a standstill for a while. The barracks are all completed and the soldiers are gradually filling them up. All of the out-of-town members have drifted back to their locals or drifted farther on or were lucky to land in Hartford.

Our Business Manager Caffery hated to see them go for they were a wonderful bunch of fellows and would be welcomed any place they went. Our business manager hopes to be able to send out a call again to be able to take care of the locals that have been up against it.

We were well represented at our last meeting when all the out-of-town members were present, for it was one of the largest meetings we had in some time. It seems quite a job today to get the members to go to meetings, for it seems to be the same members who are always fighting for good conditions and helping Brothers in need.

The out-of-town members got quite a kick out of our business manager's report. One member from New York wanted to know how many miles he covered in a day, and I said:

"Your guess is as good as mine, for he has no limit to the mileage he covers in one day, but is always out working for the good of the Brotherhood, even sometimes if he is policing some other district outside his own and reporting it to the other business manager."

There is quite a program on just now to organize the sign men in and around Massachusetts, which will be a hard struggle, for it is a big field. We all hope for success.

E. MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO
Editor:

It has been several months since any correspondence from this local has appeared in these columns and your writer of these lines has undergone some severe panning from the members of this local as a result. In fact some of the members were so unkind as to state in no uncertain terms that they were of the opinion that we never had written any of previous articles which had appeared in these pages and declared that someone who is no longer on this earth had been responsible for same. We take this opportunity to do as a certain famous wit once did, i. e., we deny the allegation and defy the alligators. So much for that.

We were the recipient of many beautiful Christmas cards from members all over the jurisdiction and take this means of thanking them for their kindness in sending them. We wish to thank our good friend, Jim Stitt, out of Pittsburgh, and Frank DePace, out of Berkeley, Calif., especially for their good wishes. While mentioning members of foreign locals we would like to have "Pump Gun" Slater, of Local No. B-28 to drop us a line, as we think we can put him in the way of increasing his collection of beer labels.

Toledo at this writing has not secured any of the defense building program. Numerous of the local factories have defense orders which they are fulfilling without in

any way increasing the size of their plants. However, there are sufficient small jobs going on in our territory to keep the most of our members at work. Some of the boys, however, with a yen for O. T., pulled out a traveler and departed for the fields which always look greener at a distance.

A spirited argument started in our local city council as to why this city was not getting some of this defense work with some member accusing the Chamber of Commerce of putting stumbling blocks in the way with the assistance of the Real Estate Board. The C. L. U. and Building Trades Council took the matter up and decided to send a committee to the Big Town to see what could be done, if anything. As yet we haven't had any reports on their success or failure. However, there are some good jobs in the offing and while we may not need to send out of town for men there will be enough to make this year so profitable that a lot of our members who never paid any income taxes in their life will have to do a little donating to their Uncle Samuel to help pay for all this activity.

Hoping that this little session with the boys via the JOURNAL has done much to allay the report that we were dead and didn't know it, will sign off with best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year for each and every one connected with our organization.

BILL CONWAY,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

The New Year started with a bang for Local No. B-17. Yes, sir, 25 members were initiated, and a real good group of candidates they were.

After the initiation, Business Manager Hedgecock addressed the new members. His subject was "Labor and its progress wrought through organization." He took the members over the roads he had traveled from the time he started serving his apprenticeship 27 years ago. It was a very enlightening address. Just another of Brother Jack's many successes.

At this time I would like to urge all the members of Local No. B-17 to attend the meetings more regularly. You have and will continue to miss a lot of very interesting events by being absent.

There are many things brought up at a meeting which are not and cannot be published even in the Detroit Labor News. Let us not be like the fellow who sought out the business manager the night he was initiated and wanted to know if he would receive an increase in his next pay envelope.

We are receiving the wages and have the working conditions we now enjoy because of the hardships and battles the old members put up with before many of us were born.

Members, do your part—attend the meetings, take an active part in them. The officers you elected last June rightfully expect and need your help.

After all, our duty as a member of our union and of organized labor doesn't end with the payment of our monthly dues.

It's a pleasure to see our worthy president, C. E. (Ed.) Hall, officiate. Come down and see him conduct the meeting. Without a doubt the annals of Local No. B-17 will list him as one of the great presidents of the local.

Local No. B-17, through its Temple Building Association, owns one of the most up-to-date meeting halls in the country. Many of the members seem to think we should have dances and other social affairs in our building as we once did. What do you say about this, Brother members?

The auxiliary reports progress, but it is not satisfied. You members are asked to encourage your wives, mothers and sisters to become affiliated with the auxiliary. Let's give the ladies our unselfish support.

By the way, do you read the Detroit Labor News? It should be perused diligently, because in it will be found lists of companies, fair and unfair to organized labor. When you find a merchant handling their products, don't just say no. Tell him why you are refusing them.

"Busy as a bee." That about sums up our business manager. He has been holding many meetings with groups of men throughout the jurisdiction of Local No. B-17. These men have requested the meetings because they seem to have found the key to progress. Namely, membership in the I. B. E. W.

J. MCCARTHY,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

In our last letter you may recall our experience in that mud mixture. At present we're "endowed" with that strange phenomenon known as "defense program aches," which can be anything ranging from flu down to an ordinary case of sniffles. All this can be acquired at no extra cost at any government project. The boys all have some form of it in one way or another. The situation is not helped very much when you're afflicted with such as "Twenty Per Cent" Sammy, Jerry Hauser, I. Gibson or Herb Froh, all of Number Three. The boy who really takes the cake is that hacksaw swallower, Frank Golly.

On this job can also be found Jerome or Girard Lappie, that great friend of Jake McMullen. Lappy is forever resigning, but gets nowhere fast. Izzy Franz supplies candy to his gang, but Johnny France blisters in the most unlikely places. Woodruff seems to be sprouting bars on his shoulders

from close association with the big boys. Mac (McCauly) can now be seen wearing a hat. Too cold on the top these days, we presume.

At our last meeting we were entertained by a speaker who at one time was our business manager and is now with the I. O., Ed. Bieretz. Ed. must get his hair cut by the same barber as Carl, our present B. M., they both resemble each other from the head up, when turned around.

The talk aroused quite a bit of discussion from the floor and for a while it looked like old times with Bieretz on the rostrum and the boys using their verbal fireworks from the floor. Tolj, as usual, had his say, but was very apologetic. That boy can apologize many times in a very short space of time.

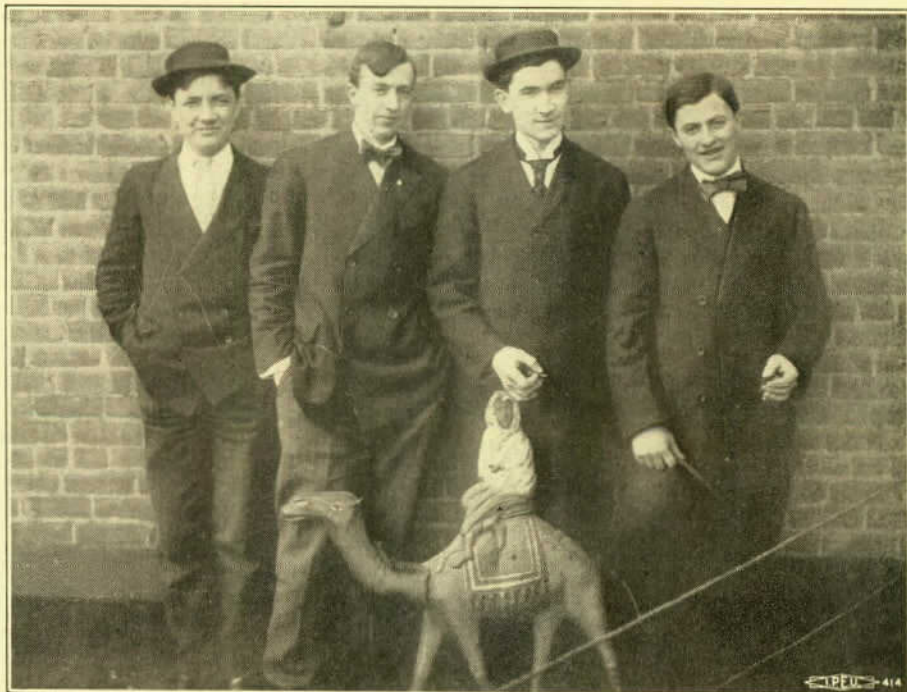
Brother Larry Huber is convalescent after quite a spell of illness. Larry mends quickly when his name appears in print. Steve Duhan strenuously objects to that "B" in our B-28. He echoes a great many objections. Brother Duhan was in a position to do a great favor to Brother Len of No. 3, for which the Brother was grateful.

We note that Brother Dougherty of No. 654 had quite a newsy letter in the Journal last issue. "Doc" seems to be quite a news distributor. That affair you described with all those visiting Brothers certainly sounded interesting. We could have enjoyed that ourselves.

We noted in the JOURNAL that fascinating item where the Chinese electricians and linemen are doing a great work in their country helping to modernize it, all this proving a great help in their fight against the Japs.

The year 1941 seems to have much in store for all of us in the labor field. Whether for good or bad no one knows. It well behooves all of us to be constantly on the alert.

Am in receipt of that usual fine letter



CORNELL BOYS OF 1904

The group above, taken at Cornell University in the year 1904, were functioning not as students, but as electrical wiremen. From left to right, they are, Eddie Hooper, Willie Welch, Roy Kinney and Carl Kinney. The picture was sent in by Daniel J. Welch (a member of the crew), known as old time press secretary of L. U. No. 43, who is now located at 4170 SW Eighth St., Coral Gables, Fla. Of Willie Welch, no relation but an admired confrere, he says, "he could do more first-class work with less tools than any electrician I ever met." He reports that Hooper is also in Florida and in good health.

from that now renowned writer, Shappie. Wish to express my best wishes for his complete recovery from his recent illness.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Imagine! I had been arguing with Mr. Grumble. This incident is hardly worthy of record. But Mr. Grumble is always with us like the weather and the poor. You all know him. Hence the recital.

He told me Local No. B-79 was "going to the dogs by the minute."

I thanked him.

"You have too many irons in the fire," he told me with rising color.

"Well," I ventured meekly, "if the fire is as slow as you say, there is little danger of the irons burning." In my meekness he saw red. "Can't you see?" he cried. How about the John Neagle Memorial?"

"Temporary suspension!" I said. He howled and howled.

"What about the agreement for 1941?"

"What about Vice President Kloter's testimonial banquet? Are we to be decently represented? Or aren't we? The month of May will soon be here!"

I answered him with exasperating coolness. "The John Neagle Memorial will be properly attended to in due time, and likely better for the delay. Again, we firmly believe our agreement for 1941 will be signed to the mutual advantage of all concerned."

"As for Vice President Kloter's testimonial banquet, Local No. B-79 will be decently represented."

We parted in mutual disgust.

Mr. Grumble must have his uses. God made him. We know not why.

Yes, we do. He is stimulating. And he is right about the testimonial banquet. We hope every local in this jurisdiction will be well represented, and make this banquet a culminating triumph to a life of high endeavor in organized labor.

Let us make it a reward of merit.

THOS. BERRIGAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 107, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Editor:

Seeing that Sunday was Ground Hog Day, Grand Rapids Local No. 107 is coming out from its long winter hibernation to say a few words, realizing that many of our Brothers are scattered all over the country on the rearmament program and would probably like to hear from their home local. It has been a good thing for you fellows who are out around to have made these trips, because there isn't much doing in Grand Rapids just at the present time. While you are away, don't forget to mention your home local and boost it wherever you go, bearing in mind at all times that we do have good working conditions here, in spite of the present lull, which we feel will soon pass over. We expect to realize some benefit from the rearmament program before long.

Hardly recognized our "Cowboy" MacDonald in the snapshot that came recently from Palacios, Texas. The horse wasn't in the picture, so I am not certain whether he rides a bucking broncho or a sawhorse—but, anyway, Mac can hold his own wherever he is. And that holds good for Scutt in Maryland, too. I suppose Steve and his partner are enjoying fresh grapefruit in Florida. I can now sit through the whole union meeting without getting smoked out by that big, underslung briar pipe that he used to steam up on. (What say, Steve?)

Well, getting back to more serious busi-

ness, I wish to say a word about our apprentice school which is progressing wonderfully, due to having a fine instructor and receiving such good cooperation from the school board. It has been the means of one of our students getting a job in the drafting room of the Bell Telephone Company, which speaks well for our school.

At a recent meeting at the Rowe Hotel, Brother Harris, our business agent, Claude Bright and his executive board of Local No. 107 met a group representing the Muskegon local and came to an understanding as to the jurisdiction of each local, which was satisfactory to both. This will enable the business agents to police all new work in western Michigan without any conflict.

Our Brother Bright has been very busy contacting the electrical contractors in northern Michigan, and has received quite a few applications from electricians for membership in Local No. 107.

Our local will be represented at Lansing along with the other Michigan locals, to help put into effect a new license law governing electrical work, which is badly needed in this state at the present time. We would like to see a license law enacted which will benefit the electricians as well as the public.

F. E. PETERSON,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Glenn L. Martin, the airplane manufacturer, says it looks as though it might be necessary to conscript industry and labor. Our respects to Mr. Martin and he can go to the devil. You can't expect the industrial machine to start doing 90, after rusting back of the barn for 10 years. You might as well expect a bus, which is routed through a city where an American Legion convention is in progress, to be on time at the next town.

We can't speak for industry, but labor is doing its bedamnedest for the success of the defense projects, and no amount of conscripting could make it do more. We've worked on one or two war-munitions jobs and we have had direct testimony on a number of others that the boys are toiling just as faithfully as they ever did on private contracts. There are delays, of course, over which the workers have no control. For instance, we worked on a powder mill in another state, on which 90 electricians were engaged. There were four sets of one-inch-to-two-inch pipe-dies for that gang of men to work with! (Anyway, it was claimed there were four sets. Personally, we didn't see but one.) But the fellows dug in and made up for the lack as best they could.

And there have been instances where chip-basket contractors, with knob-and-tube minds and methods, having had over-size jobs laid in their laps, have messed things up a bit, but, take it by and large, we think the program is going ahead with amazing speed.

The Evans Electric, of this city, has the contract for wiring the cantonment near Fort Riley, with Harold Hester as general foreman and Art Erickson, steward. About 60 of the local boys are on the job at present. There ought to be some kind of decoration awarded to men who brave the Kansas prairies in mid-winter!

Foundations are being poured at the small-arms ammunition plant, at nearby Lake City. The bomber assembly plant is still on paper, but if it is finished in the scheduled 120 days, it won't be very long till it is turning out planes.

Members of this local extend their deep

sympathy to Brother Frank Recke in the loss of his son, Frank Recke, Jr. Young Recke bailed out of a snow-beleaguered bomber, over Texas, only to lose his life two days later, along with 10 of his ship-mates, when their naval transport plane crashed against the top of a mountain in California.

Small work is brisk, and the Brothers are all employed at the moment. Makes you feel good to see everyone cheerful, as they are when times are prosperous. But the guy you really warm up to is the man who makes the best of it when he is getting all the tough breaks. Like Brother Harry Eyring, for example.

Along in the early '30's, Harry shook hands with 13,000 volts in the Pickwick Hotel sub-station. After long months in the hospital, he came out with hands so frightfully maimed he couldn't even light a cigarette. But he could hold a fountain pen, so, with the help of his good wife and the enthusiastic cooperation of the local members, he established a small insurance agency. During the years when a lot of folks with all their physical assets intact were carrying government hominy home in gunny-sacks, Harry was supporting his family in comparative comfort. He is in the city electrical inspector's office now, and he gets as much kick out of life as anybody we know.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Something more about my late summer vacation and miniature floating voyage around what might be called a short circuit of the linemen's pioneering pathway of our younger days. While in the national capital city I was the guest of my old friend Bill Mahler, a good electrician, like all men from our home community, industrially capable of taking home the bacon, and his congenial, wholesome wife, Edith, who is not only a good housekeeper but a better home maker and very hospitable. Both of them are held in high esteem with all who come in contact with them. I was also showered with hospitality by "Foots" Cavanaugh, Jimmy Johnson, George Hutnick, Gene Burke, Harry Horan, John McClum, Billy Pessinger and a host of other congenial friends too numerous to mention while I was romping around the federal city.

During my stay of 26 days in the capital I visited the International Office several times, as well as other trades union international offices, and met many of the dignitaries of union labor, active public officials and statesmen of both state and nation. This seems to be the hobby of the tourists that flock into Washington to see the Congress in action and to visit institutions of government, art and learning; also to gaze at the beautiful city's magnificence, public buildings, many of them newly completed and others under course of erection, which is a great sight to behold. However, a glance at our gorgeous International Office building, with its spacious office arrangements and vast modern facilities and equipment, together with a very courteous and efficient administrative staff, would make any electrical worker feel proud of their profession and our Brotherhood's progress.

Notwithstanding my general good fortune, I was in Washington during the time of the meetings of our international executive council and I failed to get a look at any of that official family, on account of some slip-up of arrangements. Also at the same time our newly invested International President Ed Brown and staff of vice presidents were in

conference at the conclave. To say I was disappointed would put it mildly.

A few days after Labor Day I strolled into the building of the American Federation of Labor, which was a very familiar place to me in other days, when I was secretary to our local Congressman during the first part of President Woodrow Wilson's administration. While there I met and conversed with President Green on current labor union problems, the anthracite coal situation and other matters of moment which he certainly is familiar with on account of his early coal-mining profession and long term of labor union officialdom. He looks good physically and appears very alert. Is much concerned about pending labor legislation, unemployment situation and the union strife solution.

Secretary-Treasurer George Meany was absent from the office on official business but I met and conversed with Frank Morrison on two occasions for a couple of hours

each time. He is now an emeritus official of the A. F. of L., which is equivalent to a pension for long and faithful service in the ranks of union labor and as secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

As always, I called to see my old friend Thomas F. Burke, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, which is housed in the Machinists Building in the same space formerly occupied by our Brotherhood before the erection of our International Office building. Tom Burke, as he is familiarly known, came into the anthracite coal region in 1904 to help aid and further the plumbers' organization in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton and vicinities in a time of great peril and labor strife and the feat that he accomplished is still remembered as a beacon light in his laudable career in the trades union movement.

I called to see another associate of our

home town, President Harvey W. Brown of the International Association of Machinists, on two different occasions but he was absent from the office each time. It was reported that he was attending the international convention or executive council meeting at Cleveland, Ohio.

As an interested laborer I attended a session of the International Teamsters' convention in the District Auditorium, met and exchanged union greetings with President Daniel Tobin, a stern, capable and intelligent labor union official who stands out among the stalwart greats of the American labor movement. The teamsters' union is coming up under the tuition of a great leader and will ripen in future achievements of a great organization. My appearance at the convention was on the same evening that President Roosevelt made his appealing address for labor support for his election. The convention auditorium was packed overflowing

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N2HZJ	"Walt" Germann	Yonkers, N. Y.	W2HQW	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5ASD	Frank A. Finger	Smithville, Tenn.
N6IAH	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W2IUC	Victor Beachem	Bronx, N. Y.	W5BZL	O. M. Salter	Del Rio, Texas
N6SM	R. H. Lindquist	Turlock, Calif.	W2HZX	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5BZX	Edwin E. Spurr	El Reno, Okla.
W1AGI	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W2IOR	King J. Fothergill	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5CAP	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
W1AIS	Lewis R. Collins	Portland, Me.	W2IPR	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W5DRZ	Bill Atkinson	North Little Rock, Ark.
W1AKY	E. R. Myrbeck	E. Braintree, Mass.	W2IPY	Lester Woodruff	New York City	W5EKL	L. D. Mathieu	Corpus Christi, Texas
W1BCP	John F. Casey	Dover, N. H.	W2ISC	Francis A. Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5EXY	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W1BDA	Roger F. Kennedy	Providence, R. I.	W2IYX	Harvey J. McCoy	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5EYG	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W1BFD	William Pierce	Providence, R. I.	W2JEL	Robert C. Sparrow	Bronx, N. Y.	W5FGC	Milton T. Lyman	Corpus Christi, Texas
W1BLU	Thomas Chase	Providence, R. I.	W2JFS	Frank C. Hills	New York City	W5FGF	S. A. Worley	Del Rio, Texas
W1BME	Warren F. Stevens	Malden, Mass.	W2JPS	Hal Kaye	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5FGQ	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas
W1BQN	Edward L. Philbrick	Medford, Mass.	W2KCC	Louis Freedman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5GHF	Robert E. Barr	Spring Hill, La.
W1BRT	Arthur S. Winslow	Dover, N. H.	W2KDY	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5GTQ	O. L. Bickley	Houston, Texas
W1BSD	William Walker	Providence, R. I.	W2KWC	J. Griskin	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5HHW	W. E. Robey	Kingsville, Texas
W1CNZ	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W2LGE	Richard A. Coster	New York City	W5HZW	Erwin W. Reininger	New Braunfels, Texas
W1DFQ	Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Maine	W2LLK	Al J. Sobek	Albany, N. Y.	W5JGM	G. W. Boynton	Kingsville, Texas
W1DGW	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W2MEA	Steve R. Lucas, Jr.	New York, N. Y.	W5ON	L. A. Hoskins	Houston, Texas
W1DOH	K. A. Gennett	Malden, Mass.	W2MPJ	Frank Cizek, Jr.	New York City	W6ANR	John R. Hubbell	Los Gatos, Calif.
W1EIV	Laurea J. Moreau	Dover, N. H.	W2MXG	Ira Rothstein	Bronx, N. Y.	W6ASZ	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.
W1FHH	Ken V. Curtis	Lynn, Mass.	W2MZY	David Wasserman	New York City	W6BRM	S. C. Goldkamp	San Diego, Calif.
W1FJA	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W2SM	James E. Johnston	New York City	W6DDP	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.
W1FXA	Albert W. Moser	Portland, Maine	W3FSI	E. H. Gardner	Bedminster, N. J.	W6DKS	Frank Hannah	Oakland, Calif.
W1GKY	Joseph Manning	Chicopee, Mass.	W3IOH	Ken Kingsbury	Bernardsville, N. J.	W6EDR	Bernard Y. Smith	Berkeley, Calif.
W1HX	Norman H. Young	Everett, Mass.	W3HPX	K. Kingsbury, Jr.	Bernardsville, N. J.	W6EHZ	John Christy	Hollywood, Calif.
W1IK	Thomas A. Leavitt	Portland, Maine	W3HTJ	Frank Buyasak	Trenton, N. J.	W6EV	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.
W1INP	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W3JAX	John V. Richards	Morris Plains, N. J.	W6FJ	Stuart Dalton	Hollywood, Calif.
W1IQ	William H. Rule	Arlington, Mass.	W3JB	William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W6GBJ	Eddie S. Futrell	Oakland, Calif.
W1ISJ	Warren A. Hamilton	So. Portland, Maine	W4AAQ	S. J. Bayne	Birmingham, Ala.	W6GFI	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1IUA	Curtis B. Plummer	Portland, Maine	W4ADN	Vernon Cheek	Atlanta, Ga.	W6IAH	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1IYT	Henry Moller	Dracut, Mass.	W4AJY	J. T. Dixon	Birmingham, Ala.	W6IH	James Ruggles	Hollywood, Calif.
W1JWL	Lorenzo J. Fiore	So. Norwalk, Conn.	W4AWP	Raymond A. Dalton	Durham, N. C.	W6JDN	Harold L. Lucero	Dunsmuir, Calif.
W1KAC	Kenneth C. Cushing	Portland, Maine	W4BEB	Thomas H. Todd	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	W6JHF	H. E. Chambers, Jr.	Tucson, Ariz.
W1KCH	Edward Monahan	Providence, R. I.	W4BIN	Orbra Harrell	Atlanta, Ga.	W6JJP	Harry Roediger	San Francisco, Calif.
W1KJN	Martin E. Keane	Boston, Mass.	W4BMF	P. B. Cram	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JVK	Jim H. Lowe	Pasadena, Calif.
W1LBH	Carter B. Hart	Lawrence, Mass.	W4BOE	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JWR	Roy S. Spaeth	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1LNR	Martin W. Joyce	W. Roxbury, Mass.	W4BT	S. L. Hicks	Charlotte, N. C.	W6LFU	Frank Richter	Escondido, Calif.
W1LUP	Robert Dettart	Malden, Mass.	W4BTT	R. M. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W6MBG	John A. Libby	San Francisco, Calif.
W1PP	George Rodick	Cape Elizabeth, Maine	W4CBF	B. E. Going	Asheville, N. C.	W6MGN	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W1QN	John D. Buttrick	Reading, Mass.	W4CBJ	Henry Stahl	Jacksonville, Fla.	W6NAV	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.
W1RC	Ralph Cowie	Arlington, Mass.	W4CHB	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.	W6OBI	Thomas Torpey	Alameda, Calif.
W1TE	Kenneth B. Woodbury	Portland, Maine	W4CJZ	T. G. Humphries	Birmingham, Ala.	W6OHR	W. Nuttall	Berkeley, Calif.
W2AMB	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W4CYL	D. W. Dowd	Wetumka, Ala.	W6OPQ	Frank Young	San Francisco, Calif.
W2ASI	Monroe M. Freedman	Bronx, N. Y.	W4DCC	Henry H. Fincher	Atlanta, Ga.	W6ORX	L. P. Root	Phoenix, Ariz.
W2AYI	Stephen Mankowski	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W4DGS	James F. Thompson	Montgomery, Ala.	W6PTF	Charles M. Sheetz	Fresno, Calif.
W2BFL	Anthony J. Samaliois	Elizabeth, N. J.	W4DLW	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.	W6QEK	Jim H. Lowe	Long Beach, Calif.
W2BQB	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W4DQM	Roger J. Sherron, Jr.	Durham, N. C.	W6RII	Bill Overstreet	San Francisco, Calif.
W2CAD	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W4EAM	J. B. Robbins	Birmingham, Ala.	W7AG	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.
W2DOO	George T. Siegel	Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.	W4ELQ	H. S. Hurley	Birmingham, Ala.	W7AMX	A. H. Bean	Portland, Ore.
W2DXK	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W4EVI	L. W. Thomas	Birmingham, Ala.	W7ANI	M. D. Herr	Seattle, Wash.
W2EYR	John J. Jankowski	Garden City, L. I., N. Y.	W4FKN	Russell A. Law	Atlanta, Ga.	W7ATY	A. H. Thibodo	Portland, Ore.
W2FHR	Millard Martin	Oceanside, L. I., N. Y.	W4FTP	Chadwick M. Baker, Jr.	Birmingham, Ala.	W7AYM	Robt. A. Ferguson	Seattle, Wash.
W2GAM	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W4GOU	H. D. Carl	Birmingham, Ala.	W7BBB	Olaf Thompson	Glendive, Mont.
W2GIC	L. A. Judge	Northport, L. I., N. Y.	W4GU1	J. Dandelake	Jacksonville, Fla.	W7BHW	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
W2GIY	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W4JY	J. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W7BIS	John Bielenberg	Helena, Mont.
W2HFJ	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W4LO	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.	W7BWK	A. H. Brudwig	Portland, Ore.
			W4NY	Robert B. Webb	Wilmington, N. C.	W7BXL	Wallace C. Klockler	Great Falls, Mont.
			W4SE	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.	W7BZF	Geo. A. Freeman	Seattle, Wash.
			W4UV	Julius C. Vessels	Chattanooga, Tenn.			
			W4VX	Jimmy Walker	Columbus, Ga.			

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

with labor union enthusiasts and political party dignitaries as well as mere spectators.

On my way around in a sight-seeing mood I rambled into the offices of the United Mine Workers of America to see my neighboring townsman, Thomas Kennedy, international secretary-treasurer of that organization; however, Mr. Kennedy was attending a congressional committee meeting, and after a brief chat with his secretary, Edward Lynch, I dropped down to the second floor to visit International President John L. Lewis, whom I have not seen for a long time. After friendly personal expressions we talked for a short time on certain phases of the labor movement and recalled old memories of the faded past. I also raised the question of the modern stride and facilities of the labor union of the present in comparison with other days. Mr. Lewis assigned one of his secretaries to show me all through the building, a grand office building for a mighty

organization, a resourceful officialdom and a splendid administrative staff.

Locally: Business in general is very good, except the building industry, which is not percolating in comparison with other business. Charles Ranson and Fritz Alblight attended a regional conference of 20 class A locals of the northeastern section of the state held in Philadelphia January 18. A large number of our local members are working out of town, here, there and everywhere. Yours for local welfare and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH,
Press Secretary.

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

Time to take my pen in hand and give all the Cincinnati news to the Brotherhood, and particularly to Jimmy Elder, Morgan Neabray and Dick Hayes, 'way down there in

Panama. All of us do wish all three of you the best of luck and hope you like it south of the equator. And personal greetings to Ray Hauck, up in Belleville, N. J. Hope you are well, Ray. Also, we can't forget our boys in Washington, D. C.—Al Wakefield and "Chick" Maley. If there are others I do not know of it and, therefore, have not thought of overlooking them.

Hello to "Doc" Schlenker and Elmer and Lillian Bollman, in Florida. Hope all of our boys enjoy being in and working in other cities. In and around Cincinnati work is all right with a few men out of work, but the outlook for the near future is very good. As things progress the writer will try to let those interested know.

It is my pleasure to be able to say our own Local No. B-212 bowlers have finally hit the top of the league. They are first in the league standing, first in high total pins and first in high game average. Congratulations to our

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W7CP A. H. Barnard Portland, Oreg.
W7CPS F. N. Barry Seattle, Wash.
W7CPY R. Rex Roberts Glendive, Mont.
W7CT Les Crouter Butte, Mont.
W7DES Floyd Wickencamp Casper, Wyo.
W7DET Wm. Vandermay Seattle, Wash.
W7DHK H. L. Bennett Ashland, Oreg.
W7DJP Mark Nichols Casper, Wyo.
W7DQX John Rankin Clarkston, Wash.
W7DXQ Al Eckes Miles City, Mont.
W7DXZ Frank C. Pratt Tacoma, Wash.
W7EAF L. H. Klahn Portland, Oreg.
W7ELF Frank Potter Seattle, Wash.
W7EQM Albert W. Beck Big Sandy, Mont.
W7FBI Kenneth O. Snyder Renton, Wash.
W7FD Otto Johnson Seattle, Wash.
W7FGS C. A. Gray Walla Walla, Wash.
W7FGZ Walter Partlow Great Falls, Mont.
W7FL Geoffrey A. Woodhouse
W7FMG F. E. Parker Seattle, Wash.
W7FWB J. Howard Smith Wenatchee, Wash.
W7GG Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.
W7GHG Tom Reid Milwaukie, Oreg.
W7GRE L. V. White Rockport, Wash.
W7HHK E. V. Rasmussen Seattle, Wash.
W7HHN J. D. Venen Seattle, Wash.
W7HXT R. B. Smith Seattle, Wash.
W7IDP Glenn Rusk Tillamook, Oreg.
W7II Sumner W. Ostrum
W7JE C. E. Anderson Milwaukie, Oreg.
W7NS Fred J. Follett Tacoma, Wash.
W7RX Nick Foster Seattle, Wash.
W7SQ James E. Williss Dieringer, Wash.
W7UL C. M. Carlquist Portland, Oreg.
W7WH O. R. Anderson Portland, Oreg.
W7ZF G. E. Foster Portland, Oreg.
W8ABO Vaughn E. Seeds Columbus, Ohio
W8ACB Raymond Jelinek Detroit, Mich.
W8APU Douglas E. Church Syracuse, N. Y.
W8AVL E. W. Watton Rochester, N. Y.
W8BQA E. O. Troup Hudson, Mich.
W8BQC Cecil Armstrong Toledo, Ohio
W8BRK Howard G. Wacker Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8CNE Bill Horlbeck Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8DHQ Harold C. Whitford Hornell, N. Y.
W8DI E. E. Hertz Cleveland, Ohio
W8DME Charles J. Heiser Auburn, N. Y.
W8DV Philip Bloom Toledo, Ohio
W8EDR W. O. Beck Toledo, Ohio
W8FAP William O. Rankin Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8GHX H. E. Owen Angola, N. Y.
W8GJQ Edward Goon Toledo, Ohio
W8IYL Bruce Ganoung Olean, N. Y.
W8KB Wallace H. Collins Clio, Mich.
W8LHU H. W. Walker Akron, Ohio
W8LJX T. E. Bobbitt Huntington, W. Va.
W8LMF W. A. Stevenson Chateaugay, N. Y.
W8LQT J. H. Melvin Rochester, N. Y.
W8MUD C. R. Kantenwein Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8NV George Lister Cleveland, Ohio

W8OCV Fred Lyle Lakewood, Ohio
W8ODX Archie Williams Toledo, Ohio
W8OVR Fred M. Dickinson Lima, Ohio
W8PGQ Wilson Norris Athens, Ohio
W8PKR J. W. Hamill Cleveland, Ohio
W8QVE Charles L. Kirch Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8QZN Carl W. Bieber Buffalo, N. Y.
W8RB William Stringfellow
W8RIIR William M. Gamble Toledo, Ohio
W8RUJ Charles B. Sproull Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8SKO W. O. Beck Luna Pier, Mich.
W8SXU George E. Oden Wauseon, Ohio
W8VAJ Clarence Bauer Buffalo, N. Y.
W9AET Paul Luecke Fort Wayne, Ind.
W9ALE George L. Pufall Chicago, Ill.
W9ANE Louis Steiner Wisconsin Dells, Wis.
W9ASW J. Oigard St. Paul, Minn.
W9ATH Robert Perkins Chicago, Ill.
W9AVG C. E. Boardman Kenosha, Wis.
W9AVP Walter E. Phillips Chicago, Ill.
W9BBU Everett D. Blackman Elgin, Ill.
W9BFA Leonard Gunderson
W9BLR Leo Stafford Springfield, Mo.
W9BTA Wm. E. Barrett Sheboygan, Wis.
W9BXG F. N. Reichenecker
W9CCH Allan H. Story Chicago, Ill.
W9CCK John J. Noonan Chicago, Ill.
W9CUB J. C. McCowen Des Moines, Iowa
W9DBY Kenneth G. Alley Marion, Ill.
W9DJE Stanley Fisher Racine, Wis.
W9DLH James C. Mathney Elgin, Ill.
W9DMZ Clarence Kraus Kansas City, Kans.
W9DRN H. J. Swanson Twin Lakes, Wis.
W9EOP James A. Turner Elgin, Ill.
W9ESJ Alfred C. Henning Milwaukee, Wis.
W9FDC E. A. Peavey Des Moines, Iowa
W9FGN T. W. Wigton Aurora, Ill.
W9FJ Charles Grover Chicago, Ill.
W9FOJ Roy C. Eastman East St. Louis, Ill.
W9FTT I. D. Burkhardt Kokomo, Ind.
W9GEW Manfred C. Johnson Hibbing, Minn.
W9GGG Edward W. Chavoen Chicago, Ill.
W9GKV E. V. Anderson Chicago, Ill.
W9GTI Verne Plateau Chicago, Ill.
W9GVY E. O. Schuman Chicago, Ill.
W9GWZ H. A. Leslie Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
W9HCU Wm. Clark Webster Wichita, Kans.
W9HKF Robert R. Kuehn St. Paul, Minn.
W9IDG Victor Hoffman Sheboygan, Wis.
W9IOS Robert Gifford Bois D'Arc, Mo.
W9IQ Walter Meyers Desplaines, Ill.
W9IUJ Arthur A. Avery Elmhurst, Ill.
W9IWR Norman A. Pulliam Chicago, Ill.
W9IWY W. H. Woodard Chicago, Ill.
W9IZM Gordon Davidson Racine, Wis.
W9JAO Fred Diedrick Springfield, Mo.
W9JPJ F. N. Stephenson Waterloo, Iowa
W9JWF Paul J. Shock St. Louis, Mo.
W9JZH C. E. Johnson Des Moines, Iowa
W9KPC Celeste Giarrante Joliet, Ill.
W9LAV Wayne Clay Springfield, Mo.

W9LDJ Orvin Simpson Springfield, Mo.
W9MAP Ernest Storer Rockford, Ill.
W9MCH James A. Umbarger Kokomo, Ind.
W9MEL Harold S. (Mel) Hart Chicago, Ill.
W9MMP Harry Probst Chicago, Ill.
W9MZZ J. Lester Paulsen Chicago, Ill.
W9NDA Paul L. Edwards Alton, Ill.
W9NHC John C. Sorenson Chicago, Ill.
W9NN Robert E. Baird Oak Park, Ill.
W9NYD Elmer Zitzman Roxana, Ill.
W9OTS Elmer Pearson Chicago, Ill.
W9OUT Herbert Gerend Kaukauna, Wis.
W9PD Ray Anderson Chicago, Ill.
W9PEM Harry Barton Villa Park, Ill.
W9PFH Wilfred T. Simonsen Racine, Wis.
W9PHQ Henry Golden Racine, Wis.
W9PNH Frank Riggs Rockford, Ill.
W9PRE Vincent Dolva Mandan, N. Dak.
W9QC F. L. Dechant Racine, Wis.
W9QJ Larry Leith Chicago, Ill.
W9QWE Dewey L. Glaser Waukesha, Wis.
W9RBM Ernest O. Bertrand
W9RRX Bob J. Adair Kansas City, Mo.
W9RV John Gause Midlothian, Ill.
W9RYF S. V. Jennings Chicago, Ill.
W9RZC Don R. Myers New Albany, Ind.
W9S Frank Smith Springfield, Ill.
W9SLS Herbert Beltz Waterloo, Iowa
W9SMF Albert H. Waters Fort Wayne, Ind.
W9SOO Harry V. Eyring Alton, Ill.
W9TBM Raymond Eversole Kansas City, Mo.
W9TTP Maynard Marquardt Fort Wayne, Ind.
W9UEL John P. Harrison Northbrook, Ill.
W9UKV John P. Harrison Pueblo, Colo.
W9UPV Maynard Faith Fort Wayne, Ind.
W9UPV Milton Placko Chicago, Ill.
W9URV S. F. Johnson Chicago, Ill.
W9VBQ Oscar H. Baker Lawrence, Kans.
W9VLM Harold Fleshman St. Joseph, Mo.
W9VUG R. E. Christopherson
W9VXM J. F. Sheneman Bismarck, N. Dak.
W9WEA Clyde J. White Somerset, Ky.
W9WNF Myron E. Earl Chicago, Ill.
W9WPZ Edward Trybus Chicago, Ill.
W9YHV Vernon Little DuQuoin, Ill.
W9YKT Richard J. Ikelman Pueblo, Colo.
W9YMF A. G. Roberts Chicago, Ill.
W9YMI Leon J. Schinken Chicago, Ill.
W9YRB Melvin J. Weihman Aurora, Ill.
W9YWT Garnet J. Grayson Chicago, Ill.
W9ZHQ Raymond E. McNulty Chicago, Ill.
W9ZYP E. H. Dvorachek Belleville, Ill.

Canada

VE3AHZ Thomas Yates Beavertams, Ont.
VE3GK Sid Burnett Toronto, Ont.
VE4ABM E. K. Watson Lethbridge, Alta.
VE4RQ J. W. Hallett Calgary, Alta.
VE4SA R. G. Sutfin Calgary, Alta.



L. U. NO. B-212 GOES TO A PARTY GIVEN BY THE BERTKE ELECTRIC CO. OF CINCINNATI.

bowling boys. Keep on rolling, fellows. The bowling league standing is as follows: Local No. B-212, first; Graybar Electric Co., second; Trumbull Electric Co., third.

Brother James Stapleton, one of our members, and his wife recently had a lovely present from the stork—a little girl. This makes them father and mother of ten fine children. All of the heartiest congratulations in the world, Jimmy.

Going from happiness to sorrow again, I have the unpleasant duty to report the death of the mother of one of our boys, Mrs. Elizabeth Bolan, mother of Charles M. Bolan, who passed away on January 14, after being ill quite a while. Those of us who have worked with Charles in recent years know she had been ill off and on. Charles, being an only child, will miss her deeply, but the Master has called and she has answered. The entire local and the writer give to Charles all of our sympathy.

Under separate cover I am sending a photo taken of those who attended a party given by the Bertke Electric Co., on Saturday, January 18, at Quebec Gardens, one of Cincinnati's better night spots. The entire affair was handled by the company, which incidentally is one of the very largest contractors in the Queen City. The personnel of this company is made up almost in entirety of men who are thorough in the knowledge of electricity, men who have worked with the tools and know the business—namely, Mr. Arthur Bertke, Mr. George Bertke, Mr. Frank Meder, whom I mentioned in my last article, Mr. Charles Bimmerle (he who signs the checks). To see him do his partial strip-tease was pretty much of a treat. And last, but not least, Mr. Larry Marholfer, whom you can see in the picture parked on the table with the beer mug. An affair such as this, and I am told it is a semiannual or annual affair with the Bertke Co., gives one who is working at the time with the company a slant on the employer and employee social gathering, which in my humble opinion goes a long way toward better cooperation between the men and the office. There were possibly 100 men and women at said party and there was good food, music and all the golden amber fluid one could wish for.

My own feeling of an affair like the above gives me a thought like this: We'll say those fellows are pretty swell!

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 259, SALEM, MASS.

Editor:

Greetings once more from New England's North Shore. Although a little late I would like to extend to the Brotherhood the best wishes for a happy and prosperous year in 1941.

For the past few months I am happy to say we have been able to keep our membership working 100 per cent. Some of the boys have been working at the Navy Yard in Boston and some down at Camp Edwards on the Cape. Business in the district has been a little better than average. A new \$500,000 addition to the Beverly Hospital and a good-sized addition to the Salem Hospital have kept quite a few of the boys busy.

National defense seems to be the main topic today, on the air, in the papers and on the street every one is discussing it. Of course labor comes in for its share of comment, some of which is not very favorable. I think that some of the unfavorable comment against labor is due to the fact that some of those who comment on it are not well enough informed on it to know the true story. Of course there are some who, at the mention of union labor, are against it anyway. I do not feel that there is any need for worry about I. B. E. W. having any strikes which will hinder the national defense program. I think our organization is made up of men of a caliber capable of handling any situation which may arise if the proper cooperation is given.

I think that every member of the organization should be proud that he is a member of the I. B. E. W., an organization capable of handling its problems in a sensible, diplomatic manner without publicity and a big show.

With the war clouds hanging low over many countries today, and so many factions getting a stronghold in our country, I think that every member should make a special effort to see that they do not get a chance to undermine our organization. Let us make it a good union organization for the promotion of union interest and not personal and petty interests. I think if we all do that we can hold up our heads and say I am a good union man and a good American.

"RUSS,"
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Quite some time having passed since you heard from our local in your column it would be impossible to give you all the news to date.

Suffice it to say that we have enjoyed quite a prosperous year or two and that the members are quite happy about it all. Better news is the fact that the future looks just as bright.

I am especially happy to relate one instance where organized labor has managed to gain local recognition by placing one of our members, President Harry D. Gates, on the county grand jury. All of the Brothers wish him well in this important enterprise and have great faith in his ability.

To all the Brothers of Local No. 302, that have aided her growth in the last two years, can be offered a vote of thanks for their loyalty and hard work toward this end. We have doubled our membership and lined up our district to almost 100 per cent. In fact all the larger type of construction in our jurisdiction is 100 per cent union.

We have three P. G. and E. jobs under way at present, which are furnishing employment for quite a few men; three major oil company jobs, besides many smaller ones.

The home building program has been and is still on the go in a large way. While, as usual, we have a certain amount of difficulty with this type of contractor we consider them in line to about 95 per cent. Only two of these small contractors failed to sign our agreement this year. And these cannot hold out long.

We are enjoying very well attended meetings, which as always is an indication of strength of purpose and thought in any local. Our territory is well policed and managed by our business representative, Joe Giovanini, which makes it next to impossible for any one to get away with anything against our rules.

Now to you Brothers who read this article, I don't want you to get the idea that you can roll in here and get work. While the conditions are just as good as I have stated, we are well supplied with local help and are not taking any travelers. The condition seems to balance so perfectly that a

member seldom has to sit on the bench more than a day or two.

Our sick list is very small at present. I think we have only one member who will not be back to work in the very near future. Brother Mallory received an injury to his ankle which has not progressed so satisfactorily. He has been laid up now for over a year, but from the last report I heard we have great hopes that another operation will fix him up. I know we are all pulling for him and I believe he will come along O. K.

Brother Bob Hall was laid up for about six months with a leg injury, but has been working now for some time. In fact he is telling this correspondent where to put them every working day.

Two or three other Brothers have had short lay-offs due to sickness or accident that have not been serious.

Well, fellows, I'm going to call it quits for this time and hope to be in your midst with some more in the near future.

LARRY WHITE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

On Saturday morning, December 28, 1940, members of Local Union No. B-309, East St. Louis, Ill., assembled in our meeting hall to pay tribute to the unselfish and faithful service of Brother A. L. Wegener (who left us on January 10 to take up his duties in the International Office in Washington, D. C., as aide to the international president). We gathered together to present Brother Wegener a token of our affection and esteem—in appreciation, too, for his efficient assistance in the guidance of the affairs of Local No. B-309 for all these years. The presentation was made by James Altic, president of Local No. B-309, as follows:

"Brother Al—we are gathered here this morning with the mixed emotion of joy and sorrow. Joy—because you are being

rewarded for your unselfish devotion to our interests by advancement that we feel we are a part of through our association with you. Sorrow—that we are to lose your counseling and your presence.

"Those of us who have known you for years, as well as those who are much younger in Local No. 309, have learned to love you.

"To show that love and appreciation, I now present you with this little remembrance, not for its intrinsic worth, but as a token of that love and affection so universal among us for you.

"We hope you will enjoy and wear it always and by that wearing, always have a soft spot in your heart for the little local in the Middle West on the Mississippi River.

"May your successes continue and reflect on us, that we may improve ourselves and advance with you."

Then President Altic handed to Brother Wegener a gold ring set with a half-carat diamond and the insignia of the I. B. E. W.

Brother Wegener was profoundly shaken by emotion that these, his fellow members, had thought enough of his efforts—which he had only considered in line of duty—to present him with so lovely a gift. Tears coursed down his face as he faced his fellow members, unashamed of his emotion, and thanked them with a sincerity that comes only from the truly sincere.

Brother Wegener gave a brief resume of his affiliation with the organization and with a few well chosen words of counsel on local union affairs promised to be with us again at whatever intervals convenient and permissible.

JAMES ALTIC,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 321, LA SALLE, ILL.

Editor:

This little local, nestling in the valley of the Illinois River, while well known, has never had a press secretary to tell the

Brotherhood how and why we live. Our local takes in a considerable amount of territory. Some of our members reside as far as 40 miles from the hall. In the past year we've increased our membership by approximately 33 per cent. These new Brothers are good, substantial men of the type that any local would be proud to have on their rolls, and all first class mechanics.

To start the New Year off with a bang the gentlemen in the back row held out for a party. President Thomas J. Heffron, who has been our president for 30 years, appointed Brothers Everett Strout, Phil Mueller and B. M. Albert Piper a committee to produce the production, and what a production they did produce! In spite of decidedly inclement weather only seven of the faithful failed to make their appearance. The event was in three parts and no speeches were allowed. A turkey dinner was the main event. Huge, man-sized portions of turkey and sundry trimmings were served by the happy waitresses. When all had stowed away considerably more than they should have we were entertained with a Westinghouse technicolor talkie of the New York World's Fair. The projector was loaned to us by the Western Clock Co. Mr. Cyrus Stewart of that company was the projectionist. Following the movie we had an exhibition of legerdemain by H. Garzonía of the plumbers' local. This was followed by the social period and liquid refreshments . . . these elixirs were of all types and strengths. The party ended with all in good order and happy.

Among our guests were the Honorable H. M. Orr, mayor of La Salle, "Rocky" Mueller, superintendent of power of Peru, and the contractors of La Salle and Peru.

73 es CUL
ex SPARKS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-357, LAS VEGAS, NEV.

Editor:

Congratulations to you on the way the JOURNAL is edited, as the JOURNAL is one of the few trade union journals that carries articles that are of interest to the members of our great international union as well as the general public, and articles such as "New York Sun Views Electricians' Trade" should be printed more often not only in the various trade union journals published by the different international unions, but in addition such articles should appear in local labor papers and the public press. This in turn would acquaint the public with our organizations, and give them a clear and concise picture of our aims and principles, and would to a great extent offset the bleak and dark picture writers coming under the class of Westbrook Pegler try to paint about the workings of our organizations. And they would not be so popular with the general public.

We note in your article "Changed Status of Old Conflict" dealing with the subject of Private vs. Government Ownership, the statement "It is also likely, these observers hold, that a third great public power center will develop around Boulder Dam in Colorado." We should like to correct you, that the Boulder Dam is located on the Colorado River, in both the states of Nevada and Arizona, the center of the river being the dividing line.

In regard to a "third great power center" being created around Boulder Dam, you are quite correct, and we would like to give you just a few high lights from this great hydro-power project, one of the largest in the world from the standpoint of K. W. hour output in electrical energy. From this great power plant 10 towerlines radiate over



Au revoir—as Brother A. L. Wegener (left) receives a parting gift from L. U. No. B-309 before leaving for Washington to take up his new job as assistant to the international president. The gift is being presented by B-309's president, James Altic.

EXHIBIT

Dear Sir

I seed in paper whar you wanted some experinseed linesman. So I write you fer the job. I am experinseed linesman. I have drove a mule team fer my pappy fer nigh on too tin years and have handled the lines on double horse teams too. folks here say I am a good linesman and if you pay good wages I could go to north carolina. but I aint hankering to go unless you pay good like I hear the big jobs does. you aint seed in paper whar kind of teams but after I get a hold the lines I aint skeert none of them.

ward. Call 1592.
 6—Help Wanted—Male
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 Linesmen
 For Wilmington, N. C.,
 Project
 Apply
H. G. CECIL
 Electric Co.
 Cumberland St.
 WANTED: EXPERIEN
 tice Station Manager
 200 Piedmont

H. G. Cecil Electric
 Cumberland St.
 Wilmington
 N. C.

DEC 19 1940
 WILMINGTON, N. C.

No union man would have ever made this pitiable error. Unions give their members education.

space into the states of Nevada, Arizona and California, supplying electrical energy to numerous enterprises. In fact, the airplane industry is depending on this power plant for their factories so vital nowadays to national defense. The project is operated by the government in conjunction with the Bureau of Light and Power of Los Angeles, Calif., and the Southern California Edison Co. The U. S. Bureau of Reclamation is giving employment to about 350 workmen on the project. They are engaged both on construction and maintenance work. The two operating agencies give employment to about 125 workers. These men are operating the generating equipment on the project.

We would like to compare conditions of the workmen working on the job for the different employers or, Private vs. Governmental operation. The skilled employees, under which classification the great majority of our members come, who are employed by the government, receive an average monthly wage of \$210.00. In addition they receive 15 days sick leave each year and 26 days annual leave each year, also they are paid for eight legal holidays. The employees working for the private operating agencies receive an average monthly wage of about \$180.00 plus a two-week vacation with pay. This is some comparison.

Now with all the talk going on that the Los Angeles Bureau of Light and Power is going to take over the entire operation of the project, no one can blame our membership, in fact the entire membership of all American Federation of Labor local unions, that are employed on the project for the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, for getting up in arms and fighting such a move. In fact a movement has been started to request the government to take over the entire operation of the project on a plan similar to the TVA which has proven itself as a great success.

The greatest trouble with the Boulder Dam project is and always has been, it has been more or less of a political football. The one with the greatest political patronage will in the end be granted the privilege of operating this great project.

The members of L. U. No. 357 working for our local contractors are all employed, and the membership is proud to be able to report a 20 per cent increase in wages for its members working on Class A work, also we are 100 per cent organized and our relations with our contractors are of the best.

For some of the Brothers who have left the jurisdiction we have some news, Brother T. D. Betts, former business manager of our local, has again returned to the old stamping grounds, and he was welcomed by all the Brothers who knew him before, as he is a hard worker and staunch supporter of the principles of our organization.

ANTHONY SANDERS,
Business Manager.

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

Editor:

Once again the I. B. E. W. leads the way, instituting the movement to bring the shorter work day to the building trades. On July 1, 1940, Local No. 363 entered into an agreement with their employers, bringing to Rockland County the first six-hour day in the history of the building trades. Prior to July, 1940, there was but one building trade union working less than eight hours per day. This one union some months previous had secured a seven-hour day agreement. There are exactly 20 affiliated local unions in the Rockland County Building and Construction Trades Council and as of July 1 past all but two were working 40 hours

per week. These 18 did not believe that conditions in general throughout this county warranted the shorter work week.

However, with Local No. 363 leading the fight and using every means at their disposal to educate the other trades to the benefits derived from the six-hour day, the tide gradually began to turn. Other trades which had originally scoffed at the mention of shorter hours became interested; Local No. 363 was deluged with questions as to what was the best manner to go about securing the good will of the contractors in this movement; did we have any helpful suggestions? How much did it relieve the unemployment problem? Now six months have elapsed during which time practically all the agreements of the other 18 unions have been renewed, and in the case of 11 of these crafts they have entered into contracts and agreements with their employers calling for a seven-hour day, some of which have already taken effect and the very latest date is May 1 for these crafts to begin enjoying the benefits of what we are selling as the "practical solution for unemployment."

When I say selling, that is just what I mean. The six-hour day must be sold to the country as a whole. Talking the six-hour day will, I admit, help some, but there is more to this movement than talk alone will bring out. Each and every member of the building trades unions must take upon himself the job of becoming a missionary to further the advancement of the "practical solution for unemployment" (six-hour day). Even though a certain local in a particular territory may not at present be enjoying a shorter than eight-hour day, it must become the duty of this local to fight to bring a seven or six-hour day to their territory, and where they are enjoying a seven-hour day, to strive for the six hours. It also must be remembered where the 30-hour week is now in effect that the job is not finished; you who are enjoying these benefits must devote your time and efforts to bring about these same conditions to your less fortunate Brothers.

In certain sections of the country there is a considerable uptrend in employment and in many cases Brothers from out-of-town locals have been called in to help man the jobs. This I am sure is most heartily appreciated, but on the other hand many of these locals are working the same old eight-hour day and in lots of cases 12 and 14 hours per day on some rush jobs. However, if in these particular cases the hours were six or seven per day, think of the additional men who would be necessary to perform the same amount of work! I believe that all overtime work should be discouraged if it is at all possible to supply men in sufficient numbers to keep up with the pace of the job during the regular working hours. Enforcing this rule makes it possible to extend help to a greater number of our unemployed Brothers, even if it proves necessary to send for men from distant locals. Remember, there are still thousands of our Brothers unemployed just waiting for the call, so before starting to work in excess of our regular hours, give a thought and extend a hand to our less fortunate Brothers.

It seems that everybody today is taking a shot at labor and the defense program. There is a move afoot to launch a congressional investigation of labor unions. This is just a smoke screen to discredit labor in the eyes of the public. Our enemies, the United States Chamber of Commerce and National Manufacturers' Association, are at the bottom of this. Every little strike or labor dispute is played up big by the hostile press; for example the Scripps-Howard chain and their stories of the building trades

strike at Wright Field, Ohio. The blame is placed on the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for calling the strike, and after devoting a couple of columns to a condemnation of this action they close by saying that nonunion electricians were being employed. With an unfair condition like this existing I would like to know of a better reason for calling a strike.

Westbrook Pegler puts in his oar, with a blast against the Laborers and Hod Carriers Union, calling the entire membership of this organization all sorts of vile names, and winding up by stating that the other A. F. of L. construction unions are only a little less guilty. Pegler has taken one case where a union of this international was involved and used it to smear the entire labor movement, as usual. Unfortunately when there is scandal involving some individual in a labor union, this guy Pegler uses it as an excuse to turn his guns on all organized labor in general. But of course that is what he is being paid a handsome salary to continue.

In New York state a recent ruling by the Court of Appeals made it mandatory for a labor union to turn its membership list over to a legislative investigating committee. While I don't believe any legitimate labor union would have anything to hide in their membership rolls, this, however, is a dangerous precedent and little can we guess to what it may in turn lead at a later date. Membership rolls in the hands of hostile employers and investigating committees may become the basis for a black list. At the present time a bill is being introduced in the state senate and assembly which would prohibit such seizure. All New York locals take notice and contact your representatives urging passage of this measure.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-418, PASADENA, CALIF. Editor:

Being one of those forced by lack of work in the home community to seek work elsewhere, I find myself in San Diego assisting L. U. No. B-569 in its national defense program.

The evenings are long and the old urge to create something therein is finding expression in these lines which I hope will find a space in the February JOURNAL to give our distant Brothers some idea of the part we are playing here in the defense program. San Diego is in the midst of the greatest boom in its history. Records for construction and population gain have all been broken the past year, and probably will be broken again this year.

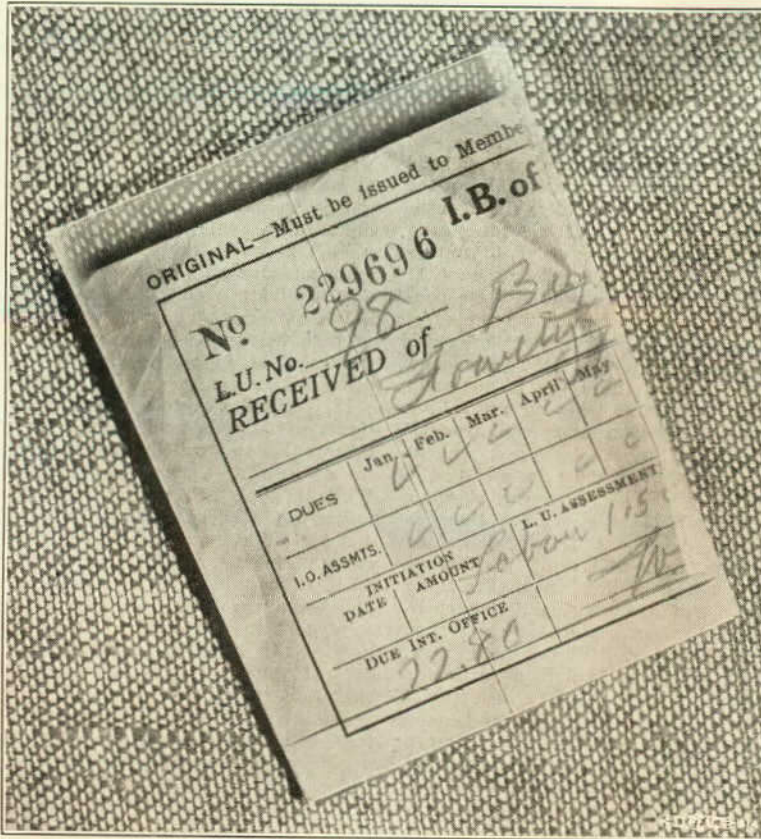
A large percentage of the \$11,500,000 in building permits for the first 10 months of 1940 was for small homes, a field which has not been overlooked here in labor's drive to better the wages and working conditions of all workers in this area.

Under a B. T. C. agreement effective February 1, about 95 small home builders will use nothing but union labor from the material truck driver on up. This means to L. U. B-569 the signing up of two important electrical shops engaged in this field and the addition of their employees to its membership, which just about cleans up San Diego for the wireman.

The defense program is well under way; several hundred buildings in army camps, Fort Rosecrans and the Marine Base, have been built and partially occupied. There are other housing projects under way at the Naval and Marine Bases and another of 3,500 units to house aircraft workers, just starting.

In the aviation industry the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation has just about com-

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pleted two huge buildings, making it the largest plant of its kind in a single fenced area in the U. S. A.

This company is now building a large parts plant apart from its main plant, a \$11,000,000 job to be finished by June.

L. U. No. B-569 has a surplus of wiremen at this writing because it has been drawing on all other locals in Southern California which had a surplus when the defense program started. They anticipate no difficulty in meeting all demands for the future so a letter first will be in order before coming here, as boom prices in housing, etc., prevail.

Most of the jobs listed above were, or are, on an overtime basis, some up to 70 hours a week, or work, eat and sleep, but narry a grumble from anyone about giving up leisure time, home comforts, etc., and therein lies the answer to those who threaten our peace, liberty and security.

We hope a new social order will come out of the present struggle for all the workers of the world and that our labor will not be used to enforce any injustice on any of our fellow men anywhere. May our sacrifices in labor and material not be in vain this time.

H. W. HUNEVEN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

The month of January finds us with not very much cold weather, but work rolling

along at a merry clip. Work here, as in most sections, concerns itself with mostly defense preparations. The members of the local are naturally coming in for their share of this work, the only fly in the ointment being that on some of this work the government is using relief workers to supplant some of our members, mostly in line work. We contend and have always held the contention that these workers should not be used to do the work of skilled mechanics, that if they were skilled in a trade they would not be upon the relief rolls of our nation at a time when the trained man is in demand.

We are happy to report at this time that Local No. 527 presented a new agreement on January 1 to its employers calling for a 25-cent per hour increase, and it was signed 100 per cent.

Reporting from the different departments, we find the marine boys keeping very busy at the shipyard and from all indications they will be for some time to come. The inside wiremen, as I have stated above, are spread around on the different jobs going on over the state, and we fellows still in the shops here are getting our share, so therefore, the complaint department has nothing to do.

While on the subject of work in this section we have been receiving numerous letters from all sections of the country requesting work in this jurisdiction. All the answer that I can give at this time is that

locals in this section are amply supplying men for these jobs, and if there becomes any shortage, I am sure that calls will be made to various locals for men.

Well, it seems that the news department is about out of ammunition unless some discourse be made on the war situation or something akin to it, for this seems the main theme of our life at present.

So until next month we say so long.

VIDO L. SUCICH,
Recording Secretary.

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

Editor:

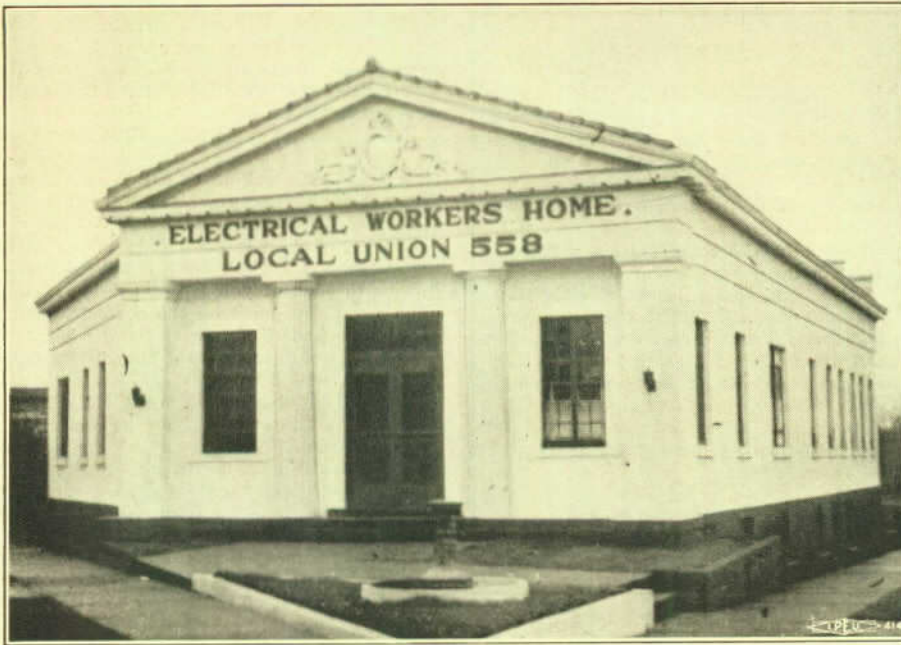
Our local now is located in Sheffield, Ala., as you will note from the above heading. This means that the planning and wishing of the members for the past several years have materialized and we have moved into our own home. Yes, it is our own; without a single penny of debt hanging over our heads to be passed on to those loyal members who stick with the union through thick and thin, and those new members coming in. The building has been repaired and redecorated throughout. It is in first class condition and modern in every respect. There is ample space for seating comfortably at least 250 people, an office for the business manager, another for his secretary, a room for the examining board, two others for committee meetings and three rooms in the basement which are being used for class rooms. It is impossible to give any one man or any group of members credit for our new home, for the idea was presented several years ago and was finally realized through the efforts and hard work of a good number of our Brothers.

While our home is located in Sheffield, it does not mean that we have deserted Florence. The toll bridge across Pickwick Lake, which is the connecting link between Sheffield and Florence, has been freed by the state and we are just a few minutes drive from our old location. Now that we are in Sheffield, we are in the center of the Tricities.

L. U. No. 558 is sharing in the national defense work. The T. V. A. projects included in our area are two of the four hydro-generators being added at Wilson Dam and the \$6,500,000 explosive plant at Muscle Shoals. The Reynolds Metals Company is building a \$22,000,000 aluminum plant at Lister, Ala., which is a suburb of Sheffield. It is now rumored, with everything except official confirmation, that a \$15,000,000 rolling mill is to be added. There were several other sites considered for this new plant and the competition was strong. We have word from several good sources that the deciding factor was the excellent spirit of cooperation shown by labor that secured the plant for this locality. The Reynolds Company has a signed agreement with organized labor and the job is 100 per cent organized. There seems to be an unusually good spirit between labor and management on this project.

The Electro Metallurgical Company, located near Wilson Dam, has announced that they are going to double the capacity of their plant, which will make a total of four furnaces. Our local furnished men for this plant when it was built and shall furnish the men for the addition.

Our annual wage conference with the T. V. A. brought a 10 per cent increase in wages for our members. Several problems on working conditions were presented, discussed by committees, and solutions worked out. Annual and hourly-employed electricians will benefit greatly from the results of the conference.



Another local moves into a new home! L. U. No. 558 is now owner of this splendid building which provides ample space and facilities for all the local's activities.

All of the past members of L. U. No. 558 and any visiting Brother will find a warm welcome if you will just come to see us in our new home.

GEORGE T. HURT,
Press Secretary.

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

The Central Valley Project

Editor:

The Central Valley project is the largest conservation project in the history of man. It was conceived by California state engineers as the first step in the ultimate solution of all of the state's complex water problems.

Stupendous as it is, the Central Valley project represents only one unit of the state's water plan, which state engineers developed after 10 years of intensive surveys and presented to the legislature in 1931. This plan is multi-purpose, contemplating the conservation and regulation of all water resources in the state for irrigation, municipal, domestic and industrial uses, flood and salinity control, improvement of navigation, development of hydroelectric power and many other purposes.

The Central Valley project is an outstanding example of regional planning. It provides for the co-ordinated development of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, through an extensive system of works comprising two major dams, a large hydroelectric plant, 200-mile transmission line and 350 miles of canals. It will overcome seasonal and geographical inequalities which now permit winter floods to waste into the sea unused, while nearly two million acres of land in the valley are in need of additional water supplies during the summer.

The entire Central Valley of California, extending 500 miles from Mt. Shasta south to the Tehachapis, and supporting a population of 1,000,000 people, will be benefited by this project. This rich inland empire encompasses an area greater than the state of Michigan and equal to the combined areas of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware. On the floor of this valley are 10,300,000 acres of fertile farm lands, 3,100,000 acres of which are now

under irrigation. That is equal to one-fifth of all the irrigated lands in the United States outside of California and accounts roughly for half of the state's estimated \$590,000,000 annual farm income.

The Central Valley project—California's \$228,000,000 defense against flood and drought—is being built by the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

Planned by the state and authorized for construction by the Central Valley Project Act and by a state-wide vote of the people in 1933, it was found that federal financing was necessary. On December 2, 1935, President Roosevelt approved the feasibility report of the Secretary of the Interior, and full congressional authorization was obtained in 1937. Construction work started in October 1937.

The state's interest in the Central Valley project is under the direction of the Water Project Authority of California.

Although the project is being built by the federal government, the costs allocated to water and power must be repaid to the government over a 40-year period. These commodities will be sold at wholesale.

Both the Reclamation Project Act and the Central Valley Project Act provide the preference shall be given to public agencies in the sale of water and power. It is anticipated power from the project will be available in January 1945.

Districts planning to distribute this power publicly should be organized and in a position to make contracts by the time the energy becomes available. The Water Project Authority is making a comprehensive study to determine economic areas for the sale of water and power and for the purpose of encouraging creation of public agencies for distribution of Central Valley facilities.

Ranking as the second largest concrete dam in the world, Shasta Dam will be one of the modern wonders of the engineering world. It will be nearly two-thirds of a mile long, 560 feet high and contain enough concrete to build a modern two-lane highway from the dam site to Mexico City. Down its face will cascade the highest man-made falls in the world.

The dam, now under construction on the Sacramento River 12 miles north of Red-

ding, is the key feature of the Central Valley project and will form a reservoir 35 miles long. Part of this reservoir will be used for flood control. Stored waters will be released through Shasta Dam power plant, largest hydroelectric plant in California, developing 515,000 horsepower of electric energy, an average of 1,500,000 kilowatt hours annually, a 220,000-volt transmission line 200 miles long will transmit the energy to Antioch for distribution in the northern California power market.

Statistics

Height, 560 feet; crest length, 3,500 feet; top thickness, 37 feet; base thickness, 580 feet; concrete content, 6,000,000 cubic yards; steel and metal content, 68,000,000 pounds; cooling pipe, 1,200 miles; reservoir capacity, 4,500,000 acre feet; reservoir area, 30,000 acres; reservoir length, 35 miles; drainage area, 6,665 sq. miles; power plant capacity, 375,000 kilowatts.

This is the first of three articles.

DON CAMPBELL,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

After having one letter entirely cut out and parts of others cut out, the writer for Local No. 617 will make another attempt to write a letter that will be banal enough to be approved by someone in the Editor's office. The constitutional right of free speech doesn't seem to apply when writing for the WORKER by the looks of past experience. However, be it as it may, we will try to write items that will not be offensive to the two ladies, or other persons, who may not agree with us.

The first item that might get by is the expected picketing of the Montgomery Ward stores. These stores have been on the "We don't patronize" list for some time and are now being picketed by the Alameda County labor unions. The wages paid by this firm are as low as the state law permits. Then they offer a bonus for performing more than is already being done and when the employee has reached the goal set by the firm the employee is told that the standard set was too low and that he will have to exceed that standard in order to make the bonus. The policy of this firm is to pay the employees as little as possible and work them beyond the limit, and change them as often as possible. There are deductions made for company insurance, which terminates when the employee quits or is discharged. These deductions are compulsory and the employee is not consulted in regard thereto. Many employees are working on a commission basis and the percentage is as low as \$3 per \$100, and the commission employee must assume all the costs of making his sales, carry his own insurance and pay all expense incurred. We expect to have all the stores on the west side of San Francisco Bay picketed in a few days, to be followed by the entire state as soon as possible. This firm defies the Wagner Act and insists on being the sole dictator of their employees' conditions of employment. If you believe in justice and fair play don't patronize this firm.

The Associated Farmers, that infamous anti-labor organization, has again started to try to break up organized labor. They have indicted a number of men who are the business agents and heads of a number of unions. The State Federation of Labor and the State Building and Construction Trades Council are going to the bat to defend these men who are being framed by this anti-American organization. Local unions are also helping toward this defense

by making contributions to a defense fund to fight these indictments. It is of vital interest to the worker and the real farmer, the one who really works on his farm, not the one who runs his huge acreage from behind a desk in a bank or real estate office.

The farmer does not receive enough for his produce. The farmer gets 30 cents for his spuds, but the consumer pays one dollar; he sells his milk for from three to five cents and we pay 12 to 14 cents. All other items that the farmer raises are in the same ratio to the final selling price. The bandit in between is the one that reaps the profit from both ends. A closer tie between organized labor and the farmer could be one way of changing this setup.

Here is a new definition for taxation. "The art of so picking the goose as to secure the greatest amount of feathers with the least amount of squawking." The only thing wrong with that is, that the pickers are getting a little rough and the goose is doing a lot of squawking.

P. C. MACKAY,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

The January issue of the JOURNAL is another example of our claim that THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS is one of the world's outstanding labor periodicals. We congratulate the editor and the writers for the editorials, articles and letters of the above issue. We are certain that the future will show a continuance of the quality and variety of subjects appearing in the JOURNAL; and again we repeat, that every member of the I. B. E. W. should read each issue of the JOURNAL from cover to cover.

There is no better way for union members to prepare themselves against false accusations and labor baiting writers than to read and study that which is printed in their trade journals.

As a current example, the article, "Work Permit, Initiation Fees and Unionism," printed in the January issue of the JOURNAL, outlines and explains the union side of this much-discussed question, and does it in such a manner that leaves no point of argument for the other side, unless they be biased to a high degree.

Foes of organized labor will always be with us, some through ignorance, others who are naturally breeders of class hatred; and still others who are such for a price, whether they be hired strike-breakers or writers for syndicates.

We must be on guard at all times, prepared to meet those who would harm or destroy us. Our leaders know only too well that constant vigilance is necessary to combat the continued thrusts of those enemies who think that workers have no right to organize for their own self-protection and well-being.

Our local union will again celebrate an anniversary by holding its annual banquet on March 15, 1941. The entertainment committee is in the midst of elaborate plans for this event. We are sure that all our members want this affair to be the greatest success in the history of our local union.

There is one sure way for this to be done. That is for each and every member of L. U. No. 654 to be present with his wife or lady friend. It is the hope of your officers and the entertainment committee that no member will fail to attend.

Glad to learn that Brother Al Smith is up and about after his recent illness. Have missed the chats with him at our meetings and hope to renew them real soon.

ATTENTION:

JOURNEYMEN ELECTRICIANS

Local Union No. 677, Cristobal, Canal Zone, in cooperation with the electrical engineer of the Panama Canal, wishes to advise you that the rational defense projects on the Isthmus in the near future will require a large number of journeymen electricians. Men who can qualify for wireman-general, or wireman station and switchboard, or control wireman ratings, are requested to immediately file an application for employment with the Office of the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., and complete information concerning employment will be forwarded.

C. T. SWEARINGEN,
Press Secretary, L. U. No. 677.

We extend our sympathy to Brother William Hinkle and family in the death of his father. While not knowing Mr. Hinkle, Sr., personally, we learn that he was a good friend of our local union, and took keen interest as an observer in our affairs.

Received a long letter from Brother Ben Reilly, who is carrying on at Paris Island, S. C. From the contents of his letter Ben "sho' is gwine to town." Yo' all like it down there, Ben?

Belated congratulations to Brother Fred Otten and Mrs. Otten on the addition of a future member of the I. B. E. W. Get his application in early, Fred!

J. A. DOUGHERTY,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

When the sea gulls start coming ashore here in large numbers you may be assured the dry season is just around the corner and the date is near January 1. Perhaps you have read the only difference between the rainy season and the dry season is that it rains more in the dry season. That statement is not true and Panama in the dry season is a most desirable place to live, at least you never hear anyone ask "Well, Jack, how much coal have you burned since the first of the year?" and that is really something.

Local Union No. 677 since the last report has initiated Karl Kariger, C. Z., R. E. Stade, C. Z., O. Stegall, Chattanooga, Tenn., C. J. Miller, Washington, D. C., C. E. Conner, Southington, Conn., S. A. Graham, Carthage, Miss., coming here from Lima, Peru. P. A. Lawrence, N. Y. C., R. J. Kielhofer, Antigo, Wis., John D. Betts, Brooklyn, N. Y. Also, J. Gallito, L. U. No. B-3, R. R. Oates, L. U. No. B-3, Fred Schwartz, L. U. No. B-3, George Schwartz, L. U. No. B-3, L. A. Pearson, L. U. No. 340, and M. Rourke, L. U. No. 397, have deposited traveling cards in this local.

M. Angino, L. U. No. 103, R. Spangler, L. U. No. 229, G. D. Blankenhorn, L. U. No. 257, R. Rowe, L. U. No. 257, and C. H. Chapline, L. U. No. B-795, are employed by contractors and working in this jurisdiction with our permission.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Howe have recently returned from a most interesting vacation in N. Y. C., Miami, Nassau and Havana—however, they are glad to be back in good old Panama again!

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Smith have been on vacation in Tennessee, spending most of their time in Chattanooga and Knoxville where their son is enrolled in the University of Tennessee.

B. G. Tydeman spent a month in New York and visited his son who is in school in Troy, N. Y. He had occasion to call on E. Kloter, international vice president for this district, and discuss some of our problems.

George Wirtz (Atlantic field office) is in the states now and a "newlywed." Congratulations to each of you from "the boys," and don't forget we meet on the second Monday of each month, George.

In the December issue of the Safety Zone there was a story I will pass on to you—A small boy was asked by his father, a well known contractor, what he would like for Christmas. "A baby sister," replied the boy. "But it is only two weeks until Christmas and that does not leave much time," said his father. "I know, Father," answered the child, "but can't you put more men on the job?" It is evident that the contractor mentioned was not in the electrical business or this youngster should have replied, "Can't you work the men on the job overtime, Dad?" Nevertheless, work is what makes life worth living and how fortunate we are there is sufficient once again to merit occasional overtime!

C. T. SWEARINGEN,
Press Secretary

L. U. NO. B-705, LINCOLN, NEBR.

Editor:

Since my last correspondence quite some time has elapsed, but I will state that it is not because there is a lack of enthusiasm towards the activities of the Brotherhood, but simply because there has been a scarcity in events which would provide worthwhile correspondence.

I take this opportunity to tender our great appreciation to other locals here in Lincoln, Nebr., for the wonderful job in organizing and the help they have given our Local No. B-705 toward increasing our membership. We would like to salute Local No. B-244 for its splendid cooperation given us and say they really deserve a lot of praise for their efforts in trying to make their local one to be proud of in this state, and this should prove a boon to our local union. Let us stop and consider what their efforts mean to our organization. To me my efforts seem small compared to those of their officers and ours who are so diligently working for the interest and advancement of our local and organized labor in general. Before leaving this subject may I tender our sincere thanks to International Representative Robert Garity, who has been very generous with his time and energy in furthering the interest and steady growth, yes, having the growing pains along with the progress of the I. B. E. W. Sometimes some of the Brothers feel awfully downhearted. How about it Fred Whiteford, our Lincoln secretary? But if we look back a few years and compare then and now, wouldn't we hate to have to go back and start over?

The members at our last regular meeting decided the attendance for the year 1940 was not as good as it should have been and they decided a banquet for union and non-union members might bring some results toward a much better attendance record for the next year and might help bring up the membership. An agreement was made to hold this banquet on January 9 and an entertainment committee was appointed, composed of Fred Whiteford, Neal Collins and Scot Thomeson. Attendance tickets were printed and passed out by union members to non-

union members working for the City Water & Light Department, requesting their attendance. This banquet was held in the Labor Temple and was well attended and enjoyed by all, yet empty chairs lined the walls at the hall and the Brothers in attendance carried on in the name of the absentees. Undoubtedly an all time high was scored by this local. Members showed up from the Ashland Water Works 32 miles away and their statements showed marked interest in the future of our local. Several kinds of beer and sandwiches were served and to the boys belonging to the Anti-Drink League, coffee was served, but most of the Brothers went for the beer. There were plenty of sandwiches left and they were given to the Salvation Army after the banquet.

We were greatly honored at this banquet by having with us the president of State Federation of Labor, Roy Brewer, George Williams, president, Central Labor Union, and International Representative Robert Garrity. They gave us wonderful talks on the progress of organized labor and the progress yet to be made, stressing very much the importance of unions and promising their support 100 per cent to Local No. B-705 and sister locals. Thanks to them and hope to have them with us again in the near future.

I think I have covered most of the social news and news in general except to say that the entertainment committee of Local No. B-705 deserves a lot of credit for the success, and smooth way in which everything was taken care of. Above all, we are very grateful to have the seven new members.

We have a new governor. He has a plain name and a lot of grit. I speak of the Honorable Dwight Griswold. We all hope he will make a wonderful governor and leader.

ED. C. KRUMM,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Well, another year has passed and the time to make resolutions for the New Year is here again. The first on our list will be to try to have a press article in this JOURNAL every month. The year 1940 has been a trying one for the large part of the world, but for us things have rolled along rather smoothly. We have had fine meetings and each member has cooperated to make our great organization bigger and better.

Our annual Christmas party was held December 21 and it is estimated that over 500 members and their families attended. The affair was unanimously voted very good and highly successful by all in attendance. Plenty of good refreshments, gifts for the kiddies, and Christmas cheer prevailed. Chairman T. H. Saunders and his very fine committee are to be commended for their excellent efforts in making the party such a success.

Negotiations on the agreement between the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Local No. B-723 for the year 1941 were successfully completed in the month of December and a substantial gain in wages and conditions was obtained.

Our apprentice school, formed by our able educational committee, is in its second year and is proving very successful. Class periods are held every Monday night at the Central High School and the attendance at these sessions has been very good. The apprentices are to be commended on availing themselves of this fine opportunity.

Brother Ammons has taken a traveler to Local No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.

In closing, Local No. B-723 wishes to extend to the Editor and all other locals best wishes for the coming year.

WAYNE T. KEPLER,
Recording Secretary.

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

Editor:

At present there is no worthwhile news down this way, but I don't feel right unless I am making some no-account noise in our JOURNAL every month, so I am going to try to write something.

To start with, work has slacked up to some extent in this district the past 30 days. I think it is a temporary condition, as there seems to be plenty of work in the making to come up, but at present we have some men working part time.

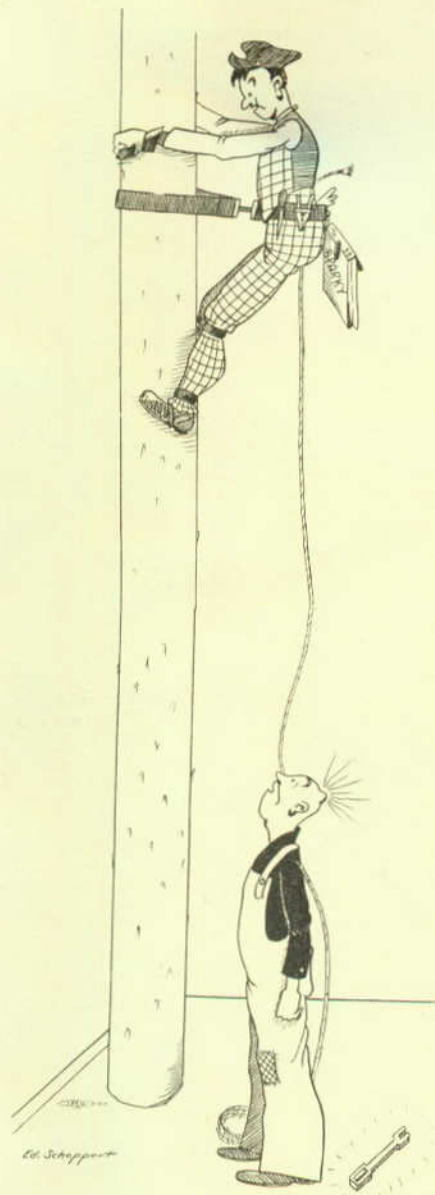
Most of the preparedness work, army and navy, seems to be going to other jurisdictions for some reason; why, I don't know, as we seem to have everything in this county jurisdiction that it takes for that purpose, including a world harbor with the deepest water south of Norfolk, Va. Perhaps we don't hold our mouths right.

According to a letter received from the I. O. we are going to hold one big conference down Miami way on February 8 on labor supply and defense. The vice presidents, international representatives and business agents from five states will be in attendance. I don't know what it is all about, but if I can rustle five gallons of gas on the cuff and don't get run over by a street car in Miami before I locate the Everglades Hotel, I am going to be there and find out what it is all about.

I am sorry to announce the death this week of the wife of Brother E. L. Warren, a charter member of Local No. 728. Mrs. Warren passed away on Monday, January 27, after an extended illness. The members of Local No. 728 extend their sympathy to Brother Warren in his sorrow, and to his family in their great loss.

The writer has been through three wars for this U. S. A. Never went in the army to get a place to eat or sleep, strictly a war soldier. Have done four years in the field in foreign service on two enlistments, both as a volunteer, and I am sorry to see the attitude of the C. I. O. in holding up production on the preparedness program. It is true that we made 5,300 millionaires during the world war, due to graft and profiteering, but in this emergency there seems to be a different setup along that line. Even if organized labor as usual, will have to take it on the chin to some extent, until things are straightened out, they should not hold up production, for Brothers, believe it or not, we are going to need it, for we are going to land right in the middle of this war or be a downtrodden nation in the future.

I was surprised at the small majority in favor of taking care of the members' dues while in the service at a soldier's rate of pay. I will cite my own case along that line. In 1918 when I was over the draft age I resigned one of the best positions an electrician can hold, and enlisted, and did one year in France. No, I didn't have a big, fat commission, I was supposed to have a commission, but some one shuffled the deck and I served my time as a would-be hard-boiled sergeant (and if some of the pacifists had seen what we saw in the mud over there they wouldn't want to fight it out on our soil). The Brotherhood took care of our dues while in service, and I still have my war card out of Local No. 17, of Detroit. The least we can do is dig in and help by holding the standing of the Brothers in the service and in every other way possible.



"It must be my magnetic personality, Eh! Sparky."

I am going to close now for this time, but I still claim we are going to have a trouser-wearing head in the Department of Labor, and that it is time for a convention for this I. B. E. W.

Just plain,
J. H. G.

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

Editor:

Greetings—
I note with interest an article in "Labor" where the Ford Company has been ordered by the National Labor Board to reinstate 1,021 workers with back pay.

It appears the Ford management, in a ruthless attempt to smash an A. F. of L. union at its plant in Kansas City, Mo., black-listed over 1,000 unionists and threw them out on the street.

King Henry Ford is well known to all organized labor for his ruthlessness toward unions. Very well he knows should organized labor be given a free hand to form a union, men would flock to a genuine union, and there put an end to his brutal savagery.

If I am correct the "vacations with pay" drive, conducted by the Standard Unions,

is well under way and it is hoped will be disposed of at an early date. This is the statement from the Railway Employees' Department. Members were urged to cooperate in this program, so that it may be speedily achieved. Consideration is also being given by the Railway Employees' Department to a wage increase movement. It seems to me that the Railway Employees' Department makes a hypothetical statement when it makes reference to "the wage increase movement," as if it was something separate from the labor movement. Let it be known that Local No. 794 just passed a resolution for an increase in wages and we have no intention of keeping it a secret.

In reading our labor newspapers one is amazed to learn of the appointment of Charles F. Palmer, wealthy Atlanta realtor, as "czar" over government agencies dealing with defense housing. It is no wonder that labor is alarmed, for it just seems that we have jumped out of the frying pan into the fire.

Everything points to national preparedness. I should think it would make no difference whether we are making guns, shells, etc., or any other commodity, we have to eat just the same.

The educational committee of L. U. No. 794 is pleased to announce that our educational program is well under way. On January 9 we had a very interesting talk by Mr. McIntyre, from the Electric Controller and Mfg. Co. Mr. McIntyre explained by the use of graphs, new devices for control of electric motors, frequency relays and neo-timers. After the lecture refreshments were served. Everybody present had a nice time.

February 13 and 27 we hope to have Mr. Burgess from the Vapor Car Heating Co. Local No. 794 extends an invitation to members of brother locals to attend these classes.

W. S. McLAREN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-835, JACKSON, TENN.

Editor:

It has been quite some time since our local contributed anything to our JOURNAL. This is due to the fact that all of our members would much rather work with a pair of pliers than with a pencil, and not because of a lack of something to contribute.

Five years ago this local had just about enough members to hold a meeting, while now we have approximately a hundred members.

During the past year definite progress has been made. A city distribution rehabilitation job was completed with WPA funds. This gave a large number of our members steady work for approximately a year.

Also during the year just past our members working for the TVA secured an average 10 per cent wage increase, effective January 1. This was accomplished by means of a wage conference in which sat representatives of all the Valley locals. During these negotiations we were very ably assisted and guided by our International Representative Gordon M. Freeman, as well as several other international representatives.

Local contractors have been fairly busy. Construction of a nearby powder plant and an army camp have given a number of our members plenty of work. In fact this local has not had an unemployed member for sometime. Two housing projects have been started in the city, although they are not far enough advanced to require electrical work.

Our biggest project, however, is the allocation of a \$30,000,000 shell loading plant

to this jurisdiction. The plant will be located 18 miles north of town. Work has been started and being part of the defense program it is expected that the construction will be rushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

In view of this activity it has been found necessary for the local to employ a full time business agent.

H. A. STEINDORF,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Things that I can do for the I. B. E. W. during 1941:

1. Attend more meetings than I have in the past.
2. Take more interest in the Brotherhood.
3. Prepare myself for leadership, by accepting more responsibility.
4. Make the meetings more interesting by taking a more active part.
5. Encourage others to attend the meetings.
6. Pay my dues more promptly.
7. Develop an appreciation of the officers' duties and responsibility.
8. Be more considerate of the other fellow.
9. Buy more union-made goods.
10. Influence others, by being a better union member myself.
11. Make criticisms at the meeting, instead of on the street.
12. Strive to make more friends for organized labor.

Brother R. W. Barnes has been elected president of the Augusta Central Labor Union. The press secretary has been elected recording secretary.

R. C. RAMSEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-959, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

Editor:

We all like to blow the roof off occasionally about how, after deducting old age benefits, unemployment insurance, life insurance, etc., etc., we have to wait for the next check before we can eat. Our last check stub bore an innocent looking little entry of \$1.25 under the anonymous heading of "other deductions," but no dissatisfaction was voiced. It might have read "to take the financial poison out of the snake's bite, \$1.25." The long-sought-after hospitalization and medical care insurance is now in force.

Some of the boys who have been staying in nights for fear of catching hydrophobia can now relax and enjoy themselves. Ha! anyway we are glad to have it and we wish to express our appreciation to the company for their cooperation in helping us to obtain these benefits at this reasonable rate.

I believe we will have something interesting to relate next month, of which I am not well informed at present.

KEITH L. HORINE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

The time is drawing near when it will be necessary for our members to consider candidates for election to various positions in our local union. It is also time to study the many and varied problems which are now confronting our members in regard to work week, job security for our drafted members, and of course, any time is time to study rates of pay.

Since all these things must be taken care of to the best interests of our membership it seems to me that it is imperative for each and every member to attend the meetings early and often.

Please, please, do not come around several months from now and tell us that you do not like some person who has been elected to office or that some ruling of the local does not suit you as an individual. Instead, come to the meetings and voice your opinions and objections before any definite action has been taken.

This is going to be a big year for labor! Make it a bigger and better year for you as an individual by coming out and giving a little moral support so that you may get the things you desire. "What you give, that's what you get."

I might also say here that it is the gentlemanly and ladylike thing to drop around and say thanks when you secure some benefit either wholly or partly through your executive board or the local officers. It costs you nothing and makes everyone feel much better.

Unity is what we need and what we must have if we are to have a union, so let's all attend the meetings and get solidly behind our officers so that we may go forward to bigger and better things.

I hope that attendance at all meetings in the future will be so good that I will never feel it necessary to write a letter of this kind to the JOURNAL again.

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1167, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Well, here is another report from Local No. 1167, of Baltimore, Md. It has been swell to hear from our fellow-locals through the medium of our magazine, and to see bits of news and gossip from all over the nation.

With national defense uppermost in our minds, we like to hear that everyone is doing his share, large or small. Our employers, the Monitor Controller Company of Baltimore, are manufacturers of manual and automatic motor controls, and we like to feel that building controllers is our bit toward the eradication of dictatorships alien to our beliefs. It is just one small cog in the huge machine of American industry, the greatest in the world.

Labor holds an interesting and important place in the scheme of national defense. Its present policies and practices will probably determine the influence it will possess in the nation in the years to come, and upon its leaders depends the future well-being of hundreds of thousands of workers. There should be full cooperation with the President of the United States, without sacrificing any of the gains won in the past. I feel sure that the I. B. E. W. will come through the emergency with flying colors and that its members will endorse its policies 100 per cent.

And now, I think a word about our officers of Local No. B-1167 is in order. First, there is President Charlie Hajek, who is tremendously popular and makes friends wherever he goes, yet has enough gumption to state his opinion when the occasion arises. Since he has been with the company for over 20 years, Charlie knows the ropes inside out, and is one of the best assemblers around the place. He has a beautiful wife and daughter (teen-age, boys), and resides in what we urbanites like to term "the sticks." Charlie has done much to insure the success of our infant local.

Next in line is John Hoerr, our vice president, and a man with many years of loyal service in the company as head of the stock department. He has labored long and hard to secure benefits for the members, oftentimes at considerable personal sacrifice. However, John has one bad habit that his

friends and associates have vainly tried to cure him of, smoking a smelly pipe. To those who have tired of living and long for the blessedness of oblivion, I strongly recommend riding home some night with him in a closed machine.

Though he possesses the official title of financial secretary, Lin Mantler is also contact man, diplomat, adjuster, mediator and Lord knows what not. To him much go much of the credit for keeping the local in existence, and for obtaining as many benefits as possible while endeavoring to leave the company with a shirt on its back. Lin is married and has four little reasons why he must keep hustling at his exacting job of testing. A stickler for detail work, he burns a lot of midnight oil in preparing those innumerable statistical data he inevitably carries.

Yours truly, the pen-pusher, completes our roll call of officers.

You know, a profit-sharing clause is the feature of the agreement between the company and our local. As the time draws to a close—ending January 31, 1941—the members are awaiting the verdict with expectant ears. Though the profits will not be distributed until about March 30 (two weeks after the income tax deadline), most of them have theoretically spent it. Since business was overwhelmingly good in 1940, the profit-sharing plan must (and I mean positively must) pay off adequately if it is to be a feature in future agreements between any locals and employers.

So, keep your eyes open for a subsequent report from our local in a later issue of the JOURNAL.

GABRIEL H. MULLER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1189, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Hello, World!

This is L. U. No. B-1189's first article to appear in the JOURNAL. Though we are late getting started we hope to make more frequent appearances and look forward to pleasant associations.

L. U. No. B-1189 is composed of employees of the Airway Electric Appliance Corporation, manufacturers of vacuum cleaners, who were first organized into the Federal Labor Union No. 18652, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in August of 1933. In June of 1940 they joined the I. B. E. W. with 119 members transferring. Since that time 25 new members have been written up and 11 have dropped out for various reasons. Our present membership is 133, four of these cards being written in the last month. The fact we are retaining a larger membership since affiliation with the I. B. E. W. we believe shows members are more satisfied.

Sister Helen Eddy has been confined in St. Vincent's hospital for some time, and while she has been quite ill we understand she is somewhat better and hope she will make a speedy recovery. Sister Hilda Asman also was ill, but is back to work again.

L. U. No. B-1189 offers deepest sympathy to Brother Lawrence Hyter in the loss of his mother, and Sister Hilda Asman in the death of her sister. Words at a time like this are futile, so we pray the Giver of life, who also takes, to comfort them and assuage their grief.

Wonder why there are so many empty chairs on meeting nights. You know, after all, it is your business being transacted and the officers were elected by you to carry on, so why not give them some considera-

tion? It is not very pleasant for them to give up two nights a month to conduct meetings with scarcely anyone there. Why not make a resolution to attend once a month? Think it over!

EVA C. SHAW,
Press Secretary.

IBEW MANS 200 RADIO STATIONS

(Continued from page 75)

television development has been delayed. Undoubtedly this difficulty will be overcome and another field of broadcasting will be opened.

Radio broadcasting enters 1941 with very bright prospects from the advertising viewpoint. Conservative estimates indicate that there will be an increase from 10 to 20 per cent above the record for 1940—which was the highest thus reached by the industry. There does not appear to be any danger of reaching the saturation point in broadcast facilities for some time yet, although this charge is often made.

ALASKA VULNERABLE TO ATTACK

(Continued from page 67)

is rich in romance. Its wealth is immense. But through all the years its vast area, capable of supporting millions of persons, has been but little populated. It has long been a belief among Alaskans that accurate information about the Territory, spread to the people of the world, would remedy the sluggishness of its advance."

A consideration of modern Alaska, with its flow of commerce, its virtually unlimited resources, its majestic scenic treasures and its convincing promise of future blessings—such reflection provokes the thought that the United States can be immeasurably grateful for "Seward's Folly."

DEMOUNTABLE HOUSE

(Continued from page 68)

appropriated to be spent for defense housing, the navy has been allocated \$44 million, the Maritime Commission \$2,400,000, the army, \$48,900,000, while the Federal Works Agency will receive \$150 million which will go mostly for housing civilian workers in industrial centers, navy yards and army posts.

The navy has its own architectural offices to supply designs and specifications, which will be sent to its commanders at their bases, who, in turn, will let contracts to local contractors. Navy's share will be 12,640 dwelling units, a large proportion of which are classified as "temporary."

EXPERIENCED ENGINEERS WATCH

The army's housing money will pass through the hands of the new Public Building Administration of the Federal Works Agency. New only in name, experienced in personnel and methods, this

was formerly the Office of Supervising Architect of the U. S. Treasury, Procurement Division, and has handled the construction and operation of government buildings, mostly post offices, all over the nation since the days of Andy Jackson. This same agency will control the \$150 million allocated to providing housing for civilian workers. (Such as the Indian Head project.) Hence the conclusions reached by its experienced and practical executives are most important.

From the experiments now under way may come dwellings capable of being shifted from place to place almost as easily as a trailer or a tent, thus helping greatly to cure the high-rent, bad-housing situation when workers are brought in large numbers to a given locality. Prefabricated housing will be given a competitive field trial under impartial observation. Of the 79,000 units of public housing to be provided, possibly 12,000 to 14,000 will be demountable units.

COST BREAKDOWN OF A PREFABRICATED HOUSE

Description	Material	Labor*	Total
Clearing site	—	\$ 4	\$ 4
Excavation and rough grading	—	15	15
Masonry and foundation enclosure	\$ 57	28	85
2" Framing lumber (3939@40)	157	—	157
Strapping (no bridging)	8	—	8
Homasote (5600@41 per MSF)	230	—	230
Exterior sand finish	18	18	36
Asphalt roof shingles, 3 in 1 strip	36	—	36
Finish floor (V. G. pine or fir)	54	—	54
Millwork (windows, doors, etc.)	155	—	155
Shop labor	—	200	200
Field carpentry	—	96	96
Dado in bath	10	4	14
Rough hardware	40	—	40
Finish hardware	30	—	30
Glue	10	—	10
Shutters	2	2	4
Screens	15	8	23
	\$322	\$375	\$1,197
Linoleum floor in bath	—	—	\$ 8
Sheet metal	—	—	21
Painting (sand finish) includes finishing floors	—	—	250
Electrical wiring	—	—	40
Lighting fixtures	—	—	15
Heating (oil-fired floor furnace)	—	—	75
Plumbing (including septic tank or street connection)	—	—	325
Walks, drives, finish grading	—	—	75
Trucking	—	—	15
Scaffolding	—	—	5
Insurances, compensation	—	—	50
Shop overhead (super., clerk, rent, maint., power, etc.)	—	—	25
Field overhead (super., surveyor, clerk, equip., etc.)	—	—	15
			\$ 919
TOTAL			\$2,116

*Based on following labor rates: Carpenters, \$1; carpenters' helpers, 65 cents; masons, \$1.50; masons' helpers, 85 cents; common, 50 cents.

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**



IN MEMORIAM


William Moseley, L. U. No. 691*Initiated September 13, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst December 2, 1940, Brother William Moseley; and Whereas Local Union No. 691 has lost a loyal and true member; be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 691 stand in reverent silence for one minute in memory of our late departed Brother; be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

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

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

C. W. PRUETT,
C. V. BESACK,
F. MADSEN,

Glendale, Calif. Committee

Martin Ford, L. U. No. 817*Reinitiated March 25, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our esteemed Brother, Martin Ford; and

Whereas in his passing from this life Local Union No. 817 has lost one of its most faithful members; therefore be it

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

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

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to the bereaved family of Brother Ford; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union; a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Ford, and a copy to the International Secretary for publication in our official Journal.

Requiescat in pace

J. HAYES,
R. METZ,
R. NEUMANN,
L. GLOCKER,
J. COSTELLO,

New York, N. Y. Committee

Ray Kline, L. U. No. B-1061*Initiated June 30, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Ray Kline; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

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

EDNA BIEN,

Cincinnati, Ohio. Chairman of Committee

George W. Griffin, L. U. No. 567*Initiated November 26, 1915*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken suddenly from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother and friend, George W. Griffin; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Griffin, L. U. No. 567 has lost a lovable and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

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

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

ARTHUR SMITH,
ROBERT C. LEAHY,
A. F. EAGLES,

Portland, Maine. Committee

William Beyer, L. U. No. B-921*Initiated July 10, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-921, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Beyer; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of deep sorrow we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-921, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EVELYN KRESS,

Elizabeth, N. J. Recording Secretary

Roy Rynearson, L. U. No. B-73*Initiated June 1, 1937, in L. U. No. 77*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. B-73, Unit No. 4, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Roy Rynearson; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to his memory; and be it further

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

WALTER S. GALLANT,
WALTER MADDEN,
JAMES CONNELL,

Spokane, Wash. Committee

Charles W. Beggs, L. U. No. B-663*Initiated April 5, 1933*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-663, record the passing of Brother Charles W. Beggs, whose death occurred on December 28, 1940.

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy be entered into the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

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

Officers and members of Local Union No. B-663,

MALCOLM CHINNOCK,

Milwaukee, Wis. Recording Secretary

John Fields, L. U. No. 348*Reinitiated September 18, 1926*

It is with deep regret that we have to report that the Great Architect of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother John Fields, who passed away at Robertson, Alberta, on December 31, 1940.

Only 49 years of age, he had the happy knack of making friends, and what is more to the point, of keeping them. Loyalty to his friends and his union was almost a passion with him, and it was an honor to know him.

His funeral was a largely attended one, despite the fact that it was below zero that day, and this in itself proves how well he was liked. Now therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this resolution be sent to the International Office for publication, and a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to his widow and family, to whom we again extend our deepest sympathy.

H. BILLINGHAM,
O. GARDNER,
F. KEYTE,

Calgary, Alta. Committee

John Fallis, L. U. No. 183*Initiated September 5, 1940*

Whereas it is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 183, record the passing of our late member, Brother John Fallis, Frankfort, Ky., who passed away early December 27, 1940; 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 the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Fallis, a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

W. M. STALLARD,
J. A. WOOD,
F. T. MARTIN,

Lexington, Ky. Committee

A. F. McCulloch, L. U. No. 561*Initiated May 15, 1929*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Archibald F. McCulloch; therefore be it

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

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

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

R. EARDLEY,
R. WORRAKER,
G. FYFE,

Montreal, Quebec. Committee

Lynn Burdell Irvin, L. U. No. 59*Initiated May 27, 1908, in L. U. No. 481*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 59, record the passing of our Brother, Lynn Burdell Irvin, from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss, and extend to the members of his family our deepest heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication.

C. B. BENEDICT,
R. H. GOSSETT,
C. L. TATE,

Dallas, Texas. Committee

Harry Beckoff, L. U. No. B-309*Reinitiated January 22, 1915, in L. U. No. 21*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-309, record the passing of our late Brother, Harry Beckoff; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

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

P. COONEY,
JAMES ALTIC,
N. B. TOUCHETTE,

East St. Louis, Mo. Committee

Louis Karlic, L. U. No. 494*Reinitiated September 3, 1926*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 494, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Louis Karlic; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 494, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

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

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
GEORGE KAISER,
THEO. LA CHAPPELLE,
GEORGE SPATH, JR.,
JOHN BERST,
EMIL BROETLER,

Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

Thomas Cotter, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated November 2 1905

Whereas we, his fellow trades union members, who mourn the loss of Brother Cotter, both as a friend and a loyal member of Local Union No. B-9, express our deep sympathy to the members of his family.

Whereas he was an honest worker and rendered full equivalent for all he received; his service was generous and noble, and we, the members of this local union, leave on record this tribute of our respect.

His ambition was the fulfillment of the aims of the leaders of this organization and he devoted his life to setting forth its demands.

FRED KING,
LOUIS BITTNER,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Owen D. Farr, L. U. No. 1021

Initiated December 30, 1919

It is with real sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1021, record the death of one of our most faithful Brothers on December 27, 1940; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of the resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 1021, a copy be sent to his wife, and a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

L. M. BURNWORTH,
Uniontown, Pa. Chairman of Committee

W. B. Johnson, L. U. No. 637

Initiated May 16, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 637, record the passing of our Brother, W. B. Johnson, on December 25, 1940; therefore be it

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

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

J. P. MUDDIMAN,
F. L. ARNOLD,
Roanoke, Va. Committee

William Betz, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated November 22, 1938

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Betz; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Betz, Local Union No. B-9 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Betz and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

W. E. BODEKER,
LAWRENCE HICKEY,
C. A. ELLINGWOOD,

Fort Wayne, Ind. Committee

Henry E. Reilly, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated March 26, 1918

Whereas Local No. B-9 wishes to record an expression of its feeling of profound sorrow upon learning of the death on December 21, 1940, of Brother Henry E. Reilly.

During the 22 years he was a member of our Brotherhood Brother Reilly was unwaveringly devoted to its interests, his loyalty and intelligent appreciation contributing greatly to the pleasure and satisfaction not only of the members of Local Union No. B-9 but to the large number of others who felt the benefit of his service and facilities.

Our deep sympathy for the members of his family mingles with our sorrow at the loss of one whose death robs both his home and our organization of an inspiring presence.

JOSEPH HANRATTY,
RAYMOND T. KELLY,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Thomas W. Lonergan, L. U. No. B-309

Initiated November 21, 1917, in L. U. No. 439

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has deemed it best to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Thomas W. Lonergan, we, the members of Local Union No. B-309, with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret, record his passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory, and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

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

F. SIMS, SR.,
W. C. CALDWELL,
E. MOORE,

East St. Louis, Ill. Committee

Frank Kaiser, L. U. No. 494

Initiated August 23, 1910

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank Kaiser; and

Whereas Local Union No. 494 has lost by the sudden death of Brother Kaiser a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 494 hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership extend its sympathy to the family of our late Brother Kaiser in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

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

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
GEORGE KAISER,
THEO. LA CHAPELLE,
GEORGE SPATH, JR.,
JOHN BERST,
EMIL BROETLER,

Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

Hollis R. Bragdon, L. U. No. 747

Initiated May 9, 1939

It is with sincere regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 747, mourn the loss of our Brother, Hollis R. Bragdon. We wish to extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy; and be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silence for one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it

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

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

GEORGE MORRIS,
LESTER W. O'HARA,

New Haven, Conn. Committee

Warren Hallett, L. U. No. 674

Initiated December 2, 1939

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 674, record the death of Brother Warren Hallett who passed away in December, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union's charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory; be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute in respect to his memory.

CHARLES J. CARROLL,
GUILIO MOTRONI,
PAUL T. CARROLL,

Boston, Mass. Committee

James Monahan, L. U. No. B-39

Initiated September 26, 1918

Whereas it has pleased a Power Whose will is greater than our own to remove from us a worthy Brother, James Monahan; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, a copy spread upon the minutes of this local union and a copy sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and as a further mark of respect to his memory that in lawful assembly we stand for one minute in silence.

WALTER G. KELCH,
JOHN A. HAMILTON,
EARL F. McMANENRY,

Cleveland, Ohio. Committee

Matt Babich, L. U. No. B-160

Initiated March 23, 1937, in L. U. No. 292

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-160, record the death, January 19, 1941, of our departed friend and Brother, Matt Babich.

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

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

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

G. P. PHILLIPS,
Press Secretary

Minneapolis, Minn.

Martin Kilbane, L. U. No. B-39

Initiated August 26, 1918

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 39, record the passing of a worthy Brother, Martin Kilbane; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory we stand for one minute in silence during our lawful assembly.

WALTER G. KELCH,
JOHN A. HAMILTON,
EARL F. McMANENRY,

Cleveland, Ohio. Committee

C. Wesley Brian, L. U. No. B-439

Initiated July 27, 1926, in L. U. No. 98

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 439, record the passing of our Brother, C. Wesley Brian, who passed away January 16, 1941; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 439 be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

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

JOHN J. DORAN,

Camden, N. J. Business Manager

M. E. Crum, L. U. No. 350

Reinitiated December 6, 1918

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 350, mourn the passing of M. E. Crum; therefore be it

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

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

ALVIN STUART,
ALVIN SECKMAN,

Hannibal, Mo. Committee

Frank Haskell, L. U. No. 6

Initiated October 7, 1936

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank Haskell, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

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

J. NUNAN,
A. PULTZ,
C. FOEHN,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

Jack T. Hill, L. U. No. 508

Initiated November 18, 1916

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother and friend, Jack T. Hill; and Whereas Local Union No. 508 has lost in his passing one of its truest and most loyal members. He was always willing and ready to lend a helping hand to the other fellow; and Whereas Jack was a real pioneer, having joined up in Columbia, S. C., in the year 1907 in Local Union No. 382. Twenty-four years ago he helped organize Local Union No. 508, being on its charter roll. He was also business agent and financial secretary during the early years; and Whereas his presence will be greatly missed; therefore be it Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to his memory; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy spread on the minutes of our L. U. No. 508, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. S. WESTCOTT,
T. S. HARDY,
W. L. FERRELL,

Savannah, Ga. Committee

Robert E. Lovin, L. U. No. B-465

Initiated September 1, 1940

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, record the passing of our Brother, Robert E. Lovin, on December 24, 1940; 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 sent to his bereaved family, a copy be placed in the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

V. J. KOKOTEK,
G. V. BRADFORD,
M. L. BUIE,

San Diego, Calif. Committee

J. Ventura, L. U. No. 617

Initiated January 7, 1937, L. U. No. 151

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst a Brother, J. Ventura; therefore be it Resolved, That L. U. No. 617 stand at silent attention for one minute and that our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Ventura, a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

ALFRED S. SILVA,
J. P. CROWN,
J. J. BROWN,

San Mateo, Calif. Committee

Richmond, Calif. L. U. No. B-302

Richard Eichelberger, L. U. No. No. 617

Initiated October 15, 1940

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst a Brother, Richard Eichelberger; therefore be it Resolved, That L. U. No. 617 stand at silent attention for one minute and that our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Eichelberger, a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

ALFRED S. SILVA,
J. P. CROWN,
J. J. BROWN,

San Mateo, Calif. Committee

L. I. Brown, L. U. No. 716

Initiated May 28, 1919, in L. U. No. 60

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, L. I. Brown; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 716 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. CROSS,
LEO B. JACOB,
E. L. ROBBINS,
DON KINNARD,

Houston, Texas Committee

Frank Smith, L. U. No. 329

Initiated July 10, 1941, in L. U. No. 532

It is with a deep feeling of sadness that we are called upon to pay the last respect to the departed Brother, Frank Smith; and Whereas in the death of our Brother, Frank Smith, Local Union No. 329 realizes it has lost one of the true and devoted members; therefore be it Resolved, That we, the members, stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and the charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this resolution be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

R. C. HORN,
K. D. HARDIN,
GEORGE W. ROBINSON,

Shreveport, La. Committee

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JANUARY 1 TO JANUARY 31, 1941

L. U.	Name	Amount
350	M. E. Crum	\$1,000.00
164	C. L. Smith	1,000.00
66	J. W. Sellars, Jr.	650.00
77	A. J. Cherrier	1,000.00
817	Martin Ford	650.00
I. O.	William K. Allan	1,000.00
9	George W. Pringle	1,000.00
59	L. B. Irvin	1,000.00
9	Thomas W. Cotter	1,000.00
953	R. H. Frasier	650.00
134	Michael Nitti	650.00
202	C. P. Warlick	1,000.00
9	H. E. Reilly	1,000.00
I. O.	James Shields, Sr.	1,000.00
I. O.	M. W. Ethier	1,000.00
6	Frank Haskell	825.00
340	A. O. Hansen	1,000.00
I. O.	John J. Irwin	1,000.00
I. O.	A. Cunningham	1,000.00
I. O.	E. L. Dennis	1,000.00
134	Joseph Thompson	1,000.00
I. O.	Perry Updike	1,000.00
77	F. Offield	825.00
103	M. F. Young	1,000.00
982	James C. Savitz	650.00
31	DeWitt T. Burton	1,000.00
I. O.	John May	1,000.00
134	Frank A. Carlborg	1,000.00
17	Patrick H. Hanahan	1,000.00
465	S. H. Wood	650.00
18	R. N. Harvey	1,000.00
I. O.	John Boehmer	1,000.00
309	H. H. Beckoff	1,000.00
I. O.	P. H. Schilt	1,000.00
245	J. W. Henry	650.00
295	R. J. Brown	475.00
I. O.	R. W. Faupel	1,000.00
I. O.	D. J. Gannon	1,000.00
134	G. E. Martinson	1,000.00
39	M. C. Kilbane	1,000.00
I. O.	D. Cafferata	1,000.00
I. O.	F. Ruppert	1,000.00
494	F. Kaiser	1,000.00
9	A. M. Edwards	1,000.00
862	R. H. Smith	1,000.00
39	James Monohan	1,000.00
3	Frank Cizek, Jr.	300.00
309	Thomas Lonergan	1,000.00
1024	Robert E. Bain	1,000.00
439	Charles W. Brian	1,000.00
738	J. L. Baucum	32.51
I. O.	N. S. Hughes	1,000.00
702	L. C. Smith	475.00
40	R. W. Donahue	825.00
160	Matt Babich	650.00
I. O.	Joseph Alphonsus Muhl	1,000.00
I. O.	James H. Brennan	1,000.00
191	Kenneth L. Hitch	825.00
605	Oscar Bradford Wolf	300.00
3	Harold G. MacDonald	1,000.00
125	James E. Sutton	1,000.00
818	Lee E. Baldwin	650.00
896	James W. Hamlin	475.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
568	Ernest Egli	300.00
787	William F. Rendle	1,000.00
77	Roy Ryneanson	150.00
I. O.	David Grieve	1,000.00
348	J. J. Fields	1,000.00
Total		\$58,657.51

UNION CO-OP MANAGEMENT

(Continued from page 61)

work be understood and followed by all. There must be opportunity for inter-course and exchange of viewpoint between workers and managers. It is this machinery for solving industrial problems that is fundamental.

"The constructive demands outlined above are predicated upon the basic principle of the right and opportunity of workers to organize and make collective agreements. There is no other way to bring about co-operation for production except by organization of workers. Organization is the orderly system for dealing with questions which concern labor in order that decisions and adjustments may be reached that further the best interests of all concerned. Employers and workers must talk over matters of mutual interests and reach understandings. In present large scale industry this can be done only by use of the representative system or what is commonly called collective bargaining which is the foundation of all effective, just labor administration."

The union cooperative management movement really started in arsenals at Rock Island. At this point Otto S. Beyer, Jr., an engineer, now member of the National Mediation Board, entered the picture. He was later employed by A. F. of L. unions interested in installing the plan on American railroads. The movement branched out into many industries and is still an enduring tradition.

HARVARD EXPERT APPRAISES UNION PRACTICES

(Continued from page 65)

pression in virtually complete control of the market."

This volume is likely to be a source of authoritative information for a long time. It is the result of painstaking, first-hand investigation by the author. It is a work that stands in marked contrast to many of the abstract volumes that emanate from professors. Mr. Slichter tried first to find out what was happening in the union world and then he tried to find out why this was happening. It is the work of a scientist. He does not use the method of so many intellectuals, of failing to discover what is happening and then asseverating for hundreds of pages as to what ought to happen. No one can charge that Mr. Slichter is a wild-eyed radical or an ephemeral pen-pusher trying to put together a best-seller.

He warns unions that they should bring a more rational technique to adjusting their organizations to new economic forces: "The system of industrial jurisprudence should be deliberately designed not to maintain the status quo, but to fit a constantly changing world."

Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP., 476 Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC., "ESCO" Newark, N. J.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC., "ESCO," Newark, N. J.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.

EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ERICKSON, REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.
FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
PETERSON & CO., C. J., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.
AETH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

OUTLET BOXES

BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. L., N. Y.
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.

CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE Co., Trenton, N. J.
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS, DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
 PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
 B. & B. NEON-LIKE DISPLAY CORP., 372 Broome St., New York City.
 BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandevier St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.
 BELL, B. B. 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.
 BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 BUTT SHORE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 38 West 15th St., New York City.
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 CENTRE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
 CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.
 CITY METAL SPINNING & STAMPING CO., INC., 257-265 West 17th St., New York City.
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 EISENBERG & SON, INC., M., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 ELECTRICAL METAL PRODUCTS, INC., 49 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELTEE MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 182-184 Grand St., New York, N. Y.
 ENDER MFG. CORP., 260 West St., New York City.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.
 FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 FRANK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
 FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 GLOBE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GOTHAM LIGHTING CORPORATION, 28 East 13th St., New York City.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 HALCOLITE COMPANY, INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., A. WARD, 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., 214-220 East 34th St., New York City.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOROWITZ, LOUIS, 180 Centre St., New York City.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 KLIENGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MAJESTIC METAL S. & S. CO., INC., 67 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MANLEY CO., THE, 60 W. 15th St., New York City.
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.

MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 OLESEN, OTTO K., 1560 Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.
 PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 PURITAN LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 23 Boorum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.
 R & R LIGHTING PRODUCTS, INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.
 RATH, INC., FERD, 335 East 46th St., New York City.
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 West 14th St., New York City.
 SCHAFFER CO., INC., MAX, Stagg and Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 SIMES CO., INC., THE, 22 West 15th St., New York City.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 TOMBACHER CO., INC., NELSON, 224 Centre St., New York City.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermillion, Ohio.
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 511 East 72nd St., New York City.
 WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.
 WEINSTEIN & CO., CHAS. J., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITTELLITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.

COIN-OPERATED MACHINES

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

LION MANUFACTURING CORP., "Bally", 2540 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio. | JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill. | RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J. |
| | NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J. | |

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

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| ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City. | GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City. | PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City. |
| ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 9 West 29th St., New York City. | GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City. | PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City. |
| ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City. | HANSON CO., INC., PAUL, 15 East 26th St., New York City. | QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City. |
| ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City. | HIRSH CO., INC., J. B., 18 West 20th St., New York City. | QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City. |
| AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City. | HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City. | REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 West 22nd St., New York City. |
| ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 19th St., New York City. | HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City. | RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City. |
| ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City. |
| ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City. | INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 15 East 26th St., New York City. |
| AUDRY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City. | INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y. | ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 West 18th St., New York City. |
| BAUMAN, FREDERICK, 106 East 19th St., New York City. | IRWIN, JOHN, 632 Broadway, New York City. | RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City. |
| BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y. | IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City. | SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City. |
| BECK, A., 27 West 24th St., New York City. | KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 111 West 19th St., New York City. | SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J. |
| BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | KESSLER, WARREN L., 119 West 24th St., New York City. | SCHLANGER, FRED E., 260 5th Ave., New York City. |
| BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City. | LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 49 West 24th St., New York City. | SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 East 21st St., New York City. |
| BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 West 28th St., New York City. | LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City. | SHELburnE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City. |
| CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City. | SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City. |
| CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 West 26th St., New York City. | LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City. | S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City. |
| CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 West 21st St., New York City. | LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City. | S & S LAMPSHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City. |
| COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City. | METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City. | STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City. |
| DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City. | MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City. | STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West 24th St., New York City. |
| DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City. | MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City. |
| DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City. | NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City. | STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City. | NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City. |
| DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City. | NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City. | TEBOR, INC., 45 West 25th St., New York City. |
| EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City. | ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St., New York City. |
| ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 112 W. 18th St., New York City. | ORTNER CO., S., 36 West 24th St., New York City. | UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City. |
| ELITE GLASS CO., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City. | PARAMOUNT SHADE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City. | VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City. |
| EXCELSIOR ART STUDIO, 540 W. 29th St., New York City. | PARCHLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City. |
| FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y. | PAUL & CO., EDWARD P., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City. | WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City. |
| GOLDBERG, H., INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City. | PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 36 W. 25th St., New York City. | WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City. |
| GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City. | | YUEN CO., KWONG, 253 5th Ave., New York City. |
| GOODY LAMP CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City. | | |

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

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|--|---|--|
| ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill. | HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City. | HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 115-58 174th St., St. Albans, N. Y. |
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ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

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| BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich. | O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va. |
| | RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City. | |

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING AND SURFACE METAL RACEWAY

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa. | WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. |
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RADIO MANUFACTURING

- AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP., 476 Broadway, New York City.
- AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO., Defiance, Ohio.
- ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.
- AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.
- BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.
- BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID, 633 Broadway, New York City.
- COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.
- CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
- COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.
- CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.
- DE WALD RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.
- ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.
- FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
- GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.
- GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
- INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
- MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
- PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
- RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.
- REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.
- REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.
- SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
- TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.
- UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.
- WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WIRING DEVICES

- UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

- UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
- WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D., 826 Broadway, New York City.

FLASHLIGHTS, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

- UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

- ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- GELARDIN, INC., 25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
- MONARCH FUSE CO., INC., Jamestown, N. Y.
- UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

- CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.
- ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
- LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

FLOOR BOXES

- NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
- RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
- THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
- STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

- VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES

- FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.
- MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

- ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.
- KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.
- PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 Broadway, New York City.
- HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.
- NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.
- SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.
- ZENITH ELECTRIC CO., 845 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

- BAJOHR LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.
- LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
- BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
- MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.
- SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.
- BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
- TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.
- DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
- NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
- TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
- ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.
- PATERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.
- UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
- HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.
- PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.
- WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
- KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.
- PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 35th St., New York City.

R. E. A. ADMINISTRATOR

(Continued from page 71)

dark country roads. The relief from eye-strain which so vitally affects the nervous system is only one of the benefits to health. This is of special importance to school children studying their lessons at home, or doing general reading, many times in books with fine type.

"From the social angle proper electric lighting adds tremendously to the enjoyment and effectiveness of meetings held in churches, community halls, school-houses and outdoor gatherings. The lighting of country highways and dangerous lateral roads is under consideration and will come sometime, when electricity is cheap enough."

Owning Generating Plants

"At the present time 10 100 KW units are in operation. Several 500 KW mobile stations are being developed. Fifteen additional mobile power houses are being ordered for cooperatives and if needed will be available to the new army camps. The experiment has proven a pronounced success."

The Extent of Accomplishment

"The achievement of rural electrification demonstrates once more the rapidity with which great changes, both of viewpoint and accomplishment, occur in our time. American farm folk a generation ago gave no more thought to electric service as being possible to them than their forebears dreamed of daily mail delivery to their doors.

"Thirty years ago the number of dirt farmers connected with central station power plants was so negligible no statistics were kept. In January, 1935, only 744,000, out of nearly 7,000,000 farms in the United States were served by central stations. In January, 1940, there were over 1,700,000. In other words, more farms have been electrified during the past five years than during the previous 50 years. The figures include service from both private and public systems."

MEMBER RIGS GADGET TO PROTECT PRESSES

(Continued from page 64)

which is simplicity itself, but does the trick. I am submitting drawing herewith.

I call this contraption "over-and-under temperature alarm with automatic over-temperature shut-off" (quite a mouthful, eh?). The thermostat was an old square and the 110 V D.P.D.T relay was purchased for \$4.80.

To fulfill its functions, I set the thermostat contact pointers a few degrees above and below normal operating temperature, so, if the main control should go haywire and over-ride—either way—I get almost instant warning—the bell rings and the pilot lamp lights up. A switch shuts off the bell but the pilot lamp remains lit as long as over-riding exists, a feature appreciated by the stererotypers in more ways than one.

AN EPIC OF OUR CRAFT

By JOHN F. MASTERTSON,

L. U. No. 39.

They talk of the radio and television's birth,
They sing songs of ships that fly around
the earth;

But their tones will never be as beautiful
as thine

When the breezes are playing sweet music
on the line.

On top of every pole the arms are full of
power

In the copper lines alive there is man-
kind's dower,

To create the motion in each sinew of steel
And put all the nerves in every axle and
wheel.

Our gift from nature is that articulate fire
In orbits new-strung for the lightning's ire;
To carry the volts and amperes our age
awoke

From sleep, and the obsolete obstacles broke.

Now we start at the grandeur nearly complete
Of the spirit of power and light that we meet;
The proud genie hums as it flashes and flows,
An awakened creation dons magnificent
clothes.

O Wonderful Age, to furnish us such delight
From those positive lines of electric light;
That gift of heaven, I'm sure sets us thinking
When all over the earth the lights start
winking.

Should the regular thermostats fail
(there are two; one for working tem-
perature, and the other for reduced tem-
perature during the "still" hours) and
the pot temperature exceed their settings,
this stand-by thermostat will carry on
and maintain constant temperature at
slightly above normal.

When I go home now, I can take up
the pursuit of happiness, unmarred by
disturbing thoughts of how that pot is
"perking." Should the janitor call me
up to tell me that that bell is ringing,
I still won't be too much concerned be-
cause I know that batch of 15 units
worth \$75 per are protected and safe
from overload.

TRANSMISSION LINES

(Continued from page 73)

No production center is left with less than
six sets of feeders, and many of these are
paralleled many times to carry the
enormous load necessary.

Two years of hard, tedious work put
the plan into effect and removed that
weak spot from our armor, but the Pres-
ident had many other irons in the fire at
the same time. The Navy is by now

strengthened so heavily that the long
awaited two-ocean Navy is an accom-
plished fact, with more boats being added
nearly every week.

The Army has been made over from the
old-fashioned foot soldiers to an array of
mechanics who stand ready to spring to
action at a moment's notice. The many
armament plants are adding new units to
the multitude at a figure that would have
been thought impossible two years ago in
1940.

The Air Service now stands as the most
proficient mobile force ever trained by
any power on earth. A million and a half
men in training and two million more al-
ready trained are ready for call for all
branches of the military service, but the
Air Service has forged ahead until every
man entering college feels that it is com-
pulsory for him to take the course of
ground school training offered, which
places every man ready to enter the mili-
tary advanced training school, and 75 per
cent of all graduates take the advanced
course.

On September 1, 1942, the President
notified the nation that a general black-
out was ordered on September 10, and
asked that all civilians be asked to com-
ply with the request. Users of utility
energy had no choice as the electrical
workers on the job were ordered to pull
all switches, except emergency circuits
carrying hospitals, police stations, and
other places listed as emergency cus-
tomers by the President. This action au-
tomatically took care of all homes and
buildings but, the weather being warm,
over half of the people took to the streets
and country roads with their cars. They
knew it was only a trial, and conse-
quently the only attention they paid to the
notice went as far as was forced on them.
This action showed that the only way for
a true check would be not to notify the
people beforehand.

Two weeks later a new plan was worked
out and tried, with success. All posts of
the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the
American Legion were first notified that
all ex-service men were recalled to active
service, but were to act within the juris-
diction of the posts to which they be-
longed. Each of these units was assigned
a county or part of a county, according to
the population and membership, to patrol.
With no previous warning from Washing-
ton, the power feeders were pulled and
these recalled soldiers went to work mak-
ing all autos drive with dim lights or get
off of the highway if their business was
not urgent. A round of the city streets,
checking all lights showing, was followed
immediately with court summons to show
cause for these lights. This action
stopped all disobediences of the blackout
rules, and since then there have been few
complaints.

These same recalled men were then as-
signed to patrol the high tension under-
ground feeders, which had been sabotaged
a few times, and after shooting the at-
tempters in a couple of instances, showed
the world that this country meant what
it said. The only mistake that has not
been rectified is the passive attitude to-
ward trouble makers and secret agents.



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel,
carry the emblem and in-
signia of the I. B. E. W.
Gold faced and hand-
somerly enameled. \$1.50

Every post of the ex-service organizations voted affirmatively on a resolution to pass the death sentence in all of these cases and to fulfill it within 24 hours, after public trial. So far the powers that be have taken no action on the matter.

The next step was the mobilizing of all men under actual war conditions. This was first tried by calling all reserve men. Each state held trials before the general mobilization was attempted. This action allowed for the setting of actual meeting places for these reserves and routes to be followed by them. Many of them did not know where their equipment was housed or how it was taken care of and refueled to be kept ready for an emergency. A certain hour was set for every man to listen for the call, by radio, and if he expected to be out of touch of a set he must take steps to see that some one knew how to reach him with the word.

Many plans were tried out, on paper, for a general mobilizing of all the armed forces of the nation. At last one was worked out that offered every possibility of success. None knew of this action, except the general officers in charge of the moves. This happened only 30 days ago, and is still vivid in my memory.

Every radio station in the United States broadcast the call at 7 p. m. on the night of August 15, 1943. The telephone companies immediately started calling all of their customers to notify them of the call in case there should be someone who had missed the order. Within 15 minutes many trucks equipped with loud speakers were patrolling the streets and country roads with a record made of the call notifying the countryside as well as the city of the notice.

Long before daylight, every cross road and every turn of the main routes in the cities, was under guard of a man wearing the official uniform of the Veterans of Foreign Wars or the American Legion. Their work was to pilot the moving army forward on their right route. The commanding officer of each unit led with a small short wave radio set beside him in his car. The entire movement was handled from planes that had been assigned for this particular work.

As the first faint streaks of the coming day cast their rays across the heavens, armories, garages and monster storage buildings started disgorging men and equipment. Tanks, tractors pulling trailers or caissons, scout cars, high speed combat cars, and trucks by the thousand rolled forward and took their places to await the word of command to move forward. Every unit was set to move forward at a certain moment and proceed at a set speed. All allowances had been made for the joining up of the units coming along the lateral roads. Every type of moving vehicle, except military, was barred by the road patrols.

One major change has been made in this new mechanized army. The rolling kitchens are now heated from the exhausts of the engines instead of moving along with their streams of smoke trailing behind. There is even room for the cooks to ride in ease instead of out in the weather.

In the air the new Army showed its teeth. Planes were in such numbers that one unaccustomed to the sight would think they were just masses of ships all flying in the same direction with no rhyme or reason to their moves, but to G. H. Q. every squadron was a pin on the map with a set objective and timed to the minute for their arrival at their destination. The method of grouping these ships was different than ever tried before. Formerly, each type of ship acted in separate units of bombers, scouts, attack bombers, photographic, transport, dive bombers, inter-

ceptors, and other types too numerous to mention, but this time they moved forward as though taking over new territory, and each type was well represented. The idea was to set up different advance units, each able to act independently of the others, but the Air Forces in their entirety moved the same as the units on the ground.

Another scheme which proved a success was the way the transport ships carried temporary hangars and other necessary supplies in large enough quantities to last their unit for a number of days in case their supply lines should become blocked by the enemy. The idea was to see how far the aerial arm could operate independently of any help from the other branches of transportation.

Naturally, there was some congestion caused through the misreading of orders or civilians attempting to break through lines in the cities. As an example of the efficiency of operation from the air, I will cite one case where a large fire broke out in a city on one of the main routes. The moment the leading pilot saw the fire apparatus moving toward the route being used, he contacted the leading car of the next unit and detoured them around the area where the fire was raging. The others naturally followed the leaders and the entire moving string of mobile mechanized units never stopped in their advance forward.

The first night the entire movement was pushed forward until midnight to try out another idea. As soon as darkness settled, the electricians with the searchlight section placed their monster trucks at the highest points available and sent their powerful beams down the roads. These beams were each backed by millions of candlepower, and care was taken to head the beams in the same direction the mechanized units were moving to keep the glare out of the eyes of the drivers. This would be a foolish move to make if they were under the observation of enemy aircraft, but for a general mobilization test the idea worked out to good advantage in most locations.

Forty-eight hours after the mobilization

For Presentation or Birthday Present
CHAIN TIE CLASP
Emblem 10 kt. gold; clasp and chain—
Heavy quality gold filled



Price \$4.00 including box

Order From
G. M. Bugnizet
International Secretary
1200 Fifteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

started, one million men were assembled on the three coasts of the country ready to repel any enemy they might have to face in the future. Every army post was equipped with men and material ready to move forward to any location where their help might be needed while the regular personnel had taken their place in the advance forces.

Another group which deserves special mention is the hams, or amateur short wave radio operators. This group was taken over early in 1941 as a part of the military training and placed on strict orders regarding military messages and operated from then on as a part of the intelligence department, or G2. And when the big mobilization test was made they stayed at their instruments throughout the entire move with credit for every one of them.

This move showed the world that this country is ready for any move and can mobilize one million men on the firing lines with another million and a half ready to take their place within a few hours. Mechanized equipment is kept in the peak of condition and ready to roll at any time, while the entire population can throw its strength behind the fighting units. What more can any nation ask?

I. B. E. W. SOCIETY LONG AGO LOOKED TO DEFENSE

(Continued from page 74)

men who install and maintain their equipment in the field they are aided materially in upholding the reputation for reliable and continuous operation of their equipment on the job, which is a very important sales factor from the customer's point of view. Therefore, we feel that this system of education is very beneficial to all connected with it. It makes good will and a good record of operation for the manufacturer, and skilled workers for the electrical industry.

At the present time our country is planning a huge preparedness program and a shortage of skilled mechanics is acute in many branches of industry. One of the major problems confronting Production Chief William S. Knudsen is the rapid development of skilled mechanics for defense requirements. America is rapidly becoming education-conscious; new educational plans and emergency training courses for the development of technical and skilled workmen are becoming evident. I agree with the veterans in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who maintain that it takes years to make a skilled mechanic.

Many of the members of the Electrical Maintenance Society are working across the country on preparedness jobs. They are offering the skill and training that they have developed by virtue of a four year apprenticeship, many years of help and guidance from master mechanics on the job, and long hours of attendance in study groups in their local unions. They offer this contribution as their part in one of the greatest national defense production programs America has ever known. This program of preparedness is being developed to perpetuate a way of life that is dear to the hearts of Americans, a way of life that makes possible the very existence of organizations like the Electrical Maintenance Society and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

LINEMAN'S ELEGY

By MATTHEW COLEMAN,

L. U. No. B-125, Portland, Oreg.

I met him on the streetcar just today.
 He called me "Shorty," and I thought
 him short.
 We talked of things that make a lineman's
 lay,
 And neither of us lacked to make retort.
 For, while I work in station, he on ground,
 And both of us are well set up for pay,
 The conversation would keep swinging round
 To other times when things were not
 that way.
 Old timers surely had a hard game to buck;
 They never got the credit that they should;
 Their life was one part hardship, two parts
 pluck;
 Not what they said but what they did
 was good.
 With hooks built for the outside of the leg,
 They had to make it up outside the arm;
 No safety belt, no spacing laws to beg;
 And little difference what they wore for
 charm.
 Their work the counterpart of sacraments,
 Their sign that they could take the storm's
 abuse,
 These stark unlovely poles their monuments,
 They gave the best they had and got the
 juice.
 He spoke of men who took it, up and down,
 Who did their jobs and gave their lives to
 boot,
 Of Tradep, Lewis, and of courtly Brown:
 God! And I'd near forgotten Barney Root!
 Thinking of those whose fight made present
 times,
 Of high men and hard long days that are
 no more,
 Remembrancing the past, as each his head
 inclines,
 He left me at the station door.
 Root never pulled a hook but wreathed with
 smiles,
 A virile man who had no call to die.
 The arc that got him could be seen for miles;
 And nothing can eradicate that cry!
 Ben Lewis jumped a flash and broke his heel,
 And, like Achilles, there was vulnerable.
 He never lived again to strap on steel:
 His splendid strength thereafter was void
 and null.
 Brown had the gift of measured eloquence—
 The question lived before you had him
 downed—
 For what he worked with this was no defense;
 He took the fatal jolt without a sound.
 Tradep, too, was silent at the end.
 As silently he went as he had lived.
 An enigma who would the right defend,
 His charred flesh through the hot wires
 sieved.
 Because of those stop-called before their
 noon,
 (The Hooded Foreman spoke and brought
 them down),
 The humdrum of the station changes tune:
 I serve with Tradep, Lewis, Root and
 Brown.

PAGE MR. GOEBBELS:

(Continued from page 69)

study advises, "there is a high degree of concentration in a few large companies." Large companies with extensive resources behind them are in a position to pay higher wages and obtain the best labor available. It was the large companies also which were found most frequently to compensate their workers according to incentive piece rates and production bonus plans, rather than by straight time rates.

"For the most part, such methods of wage payment are found in plants belonging to the large industrial corporations," the treatise testifies, pages five and six, "and to a certain degree this accounts for the difference in hourly earnings in favor of the large as against the small companies, discussed later in this report. In other words, the workers in the large companies are stimulated by these plans to do more work in an hour than workers in small companies paid on a straight hourly basis, and the higher earnings of large company employees are not for the same work but for more work."

Concerning the influence of the size of cities upon the wage rates paid in the radio-set-manufacturing industry, the T. N. E. C. publication specifically states (page 49), "The number of firms covered by the survey was too small to determine whether or not the relationship between hourly earnings and size of company was influenced by the region or size of the community."

Incidentally we would like to point out that the original study was based on a survey of 24 radio-set-manufacturing plants, only nine of them (employing less than 6 per cent of the workers covered) being located in New York City. At the time of the study the I. B. E. W. counted 23 radio-producing firms, 19 of them in New York, among its fair, cooperating, manufacturing employers.

But despite T. N. E. C. warnings as to the unreliability of conclusions, the C. I. O. picks out for citation, and jubilation, the single sentence: "Curiously enough, in the case of radio sets, the only metropolitan district with uniformly low wages was that of New York City."

If our friends had desired to give a true picture of the industry, they would have quoted, not the single sentence, but the entire paragraph, which reads:

"In the manufacture of both radio sets and electrical goods, a substantial part of the industry is located in the larger metropolitan

areas, with relatively few establishments found in smaller towns. Thus, size of community could not affect the wage structure in these industries to any important degree. Curiously enough in the case of radio sets, the only metropolitan district with uniformly low wages was that of New York City. On analysis, this appears to be due to the fact that practically all of the plants located there belonged to small companies."

By deliberately omitting to mention the true explanation of the fundamental character of the radio-set industry, the U. E. R. M. W. has plainly showed the stripe of its intellectual honesty.

Instead, the United Electrical announced that the rates for New York City were low because, "when this investigation was made by the government economists, the largest part of New York radio-set shops were under contract with the I. B. E. W., Local 1010-B."

Such an admission on the part of the C. I. O.! It does not hesitate to reveal its own failure to organize in the New York radio-manufacturing field.

We cannot but conclude that it was not due to C. I. O. efforts that New York rates in 1937 were even as high as they were.

But that was in August, 1937, and this is February, 1941. During the interim great improvements have been obtained throughout our radio shops. This is particularly true in New York City, where there have been at least two general upward movements in addition to one early in 1937. Tremendous progress has been made since that time.

As the T. N. E. C. study declares (page three), "Unions are a force making for higher earnings. This factor is to be distinguished from size of community, which is not in itself a reason for wage differentials."

Elsewhere it reports, "The firms making radio sets in New York City, which were generally small and had a fairly low wage level, for the most part had union agreements."

But as for forming conclusions, on the basis of the shops investigated, either as to the effect or the lack of effect of unionization upon employee earnings in radio-set fabrication, the report plainly declares, in direct contradiction of C. I. O. claims (page 53):

"Although the range of earnings appears to be similar in both organized and unorganized plants, information is not available to indicate the degree of influence which unionization may have had on the general level of rates in the industry."

We must conclude our assailants' reading ability gave out before they reached page 53.

On the same page we note, in a detailed discussion of the characteristics of this industry, "The large producers employed a larger percentage of men than the smaller companies—61 per cent, as compared with 45 per cent. In general, women earn smaller wages in the same occupation than men, and this factor might account in whole or part for the size-of-company differential."

Turning to page 48 we find, "Several of the companies with a single plant in the radio-sets industry are in fact giant concerns with huge investments in related industries." We learn further:

"Regardless of the size of the plants which they own in this industry, their plants possess many of the characteristics of large companies, such as large financial resources, leadership in markets, advantages in national advertising, etc."

The simple fact of the matter is that the large radio producing concerns have never been located in the city of New York.

And we do not believe that even the C. I. O. itself, with all its boasting and its totalitarian propaganda technique, would be influential to ever move them there.

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 79)

The executive board, consisting of Sisters Flynn, Ohlman, Adrian, Sisson and Quane, had ready a number of recommendations relative to the welfare and progress of the auxiliary.

The auxiliary accepted Sister Koepke's suggestion to have a bank in which the members, at each business meeting, may drop their contributions for the purpose of buying canned goods for the needy at Christmas time. The former method was to take the cans to the business meeting and have them stored until distributed.

The next social of the auxiliary will be a Red Cross sewing held at the home of Sister Koepke, on February 12. Cards will also be on hand for amusement, but, members, be sure to bring your thimbles and do some helping in a worthy cause.

The next business meeting will be held on Thursday evening, February 27, 8 p. m., at 319 South Spring Street. The room for our meeting is gradually being made more attractive and we are feeling more satisfied with this convenient location.

EDITH C. GAHAGAN,
3629 Atlantic Street.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

As I did not write for the previous month's publication this communication will be a mixture of both November and December activities.

Prior to November 15 our one money making function was somewhat a failure, so as the treasury funds were sinking slowly, but surely, Mrs. Peck suggested at this meeting that she and a sister member, Mrs. Linahan, buy material and piece a quilt and bring this to the first December meeting to be tied off by the auxiliary members. Then chances were sold on the completed quilt. The finished article was very pretty and the lady who won it was more than pleased. Mrs. Peck reports a net profit of \$26 over and above expenses. To Mrs. Peck and Mrs. Linahan go our sincere thanks for their efforts, and the more than successful conclusion of same.

At this writing our president, Mrs. John Neagle, is recuperating from a serious operation. She is now at her home. To her go our hopes for a speedy recovery.

On Friday evening, December 20, our

auxiliary held a short business meeting, followed by the annual Christmas party. At this party we had a box social, but the boxes were not sold, just exchanged. The members of the union came to the auxiliary room after their regular meeting. The children of the members were present and the younger ones were thrilled at seeing Santa Claus impersonated by our genial friend and sister member, Mrs. Soper. The tables were beautiful with their white covers and trimmings of red and green crepe paper. There were tall red candles and candies in the forms of Santa Claus, and Christmas trees as well. The Christmas tree was lovely and came in for its share of appreciation, especially the gaily wrapped gifts piled beneath its branches.

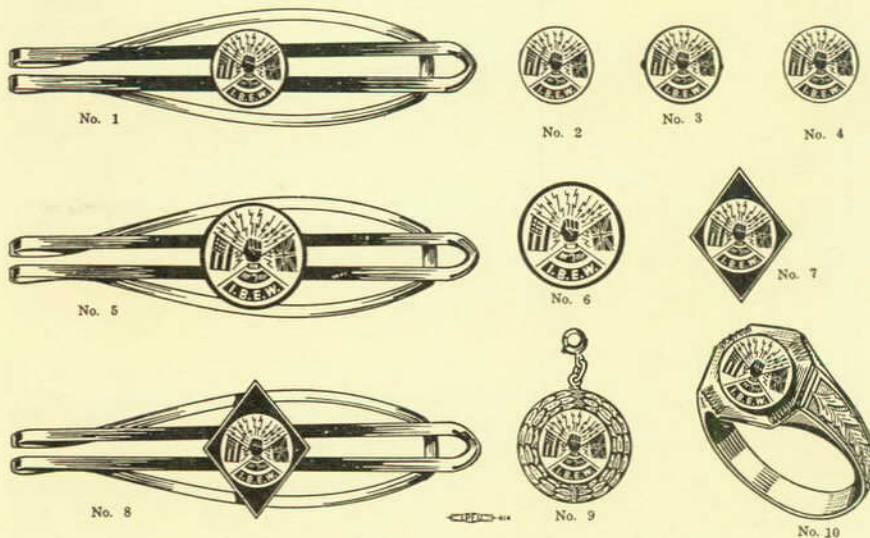
For our entertainment two lovely girls, Bernice and Carolyn Yates, sang several Christmas carols beautifully. They are members of the Syracuse American Legion Junior group. We're very grateful to them for coming to us and helping to make our 1940 Christmas party an outstanding one. We have Sister Lively to thank most sincerely for bringing them to us.

Christmas carols were sung by all and I'm certain that as each member sang those glorious ageless songs that she must have felt a great gladness in her heart that through this organization, of which she was a member, we had been able to send two Christmas baskets to families to brighten their holiday season.

The committee in charge of the Christmas party was Mrs. James O'Connel, chairman; Mrs. Ed. Harroune, Mrs. J. Soper and Mrs. Charles Tourtelotte. It was through their efforts that this party was a grand success.

This past year has brought many changes,

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some good, some bad, to each of us, but regardless of what it has brought we are better in some way. It may be a deeper understanding of others' problems or a firmer belief in life's goodness or God's mercy, but we all do know that to us Americans it has most assuredly brought a keener realization of what a grand country we are privileged to live in and may we thank God each day for this blessed privilege.

MRS. KEITH C. MARTINEAU,
411 W. Newell St.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NOS.
100 AND 169, FRESNO, CALIF.**

Editor:

We began our fall activities the second Thursday in September at the home of Mrs. Emil Nudi, where every one enjoyed the business session, lovely luncheon and bridge games. Several of our members received gifts from their mystery friends, as the summer weeks had totaled many birthdays and anniversaries.

We nominated and elected our new officers last spring, and I am happy to say things are running splendidly under their supervision. For our president we have Mrs. Charles Eldred, a dandy worker with loads of initiative; for our vice president, Mrs. Joe Konkel, another good hearted girl; for secretary, Mrs. George Glass, who always lends a hand; and for treasurer, Mrs. Dale Timmons, who can always be depended upon to know the "why and wherefore" of every cent spent.

Some of our members enjoyed vacations in the mountains while others took various trips.

I would like to congratulate the husband of one of our fine members, Brother George Popp, on his recovery from a fall which resulted in a broken hip, and also Mrs. Popp, for the courageous way in which she took the accident. Good luck to them both.

I certainly don't want to forget the lovely Thanksgiving party for both the union and auxiliary which was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Nudi, on Friday evening, November 8. The affair was given under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Popp, who with the help of all the auxiliary members, made a grand success of it.

Following a delicious turkey dinner everybody played bunco. Women's prizes were won by Mrs. George Popp, first prize; Mrs. Charles Eldred, second prize, and Mrs. Thomas Catich, consolation. The first, second and consolation prizes for men were won by Brothers Henry Hopkins, Emil Nudi and Paul Christenson, respectively.

Our Christmas party was held at the home of Mrs. Henry Hopkins on the second Thursday in December. Mystery friends were revealed and names of new mystery friends were drawn for the ensuing year. Mrs. Hopkins' home was very nicely decorated. She had a miniature snow scene on her buffet, and in the living room evergreen boughs and candles very artistically arranged over the fireplace. I'm sure everyone enjoyed her luncheon very much. Everybody attending brought canned goods destined for some needy family.

And now, in closing, I want to send each and everyone of you a belated wish for a very happy New Year from the women's auxiliary of L. U. Nos. 100 and 169, and may the I. B. E. W. continue to grow and prosper.

MRS. KENTON BYERS,
3352 Lowe Ave.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO.
B-160, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Editor:

Greetings!

Reviewing our auxiliary's activities for 1940, it seems we had a very successful year for our small group.

Our auxiliary sent a check for \$130 to the WPA Defense Committee. The proceeds were from a dance, sponsored by the women's auxiliary.

At Easter time we greeted a few of our unemployed members with baskets of fruit.

In October our second anniversary dinner was held at Franzen's Cafe. Installation of present officers took place after the dinner.

New officers for the year are Elsie Kline, president; Dorothy Cormier, vice president; Ethel Gerdin, secretary; Evelyn Day, treasurer; Lee Prout, Ruth Larson and Nell Middleton, executive committee, and Ethel Baldus, ways and means chairman.

We sent out 10 Thanksgiving baskets, and from the thank you's received, they were greatly appreciated.

The ways and means committee sponsored a card party November 29. It was well attended; very sincere thanks to our committee. This card party made possible the auxiliary's Christmas party.

Mr. Hove, of the Minneapolis Labor School, coached a group of 10 auxiliary members in a play, titled, "Those Husbands of Ours." This was given at the Christmas party, December 22, at the Union Hall, 257 Plymouth Avenue North, for the entertainment of the auxiliary members' families. The cast were dressed in fastidious styles by "Heck and Heck," of the Gay Nineties. After the entertainment, Santr arrived and brought gifts for the children, then all were invited to the dining room where the tables were decorated with Christmas favors and good things to eat, which were enjoyed by everyone.

On Monday, December 23, many of the auxiliary's families attended the children's Christmas party, given in the Minneapolis Armory by the 11 drivers' unions and Locals 160 and 1859. This party was larger than last year's. Boys and girls left the Armory laden with presents, candy, popcorn and cookies. Three hours of entertaining acts left the youthful audience breathless. The unions are deserving a big hand, for they really do things in a big way.

We are having many good times, organized women always do—we are extending a hearty welcome to those of you, whose husbands are members of Local 160.

MRS. MINNIE BURKHART,
2807 Colfax Avenue North.

NO STOPPAGE OF WORK

(Continued from page 70)

THE INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS,
BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS'
UNION OF AMERICA.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL AND ORNA-
MENTAL IRON WORKERS.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
MACHINISTS.

THE METAL POLISHERS INTERNATIONAL
UNION.

THE INTERNATIONAL MOLDERS & FOUN-
DRY WORKERS' UNION OF NORTH
AMERICA.

THE PATTERN MAKERS LEAGUE OF
NORTH AMERICA.

THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS
AND STEAMFITTERS OF THE UNITED
STATES AND CANADA.

THE SHEET METAL WORKERS INTERNA-
TIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT,
A. F. OF L.

JOHN P. FREY,
President.

JOS. S. McDONAGH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MY TONSILS

By MICHAEL R. CARLOZZI,

L. U. No. 664.

Say, Brother, tell me have you ever felt blue?
Has your doctor ever taken your tonsils from
you?

Have you ever felt that torturing pain?
Made you wish you had your tonsils again?

For the first three days, when my tonsils
were cut,
Three long dragging days, I had to keep my
mouth shut.

Three days like three years seem, when you
can't yell or holler;
Can't eat or can't drink, can't even swallow
a swaller.

For when I tried to swallow I'd give such
a heave,
That even contortionists wouldn't believe;
The turns and the twists that I went through
daily,
Would win me a contract with Barnum and
Bailey.

When I tried to swallow I'd bow my head
down,
I'd raise it way back and I'd turn it aroun',
But no matter which way I'd try turning
my head,
The pain was so great that I'd wish I were
dead.

For the three longest days I had nothing
but air.
I'd toss and I'd turn and I'd pull on my hair.
My stomach was flat, my chest thin and
hollow;
For I couldn't drink nor swallow a swallow.

They fed me ice cream for my breakfast and
lunches,
The quarts and the pints kept coming in
bunches;
But this is the thing kept getting my goat—
I lived like a king, after cutting my throat.

On the fourth, fifth and sixth day my throat
was still sore,
I started to think I'd never eat anymore.
But just when I'm getting thinner and
leaner,
They started to feed me on cream and farina.

Boy, was I glad when the seventh day came!
My throat felt much better, my disposition
the same,
For after my taking a seven day lickin'
They gave me some soup and fed me some
chicken.

Now I sit down to type, I'm sending this
letter,
To let you all know that I'm feeling much
better.
To the I.B.E.W. I give this assurance,
You don't need to worry about—paying
my insurance.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM DECEMBER 11, 1940, TO JANUARY 10, 1941

L. U. I. O.—	181336 182777	L. U. 7—	205020 205024 894798 894883	L. U. 40—	51751 52120 249237 249591 974883 975000	L. U. B-78—	B 197454 197524	L. U. B-120—	912430 812461	L. U. 166—	239689 396570 396600 772951 772998 966335 966475	L. U. 211—	12469 12475 56141 56195 258161 258175				
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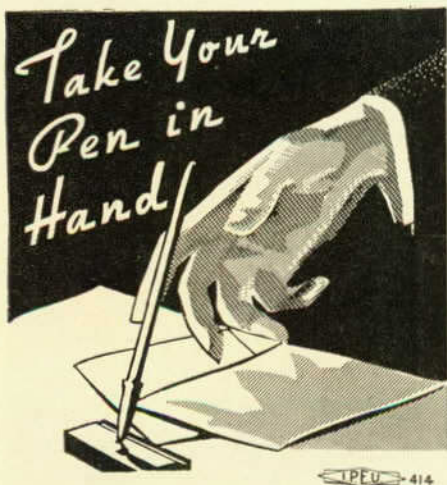
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Every trade has its own lingo. To the lumberjack, "skyhooking" means working on top of the load, arranging the logs as they are hoisted.

MOST NATURAL THING IN THE WORLD

A lumberjack was brought into the hospital, suffering from several broken bones. After he had been made comfortable, a sympathetic nurse hovering around inquired how he happened to get hurt.

"Well, it was like this, lady," the logger replied. "Y'see, I was skyhookin' on top of the load and I called for a saginaw and they sent me a liner."

"I don't understand. What happened?" "Shucks, that ought to be easy. Here I am!" said the jack, as though the conclusion would be perfectly obvious.

We ought to leave you wondering, but in case you do not have Shappie's acquaintance with the lumbering industry, we might hint that a saginaw and a liner denote two different hitches used in hoisting logs. With one of them the log tips over as it is hoisted; with the other it comes straight head on.

* * *

THE SLAY BELL

The wireman works with vim and skill,
When times are good; and when they're ill
He leans and loafs, with time to kill.
But whether he works or loafs, there's still
This sign on the door of his domicile:

"The bell is out of order!"

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. B-124.

* * *

RHYMED DEFINITIONS

Fifth Column

Filthy with sin, it seeks to bore from within,
To destroy solid columns before it;
And yet, Column Five shall never survive
When the former'll defiantly ignore it!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3, N. Y. C.

* * *

THE HUMAN POWER FACTOR

Look at the generator! He doesn't have a worry—
Just sits and sings kind of purry!

He pays no mind to birth and evolution;
All he needs to know is revolution!

Nor racks his coils to analyze the Code—
Just minds his load!

He's not concerned with how a pay-check moults—
He budgets only amps and volts!

His synchroscope shows no discordant days—
While I am often 90 out of phase!

And nothing threatens his continuous enjoyment
Of permanent employment!

With all, I've got it on that big machine, to wit:
I can quit!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. B-124.



TECHNICALLY SPEAKING

Here lies little Willie,
Willie was no shirk,
But when he was a lineman
He got wrapped up in his work.

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,
L. U. No. B-9.

* * *

THE "PICKHANDLE"

He rides the front end along with the "skinner,"
And listens to tales that are told "out of school,"
And the gang rides in back away from the "heat"

While he rides in front and takes all the grief.
He lines up the job according to "speck"
If it isn't done right who gets the "heck"?
If time slips by and the job isn't done,
When things go hay-wire and the copper ain't strung,

Who bears the grief when the "bug" isn't hung?

It isn't the lineman, skinner or grunt,
But the "Pickhandle" who rides up in front—
He's called boss, foreman, "Brains" and "Pick-handle," too,

And sometimes names we never learned in school.

Yet it's one job we all strive to gain,
Just to be a Pickhandle is everyone's aim—
To take all the growls and bear all the brunt—

But wouldn't it be swell to ride up in front?

SMOKY JOE FROM MONTESANO.

* * *

RHYMED DEFINITIONS

Blitz

A word that represents tragic events,
Monster-made lightning of annihilation;
It paves the way for bloodshed and dismay
Leaving a trail of widespread ruination!

It shan't survive when Judgment Day'll arrive,

Its own boundless fury shall erase it;
And then we'll get busy, erase "TZ"
And with letters "SS" replace it!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3, N. Y. C.

* * *

Wonder what became of Sleepy Steve, the Chicago skyrocket, and his sprightly Missus, who used to deal each other verbal slugs via this column? By special request we are reprinting one of their bouts.



THE FABLE OF THE PEASANT, HIS WIFE AND THE GOAT

In Russia there lived a certain peasant and his wife, and their most prized possession was a goat which they kept tethered on a rope close to a deep well. One morning they discovered that during the night some miscreant had cut the rope and stolen the goat.

Looking for clues the peasant closely examined the cut end of the rope. "Ah, ha!" said he, shaking his whiskers and looking as wise as a tree full of owls, "Cut with a knife, I see!"

"Cut with a pair of scissors," contradicted his wife.

"Knife!" said he. "Scissors!" said she. "Knife!" said he. "Scissors!" said she, and well, you know this sort of thing goes on and on and on.

Finally the peasant got good and sore. "Listen, Baby," he said; "one more crack out of you about scissors and I'll throw you down that well! This rope was cut with a knife!"

And "Scissors!" says she, and with that he threw her in the well, and as she was going under he said, "Knife!" and when she came up she said "Scissors!" And as she went down for the second time he said "Knife!" and when she came up again she said "Scissors!" and as she went down for the third and last time he said "Knife!"

Now, as her head was under water she couldn't answer him with her big mouth, so she stuck her hand up out of the water and with her first and second fingers made the exact motions of a pair of scissors!

And the moral of this tale is—but shucks! if you're a married man I don't have to tell you the moral.

SLEEPY STEVE,
Local No. 9.

* * *

THE PEASANT AND HIS SECOND WIFE

After a period of mourning for his first wife the peasant married again. All went well for a time and then trouble began. The peasant's name was Stanislaus, and his wife, who was a great little kidder, began calling him by the last syllable of his name, "Laus." Unfortunately she pronounced the word to rhyme with *house*. It was; "Laus, do this," and "Laus, do that," from morning till night.

The peasant begged her to cut it out, saying that it would give the neighbors a wrong impression, but pleas and threats were of no avail, she continued to say; "Laus, do this," and "Laus, do that."

So there was nothing left to do but to give her the works, via the old well. But, as she was a good cook, he gave her a break, he tied a rope around her, intending to pull her out if she would promise to cut out this "Laus" line of conversation.

So he threw her down the well and as she went under he asked: "What is my name?" and when she came up she said: "Laus!" and as she went down for the second time he asked: "What is my name?" and when she came up she said, "Laus!" and as she went down for the third and last time he asked: "What is my name?"

As her head was submerged she couldn't answer him by word of mouth so she raised both hands up out of the water and pressed both thumbnails firmly together!

SLEEPY STEVE'S MISSUS.

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. If the profession of a desire for cooperation made by both parties to this dispute at the hearing is genuine, then the results will be immediate and surprising. Cooperation on the basis of sympathetic understanding on the part of each, of the problems of the other, will begin to reveal vistas of profitable relationships hitherto undreamed of. You will discover that most of your real interests are held in common. Common interests demand organization. Organization demands direction. Direction demands conference; and conference demands rational compromise. Compromise demands self-subordination, and self-subordination demands individual courage of the highest order.

—*The Council on Industrial Relations for
the Electrical Construction Industry.*