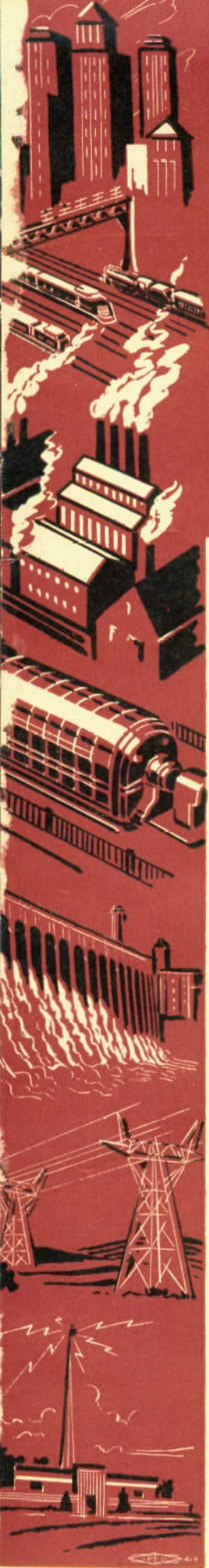


THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



VOL. XLI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1942

NO. 1

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

D STANDS FOR DO

D Also Stands For Defense Bonds



Americans are men of action. They like to get things done. They rust with idleness, and thrive on activity.

In the present crisis, every American can "do." He can work. He can engage in home defense. He can buy Defense Bonds.

Now is the time to make an investment in the U. S. A. Defense Bonds and Defense Stamps are easy doors to all-out aid to soldiers at the front.

President Roosevelt says: "The lives of our soldiers and sailors—the whole future of this nation—depend upon the manner in which each and every one of us fulfills his obligation to our country."

D STANDS FOR DO, AND DEFENSE BONDS

Electrical Workers Journal
1200 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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Magazine

CHAT

No one can pass through the portals of 1942 without a consciousness of the uncertainty of the future. This emotional approach to the New Year is not unusual but certainly in a world of rapid change the sense of uncertainty is increased.

It is plain now to every American citizen that the World War II is no ordinary war. It has much more intensity of conflict than the first World War, and in addition it represents a revolutionary movement. Clear as day the issues are drawn. Two ways of life are in conflict. Certainly one or the other is in jeopardy.

American labor is aware that free trade unionism is one of the pawns in the titanic struggle. But of course freedom of every kind is at stake. No doubt that is why American labor has arisen so unifiedly to the crisis, and with money, time, and devotion is seeking to turn back the enemy at home and abroad.

The way to preserve trade unionism is to become a devoted part of the all-out movement to turn back totalitarianism. When this is successful, and it is going to be successful, it is very likely that trade unionism will have a more important and more secure part in the future. Even in the midst of this conflict trade unionists should get ready for that date when trade unions are asked to shoulder bigger responsibilities in the new world of freedom.

• 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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YOU

When a crisis comes,
You, you and you are America.

When the bombs bite
At skyscrapers,
When screaming shrapnel
Claws at brother flesh,
You, you must decide
The telling issue.

Not Tom, your neighbor,
Not brass hats,
Not the other fellow, but you
Must go down into the shadow
Of the shuddering heart,
Wrestle with the demon
And make the awful decision.

"I shall give,
I shall pay off,
I shall not retreat.
I shall surrender that last ounce
Of blood and sinew."
After that, all is easy.
After that you—and America—
Will stand erect with
Victory in your eyes!

—John Gray Mullen.



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NO. 1

VITAMINS *Drafted to* VICTORY GOAL

THE poor are not healthy. Unhealthy men and women do not make good soldiers. Though the American standard of living is as high or higher than the standard of any other nation in the world, still great improvement is possible and that improvement should begin at the present with a momentous campaign of education of those who must live simply and of those who control somewhat the standard of life for a whole nation. Tools and materials lie at hand. It is believed possible that the vitality of the whole nation can be greatly increased by a campaign for proper eating.

Such a campaign is ready to be launched through the 3,200 defense councils of the nation. This is the decision reached at a conference held with Paul V. McNutt, administrator, Federal Security Agency, and a group of labor leaders in Washington in December. The most important recommendation made by the labor leaders to Mr. McNutt was that demonstrations of the proper diet be afforded the wives of workers just as they are now afforded to wives of farmers through the nationwide system of county agents. The campaign for education in proper eating is in charge of M. L. Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Security Administration.

FOOD IN BALANCE

The theory of proper eating is a simple one. It does not adhere in the mere theory of abundance of foods but in the theory of food in the right balance. Nor does it adhere in the point of view that workers must be fed artificial vitamins. Natural foods in the right balance can produce abundant health for the whole population, which is the goal of this new campaign.

The great push for better health for the entire population really began in 1936 with a report on nutrition by a committee drawn from the League of Nations. This report rests upon the survey of health conditions in many countries of the world and drew a very definite line between health and the standard of living. Following this, in 1938 a national health survey was made in the United States which also

Campaign begun
to put perfectly balanced diet
in every American kitchen.
Base of vitality for whole
nation

drew with undeniable evidence the line between health and wages. Families on relief were shown to have 87 per cent more diseases than families having an income of \$3,000 or more. The survey showed that relief workers are ill three days for every one day of illness suffered by the higher paid worker. Once again labor's contention that high wages is the basis for national well-being was given support from a new direction.

TO BUILD A HEALTHY PEOPLE

Now under the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, the Office of Education and the Public Health Service, a new campaign is begun to complement the theory and to press for actual fulfillment of proper food for every member of the population. Before the joint committee in Washington lie figures to show that there have been many rejections of enlisted and drafted men because of improper diet. Before the country lies the possibility of a long war. These two conditions dictate the policy and the course of action. America is building for peace and building for war—that is to lift the standard of health for the whole population. All this has been called the gold standard diet. Charts have been issued and distributed all over the United States as have pamphlets indicating the simple way to good health. Here is the gold standard diet:

GOLD STANDARD DIET

Try to include in your meals every day—

MILK

For a growing child, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 quart.
For an expectant or nursing mother, 1 quart.

For other family members, 1 pint or more.

TOMATOES, ORANGES, GRAPE-FRUIT, GREEN CABBAGE, RAW SALAD GREENS

1 or more servings.

LEAFY, GREEN, OR YELLOW VEGETABLES

1 or more servings.

OTHER VEGETABLES OR FRUIT

2 or more servings.

EGGS

1 (or at least 3 or 4 a week).

LEAN MEAT, POULTRY, FISH

1 or more servings.

CEREALS AND BREAD

At least 2 servings of whole-grain products or "enriched" bread.

FATS

SWEETS

WATER

6 or more glasses.

THE SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

Use fluid whole or skim milk, buttermilk, evaporated milk, dry milk, cheese—on the table and in cooking.

Count 1 pint of undiluted evaporated milk (a little more than 1 tall can), or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of dry milk, or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of cheese as having about the same food value as 1 quart of fluid milk.

Use green leafy vegetables often—spinach, kale, chard, collards, mustard greens, cabbage, broccoli, beet or turnip tops, or wild greens such as dandelion, lambsquarters, dock, cress, purslane.

Save vitamins and minerals in all vegetables by not cooking any longer or in more water than necessary. Use the cooking water or juices. Do not use soda in cooking vegetables.

Potatoes and apples, available everywhere the year round, contribute important food value when abundantly used.

Eat eggs poached, scrambled, fried, or cooked in the shell—and count the eggs used in custards and sauces and in baking.

Choose different kinds of meats, fish, poultry for variety of food values and flavor. Occasionally, use liver, kidney, and such salt-water fish as salmon, herring and mackerel.

In economical diets use dried beans or peas as the main dish several times a week.

Use whole-grain bread or cereals . . . such as dark rye or whole-wheat bread,

rolled oats, cracked wheat, whole-ground corn meal . . . or "enriched" flour and bread. Count spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, and white rice as cereals—not as vegetables.

Count salt pork, fatback, and bacon as fat—not as meat. Use butter or other vitamin-rich fat every day.

Use sweets in moderation to make the diet palatable, but not enough to spoil the appetite for other foods. Count very sweet desserts, molasses, sirups, honey, jellies, jams, sugars, and candies as sweets.

Form a regular water-drinking habit and drink plenty of water, especially in summer. When perspiration is excessive, use an abundance of water and extra salt.

Remember that infants and growing children, and pregnant and nursing mothers need fish-liver oil, direct sunshine or some other rich source of vitamin D.

JOURNAL INFORMED WIVES

These developments have been given monthly reportings in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL for the workers' wives. What is new in the present situation is an effort to make an all-out campaign to get the wives of workers and the wives of farmers to understand that the proper eating is based on actual scientific knowledge.

It's said that the American diet is particularly low in vitamin B₁, which is very necessary for energy and nervous balance. This is partly due to the use of ultra-refined white flour and bread made from such flour as staples of diet. But most of us have been guilty also of wasting vitamin B₁ by pouring the pot liquor from cooked vegetables down the sink. You must also restrain yourself from reaching for a pinch of soda to add to green vegetables in cooking. It brings them to the table with a brilliant color, but much of the vitamin content has been destroyed. Waterless cooking methods should be used whenever possible.

Study this list of rules. You might clip them and mount with thumbtacks near your worktable, for handy reference. Check with your cooking methods to determine whether you have been going astray.

SAVE THE VITAMINS!

Don't stir air into foods while cooking.

Don't put them through a sieve while still hot.

Don't use soda in cooking green vegetables.

In boiling foods, raise the temperature to the boiling point as rapidly as possible.

(Start with hot or boiling water.)

Use as little water as possible.

Don't use long cooking processes such as stewing when shorter methods are possible.

Don't throw away water in which vegetables have been cooked. Use it in making sauces, gravies and soups.

Don't fry foods valuable for their content of vitamins A, B₁, or C. Destruction of these vitamins is less with other methods of cooking.

Prepare chopped fruit and vegetable salads just before serving.

Start cooking frozen foods while they are still frozen.

Serve raw frozen foods immediately after thawing.

Serve fresh fruits and vegetables raw whenever they can palatably be eaten that way.

Here is a short resume about the various vitamins now known to be vitally necessary to human health. A severe deficiency in any of these results in a disease such as pellagra, rickets or scurvy. More prevalent, however, are the border-line cases caused by a slightly-limited use of vitamin-rich foods over a long period of time. This results in impaired energy, efficiency and appetite; lowered resistance to disease, tooth decay, night blindness, and other evidences of malnutrition.

VITAMIN A: Stimulates growth and is necessary for well-being at all ages. Builds up resistance to infection and is necessary for good eyesight, sound teeth, and the health of hair, skin and nails.

Best sources: Green vegetables properly cooked—such as dandelion greens, beet greens, chard, mustard greens, escarole, spinach; also liver of beef or veal, fish liver oils, fish roe, egg yolk, butter, cheese, green lettuce, water cress, string beans, carrots, green or red peppers, red tomatoes, green peas, sweet potatoes, apricots, yellow peaches, yellow squash. Contained in other green or yellow vegetables and fruits; also in cream, milk, kidneys, oysters and red salmon.

Very little of Vitamin A is destroyed in cooking or dissolves in the cooking water.

VITAMIN B₁ (THIAMIN): Vital to appetite, energy, and the health of the nervous system. Prolonged severe deficiency causes a nervous disease, beriberi. Also known as the "anti-hangover vitamin" and used in treating alcoholism. Used by the medical profession as a tonic after severe illness.

Best sources: Fresh pork, ham, veal, dried beans, liver, kidney, whole grain or enriched breads and cereals, tomato juice, brewers' yeast, wheat germ, peanuts. Also contained in egg yolk, lean beef or mutton, fish roe, codfish, sardines or whiting; white and sweet potatoes, and an extensive list of vegetables, fruits and nuts.

This is soluble in water and is destroyed by long cooking, or by the addition of soda. To make sure of adequate quantities of B₁ in your diet, use whole-grain or enriched cereals entirely; use other foods rich in it every day; and do not use any more water than necessary nor cook longer than necessary, nor use soda; DO save all pot liquor and use it.

VITAMIN C (ASCORBIC ACID): This is not stored in the body, therefore a daily supply is necessary. Particularly important to healthy teeth and gums, strong bones.

Best sources: Grapefruit, oranges, lemons, green peppers, cauliflower, tomatoes, fresh and canned; greens, and many fruits, including canteloup, strawberries, currants, watermelon, gooseberries and raspberries.

Larger quantities of this vitamin are needed daily than most people realize, particularly by young children, pregnant and nursing mothers. The daily requirement of a nursing mother, for example, should be 3,000 international units, which, if it were derived from orange juice only, would demand five large glasses of it. Tomato juice, which is only half as rich in Vitamin C by volume, would necessitate twice the amount. The adolescent girl is estimated to need 1,500 international units per day and the adolescent boy, 2,000 in order to form healthy bones and teeth. The adult woman or man requires 1,400 to 1,500 respectively. One large glass of orange juice furnishes 600 units, fresh grapefruit juice 850. Acute deficiency is known as scurvy.

Vitamin C is affected by exposure to the air, therefore citrus fruit juices should be freshly prepared just prior to use. Is not affected by the quick-freezing process but some is lost if such foods are thawed slowly or allowed to stand after thawing, therefore start cooking them while still frozen.

VITAMIN D: Known as "the sunshine vitamin." Exposure of the skin to sunshine for sufficient and regular periods will build up vitamin D in the body. Normal tooth and bone development requires this vitamin as well as calcium, phosphorus and other minerals. Necessary for healthy teeth at all ages.

Best sources: Fish liver oils, egg yolk, salmon, sardines, butter; also foods such as evaporated milk and fresh milk enriched with vitamin D by the Steenbock process of irradiation with ultraviolet light.

This vitamin is especially important for pregnant or nursing mothers and growing children. Acute deficiency results in bone malformations known as rickets.

VITAMIN B₂ or G (RIBOFLAVIN): Believed to play a part in the chemical processes of all living cells. In experimental animals a deficiency of this substance affected eyes, hair and growth.

Best sources: Beef or veal liver, kidneys, sweetbreads, oysters, lean pork, compressed yeast, green peas, leafy green vegetables.

Like vitamin B₁, this is destroyed by using soda in cooking. It is also water soluble, which dictates that drainings from cooked vegetables should be saved and used.

NICOTINIC ACID: This has nothing to do with nicotine nor tobacco, but is a part of the vitamin B family. Used in concentrated form for rapid cure of that dread disease of malnutrition, pellagra. If you are obtaining a sufficient quantity of B₁, riboflavin, vitamin A, calcium and iron the nicotinic acid will take care of itself because it is contained in many of the foods you will be using, including milk, green vegetables, liver, kidney, fish, lean meat and dried yeast.



EAT THE RIGHT FOOD

America needs you strong

Follow the rules of good nutrition—eat these foods every day:

MILK—at least a pint for every one, more for children —or cheese, or evaporated or dried milk.



ORANGES, TOMATOES, GRAPEFRUIT, or RAW CABBAGE—at least one of these.



VEGETABLES—GREEN, LEAFY, AND YELLOW—one big helping or more—some raw, some cooked.



POTATOES AND APPLES —and other vegetables and fruits.



LEAN MEAT, POULTRY, OR FISH—or sometimes dried beans or peas.



EGGS—at least 3 or 4 a week, cooked any way you choose or in "made" dishes.



BREAD AND CEREAL—whole grain products or "enriched" bread and flour.



FATS, SWEETS, and seasonings as you like them.

DO YOUR PART in the National Nutrition Program . Work With Your Local Nutrition Committee

Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Washington, D. C.

I. B. E. W. members fought side by side with the U. S. Marines in the defense of Wake, Midway and Guam. In the first hours after their treacherous attack on America's Pacific ramparts, Japanese sources reported that these strategic islands had fallen to the first attack. This was a part of what seemed a crushing defeat, a forerunner of still greater disaster.

With what joy the nation learned December 11 that the garrisons on Wake and Midway continued to resist—not only that, Wake's war birds had sent one Japanese cruiser and one destroyer to the bottom. Repeatedly bombed, the Marines were fighting back with savage resourcefulness. Flinging down their tools and snatching weapons, were other heroic defenders of the islands—several hundred A. F. of L. building trades workers. It is recognized that they helped materially to fight off the attacks.

MENTIONED WITH PRAISE

"These civilian workers gave a very good account of themselves," the Navy Department informed the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

According to President John P. Coyne, of the Building and Construction Trades, there were 700 workers at Midway, 400 at Guam, and a smaller number at Wake. They had been sent out to build fortifica-



MODERN MINUTE MEN

Write New Saga

Defense of Wake becomes epic of new war. I. B. E. W. men fought with marines

tions and airplane bases. Almost all were from West Coast locals.

International Vice President J. Scott Milne, of the ninth district, reports that the following I. B. E. W. members were on Wake Island:

W. G. Reynolds, L. U. No. B-18, Los Angeles, Calif.

Fred King, L. U. No. 77, Seattle, Wash. (LaGrande, Oregon unit).

Joseph Crawford, L. U. No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.

C. E. Compton, L. U. No. B-18, Los Angeles, Calif.

Ray Cope, L. U. No. 46, Seattle, Wash.

W. D. Muir, L. U. No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.

Brother W. G. Reynolds is former president of L. U. No. B-18.

These islands are the tiny stepping stones used by airplanes in crossing the vast expanse of the Pacific. Military authorities agree that they are vitally necessary if the United States is to launch an aerial attack against her enemy, or even to protect Pacific shipping.

The Philippines, Guam, Wake and Midway lie like a chain of wide-spaced beads in a radius around Japan. Manila is 2,033 miles from Tokyo, Guam is 1,555 miles from Tokyo, Wake 1,875 miles and Midway 2,570. Guam, Wake and Midway are important chiefly as naval and air bases. Guam, the largest, is 32 miles long and four to 10 miles wide. They have also served as regular stops on commer-

cial airways service in the Pacific. "Guam was taken without resistance," the Tokyo radio blared December 9. Two weeks later, in reality, Guam continued stubbornly to resist against overwhelming numbers.

WAKE—A SYMBOL

Wake, a tiny V-shaped island, which has become a symbol of American spirit in the slogan, "Wake Up!" is only a coral reef from five to 10 miles in diameter, enclosing a shallow lagoon. The Japs claimed that their planes had smashed it in the first surprise attack. The reply to that from the garrison at Wake was like a glimpse of a flag still flying. "The Marine garrison is continuing to resist."

The last Pan American plane landed at Wake just before a bombing attack. The captain picked up the 25 employees of Pan American Airways, took off between attacks on a course to Midway and San Francisco. The plane was decorated with 16 bullet holes from Jap machine guns. After leaving Wake they saw two Japanese vessels of war closing in on the island. These apparently were the destroyer and cruiser dexterously sent to the bottom by the Marines. On reaching San Francisco the passengers praised the "high morale" of the men under fire on the islands. J. B. Cooke, who was airport manager at Wake, complimented the building trades workers for their cool and vigorous cooperation.

"Before the last bomb dropped," he said, "They were over at our compound with their fire truck."

Other reports reveal the construction men engaged in hand to hand fighting when needed on the attacked islands.

Navy communiques indicate that the island had been under almost constant attack. Yet the garrison continued not only to resist, but "to counter these blows." When Navy officials had first established radio contact with Wake Island, it is reported that they asked, "Is there anything you want?"

"Yes," came the reply, "Send us some more Japs."

It was noised about Washington that Wake could not be given reinforcements.

Guam apparently had been pounded down by bombs, invaded and captured.

NO SURRENDER

The Marines and the A. F. of L. building workers on Wake continued to resist. Their numbers were growing fewer. Possibly food and ammunition also were running low. It was a hopeless fight—like the Alamo, like Thermopylae, like every last-ditch fight of brave men against over-

(Continued on page 43)

JAPAN, *an Ancient State,* Embraces TECHNOLOGY

AFTER Hitler trampled the labor movement under foot, he undertook to get the German people to accept him as God. In other words, Hitler was reviving the old divine right of kings idea in his own person. Hitler's ally, Japan, is far in advance into retrogression of Hitler. The emperor of Japan did not need to trample the labor movement under foot. The labor movement in Japan was scarcely known. Nor did the emperor need to inculcate in his own people the idea of the divine right of emperors. For all intents and purposes the emperor of Japan is God.

Feudalism thrives in Japan. We have the spectacle of an ancient state, with all the old superstitions, slogans and controls, embracing the new technology of the Western world. Japan certainly can be described as the Germany of the Orient. No doubt Hitler learned much from Japan in his dream of the new German order.

WHISPERS OF UNREST

However, the Japanese emperor, with his powerful military and naval cliques and his hierarchy of aristocrats, has not been able completely to keep newer ideas from leaking into the Japanese mind. Some commentators take the position that one reason for the invasion of China was to silence the growing criticism of the ruling classes among the workers. Before Japan started on the ill-fated and malicious invasion of China, a truly democratic nation, there was evidence that the labor movement was growing. At that time there were only about 700 unions of all types in Japan with only about 350,000 total membership. This readily can be seen as a very small part of the industrial population, which is fixed at about 5,000,000, making the organized workers about 7 per cent. The so-called left movement in Japan is very small in strength.

To indicate the diminutive size of Japan's labor movement, it is enough to know that the only electrical workers' union in Japan is in Tokyo, with a membership of about 475. Yet this small group of organized workers were considered a threat to the established order before the invasion of China. As a matter of fact, strikes were on the increase about that time and reached a total of 1,000 industrial conflicts. Because the labor movement is small, there are practically no social welfare activities in this backward nation. Some of the unions pay unemployment benefits. There is no social insurance. Wages have been progressively declining. No arbitration machinery has been set up by employers and unions for settling disputes. Police club strikers.

Feudalism wedded to cannon, while labor movement is hardly known

HUMBLE AND HUNGRY

To complete this economic and industrial picture, it should be remembered that Japan is primarily a farmer nation. Japan supports its huge population on tiny islands by means of a scientifically developed rice industry. It is said that Japan deserves the world's admiration for the way it has progressively increased its rice production to keep up with its ever-growing population. However, even scientific farming is not able to feed the Japanese population well as it continued to grow. Before the invasion of China, unemployment was on the increase. This feudalistic and paternalistic country had during the world depression about 1,500,000 unemployed men.

Thus it is seen that Japan is and always has been a totalitarian nation. There is no "His Majesty's opposition" in Japan. The labor movement is inarticulate, feeble—probably now lies completely suppressed under the iron heel of the war lord, even as it is in Germanized countries.

This industrial and economic pattern accounts for what might be called Japanese psychology. The Jap is a person with an unusual sense of inferiority. He wants to belong. He has tried to belong by imitating the materialistic features of Western civilization. It is a commonplace that Japanese are great imitators. They reach out and steal patented gadgets from the industrial countries of the world and reproduce them. They adopt mass production methods. They try to excel in arms. With a gun in his hand, the Jap soldier is nothing more than a medieval fanatic. He is the child of the state with no sense of individual rights or individual wrongs. He quite eagerly castigates himself and is willing to destroy himself for the state. This accounts for the suicide squads that attacked Pearl Harbor. This accounts for the human bullets improvised out of airplanes and a suicide pilot to destroy two British capital ships at Malaya. This accounts for the fantastic way the Japanese union worker has in trying to make some impress upon the stone walls of the feudalistic hierarchy.

BARONS AND SERFS

It has been recorded that Japanese miners have tried to get reforms by locking themselves in the mines and refusing to come out. Instead of the ordinary strike, the Japanese worker goes on hun-



AREN'T YOU DEAD YET?

ger strikes in order to gain his elementary rights. He is willing constantly to injure himself in order to forward his cause. But the great majority of Japanese population are nothing more than human cogs in a great military system and war machine. The wealth of the nation is vested in a few hereditary groups, and the rich are also the war lords. The hocus pocus of royalty is mixed up with modern industrial psychology. Such a country with such people make formidable enemies. Japanese soldiers die joyfully. They do not lack in gallantry. When Japan is defeated, she will not be defeated because of the failure of the war-like virtues but because her puny resources give out. Japan is now wedded to the blitzkrieg idea. She is no doubt confident that she has enough munitions and materiel built up to carry her through the blitzkrieg period which she expects to win, but every day the conflict is prolonged, Japan will grow weaker. Her foundations are strong. Her resources are puny. She cannot win a major war against a major power. She will have early and preliminary victories. The chances for any kind of labor protest within Japan against her barbaric and paganistic objectives are nil.

I think the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives are a very important factor in China's war of defense. They provide the best form of relief by giving work to tens of thousands of refugees and helping them to keep their independence and their self-respect. At the same time, they help to relieve the markets of Free China of the shortage of the commonest articles due to the blockade and the uprooting of industries in the coastal provinces. They increase the production and help restore the normal economic life of the nation. But their significance lies also in the future when these cooperatives will become the sound and rational basis for the growth of Chinese industries after the war.—Lin Yutang.

Your FIRE Department, Link in HOME DEFENSE

SUCCESSFUL meeting of bombing raids depends upon two types of firefighting corps. The regular firefighting forces must be augmented and civilians must be trained in firefighting. The London Fire Department was increased 10 times under the stress of bombing attacks.

The National Fire Protection Association of Boston has recently sent out a communication to its members. It says: "The effect of the actual state of war upon fire protection is to make fire defense of even greater importance. Fire is a major weapon of modern warfare, and defense against fire due to incendiary bombing and sabotage rests very largely with the civilian population. Members of the National Fire Protection Association are the natural leaders in local fire defense efforts."

To save time the National Fire Protection Association announces the suspension of all Japanese members and all members in other Axis countries.

MORE FIREMEN NEEDED

That the firefighting apparatus of the United States is not adequate to meet any bombing raids is asserted by George Richardson, secretary of the International Association of Fire Fighters. Mr. Richardson believes that a large appropriation should be made by Congress to supplement the present firefighting

Need of modern firefighting equipment strongly stressed

facilities and to cancel out obsolete types of firefighting apparatus.

Shocking shortages of firefighting equipment and other facilities with which to protect life and property from air raid bombings exist in many American cities now in the danger zone.

Mr. Richardson demanded immediate passage of the May Bill, authorizing expenditure of \$100,000,000 for civilian defense against bombing attacks, as the initial move in a vitally necessary program to strengthen air raid protection in this country and its possessions.

The May Bill, sponsored by the chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee and reported favorably by that committee, gives the Secretary of War power to use the funds for purchase of gas masks, firefighting equipment and other supplies and materials for the protection of civilians.

In its report the committee emphasized that such supplies will be furnished only to such committees as are unable to provide for themselves.

NEW APPARATUS NEEDED

"Our union has made a nation-wide survey of firefighting facilities which

shows that more than 50 per cent of the existing apparatus is 15 years old or older and hopelessly outmoded," Mr. Richardson declared.

"We started making studies of this grave problem as soon as the nazis began their mass raids on England. In September, 1940, after having obtained from the British firefighting authorities the latest information on new methods of civilian air-raid defense, we wrote to President Roosevelt and urged the appointment of a fire-defense committee here to survey American needs. The President appointed such a committee and it is now operating under the Office of Civilian Defense."

Mr. Richardson, who is serving as an advisory member of the OCD Fire Defense Committee, declared that in addition to shortages of equipment there is also a serious lack of personnel.

"Auxiliary firefighting forces must be organized at once in all communities, especially those on the coastlines," he said. "Volunteers should be recruited and trained at once in the latest methods of controlling fires and extinguishing incendiary bombs. In England the number of firefighters had to be increased 25 fold for protection from bomb attacks. We will have to do the same thing here."

VOLUNTEER GROUPS ENROLL

Recently the proposal has been made by the National Fire Protection Association committee on piers and wharves to set up special fire prevention committees

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GOOD ADVICE FROM ENGLAND

The American Institute of Public Opinion has asked British citizens about their early mistakes in war-making. The answers are important and incisive.

1. Make sure that before men go into action they are completely equipped, particularly with tanks and airplanes.
2. Don't make our mistake of under-rating the power of the enemy. We were too complacent.
3. Take the initiative whenever you can—don't leave it with the enemy.
4. Organize your man power and woman power efficiently and at once. Don't take half-way measures.
5. Eliminate all red tape—don't put up with inefficient administration. We lost valuable time that way.
6. Get set immediately for air-raids, and pay special attention to fire-fighting and civilian watching service.
7. Be sure your commanders are thoroughly schooled in modern fighting techniques—this war is different from the last one.
8. Make sure all branches of the fighting forces cooperate completely with each other. Remember Norway and Crete.
9. Deal drastically with fifth columnists now—don't wait.
10. Insure government control of war materials and industry, and eliminate profiteering.



Courtesy Warner Brothers Pictures

THE TROUBLE THAT COMES OUT OF THE SKIES

A NEW type of civilian officer is being developed in the United States over night. He is the air raid warden. Under him as lieutenant, is the sector warden. In the nation's capital alone, where a million persons are centered, are 25,000 air raid wardens. New York City probably has 150,000. In seaboard cities from Portland, Maine, to Miami, Fla., or from Bellingham, Wash., to San Diego on the Pacific Coast, they are all enrolled for the duration and are rapidly being organized to repel air raids and bombing expeditions.

SWITCHES SWITCHED FOR BLACKOUT

This is the first taste that the United States has had of modern warfare. Just as the minute men of the revolution lived at home and when the alarm was given, snatched the musket from behind the door and rushed to the defense of the countryside, so now men, women and children are being drilled and trained to meet impending attacks from the air.

To further stress this exigency, groups of trained men are volunteering en masse. Local Union No. B-3, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, New York City, offered Mayor LaGuardia and the Defense Council all its energy and talent in effecting blackouts. Most electric light systems in large cities are controlled automatically, but in blackouts they must be controlled by hand. This calls for hundreds of skilled men to effect this change. At the same time, the municipal electrical inspectors of the City of New York, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, placed at the disposal of the national director of civilian defense their time and their effort, to meet the present emergency.

In Chicago the janitors, janitresses, elevator operators, school engineers and apartment building workers called a huge mass meeting of 25,000, led by Mayor Kelly. This was a civilian defense meeting designed to make as effective as possible the care of women and children in times of the emergency. The Building Service Employees' International Union offer their organization as the custodian of families during periods like this. They are organized now to head off sabotage to buildings, to aid in the economy of ma-

Meet the WARDEN, Boys; He's IMPORTANT

Defense moves down to grass roots. Civilian population on seaboard mobilize. Soldiers all

materials and to bring the greatest comfort to families entrusted to them in the thousands of apartment houses in the city of Chicago.

COAST CITIES WARY

Neighborhood meetings are being held throughout coast cities. First aid training is being given to thousands. Shelters are being built. Homemade tools for defense are being fabricated. Windows are curtained to make ready for blackouts. There has been a run on flashlights in every coast city so that the supply is near exhaustion. America is mobilizing. The civilian population means business. There is a grim businesslike air about all these preparations. Men and women refuse to be afraid.

In those cities where blackouts are now practiced the switching off and on of lights in homes, factories and office buildings are accomplished by citizens, individually, as a matter of voluntary cooperation. A force of service men is put on duty with power companies and stands ready to answer calls. Emergency squads of traveling operators are mobilized in order to man automatic substations and stand by in case of trouble. Every county in the United States has a defense council. Through this council move the instructions and orders from national centers necessary to effect coordination. Citizens may get in touch with their county councils for guidance in all kinds of home defense work. The spirit of unity emanates from the population.

KNOW YOUR BOMBS

In air raids the civilian population may expect three types of bombs:

1. Flares, to give light for the attacking aviators;
2. Incendiary bombs;
3. Explosive bombs.

Flares are destroyed usually by sharpshooters capable of catching them in the air with a rifle bullet before they reach the earth. They are instantly extinguished by a bullet. An incendiary bomb is usually made of some kind of magnesium composition which burns at a terrific heat. Such an incendiary is capable of crashing through an ordinary roof. Instructions given civilians indicate that the incendiary can be extinguished by a very fine spray from a garden hose before it can do terrific damage. Civilian defenders are instructed to keep a steel container of some sort within easy reach filled with dry sand and an ordinary long-handled shovel and a homemade shield of asbestos or some other material. The building defender is instructed to shield his body with the asbestos square, approach the incendiary with the shovel, lift it into the bucket, and carry it away on the handle of the shovel where it cannot do damage.

Americans are reading with interest every scrap of information they can get on civilian defense. There has come to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL a letter from an air raid warden in England which will serve to dramatize the kind of thing that defenders at home must expect.

"Tonight I am on fire watching duties. I hope they don't come over tonight. Tomorrow is the last day of the course and I would like to be on my mettle. They are over all right and I don't mean maybe. At (censored) the

(Continued on page 47)



THE GLOW WHICH IS NEW YORK CAN FADE OUT LIKE A LAMP IN 90 SECONDS

DEMOCRACY RULES *Great* Salt River Project

THE story of the Salt River Project is one of success. It has a number of interesting angles, in addition to that which reflects so creditably on I. B. E. W. Local Union No. B-266, of Phoenix, Ariz.

The project exemplifies some of the mysterious variations of nature, the ingenuity and persistence of human beings generally, the particular benefits of democratic cooperation, as well as the value of intelligent labor union activity. The project's history even reflects a bit of the evils of bureaucracy, that occupational disease which constantly threatens government administrators who forget that in a democracy government exists to serve the people, rather than the contrary.

THE CACTUS COUNTRY

The southern portion of Arizona consists in large part of a great expanse of desert, marked by rugged, colorful but mostly barren mountains, occasional streams but more numerous dry stream beds. In the center of this sweep of wilderness is the Salt River Valley, an area of rich farm land about 20 miles wide and 50 miles long, which accommodates the busy little metropolis of Phoenix and about a quarter of a million acres of fertile land.

The valley derives its name from the Salt River, the water of which bears a slight amount of salt picked up from springs in the upper reaches of the river. The valley's great productivity is made possible by the Salt and Verde Rivers, provided by nature, but erratic and un-

Quasi-public corporation
moves through vicissitudes.
I. B. E. W. has agreement.

reliable until man added his improvements to nature's handiwork. By the control and use of the water flow of these rivers through an extensive irrigation and hydro-electric power system, the industry of man transformed the Salt River Valley from a desert waste into a land of abounding crops.

DOVETAILING PROCESS

The perfection of Salt River Valley's irrigation and power systems is representatively American, for it marked the joining of separate and distinct cultures, and at the same time, the joining of ancient and modern technologies. Centuries before Columbus discovered America, the same area had been cultivated by an earlier civilization which built an intricate system of irrigation canals and ditches. Later, the Spaniards brought and applied their knowledge of irrigation methods, based upon long experience in the tilling of arid and semi-arid soils, a knowledge and experience lacked by the Anglo-Saxon peoples who settled the eastern shores of our country.

The numerous surface water flows and the humid climate which characterized England, in contrast to the relative scarcity of such water flows and the dry climate of Spain and some of the other Mediterranean countries is reflected in

differing laws governing real property, and especially those relating to riparian rights. A more widespread understanding of the reasons for these and similar differences in the customs of man would promote a higher standard of human relationships.

Because of such lack of understanding, the people of the United States were slow in recognizing the obligation of their national government to develop many potentially rich areas in the West, including the Salt River Valley.

A NEW ERA

But by 1902, the inadequacy of private, local and even state effort to solve the physical, legal and financial problems inherent in the efficient prosecution of a large-scale irrigation system was recognized. In that year Congress passed the Reclamation Act and provided funds and authority for the federal government to construct and maintain needed irrigation works for the control, storage, diversion and development of waters for the reclamation of land.

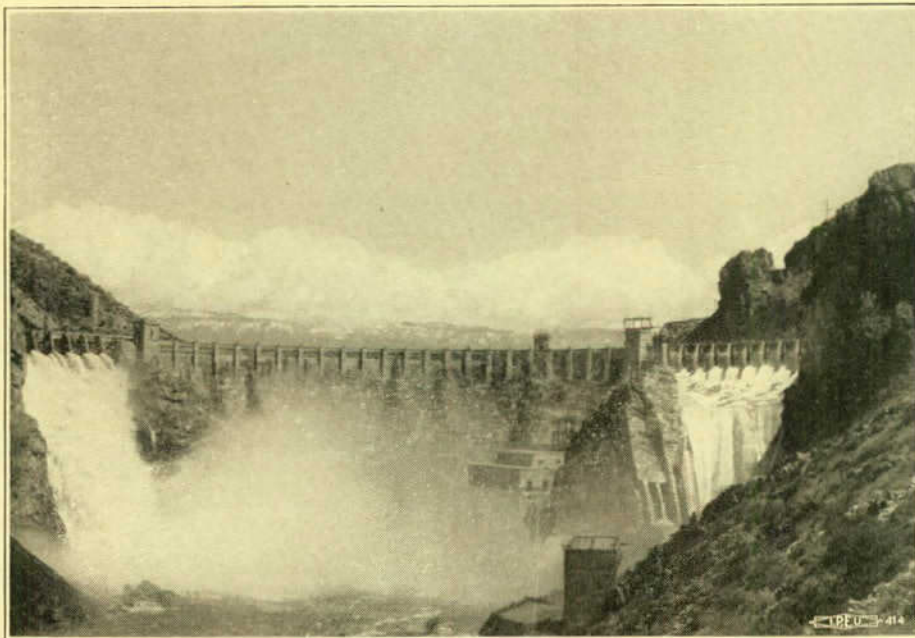
Thereafter the government built a series of dams to control and store the waters flowing through Salt River Valley from a mountain watershed comprising 13,000 square miles. The first and greatest of these is the Roosevelt dam, completed in 1911, which with the dams on the Salt River forms a chain of lakes 60 miles long. The government purchased and improved the existing canal systems and constructed other control and storage dams. In addition some 200 pumping plants were installed to utilize the underground waters in emergencies and regulate the ground water-table.

AN UNEXPECTED BY-PRODUCT

The first instance of the building of a hydroelectric power plant by the Bureau of Reclamation was that built at Roosevelt dam. The original purpose was to produce the power required for the construction of the project. But when the dam was complete there were other additional uses for electric power. Thus was the ancient technique of irrigation joined with the infant giant of electricity. In addition to the 24,000 horsepower production at Roosevelt dam, three dams were built primarily for power production, and four other hydroelectric plants were constructed along the canal system in the valley.

In all, more than 100,000 horsepower is produced at these several plants. As a result, the Salt River Valley was one of the first places in the United States where electric service was made available to all rural homes. The valley's distribution and transmission system includes 27 substations and over 1,800 miles of power lines. Supplementing the hydro system is a diesel plant and a steam plant with a combined capacity of 51,000 horsepower.

The electric energy is sold to the utilities serving the cities in the area and to the large copper companies operating there, as well as to domestic consumers. The economy of production and wide dis-



ROOSEVELT DAM

(Continued on page 56)



Clinic Held on

THURMAN ARNOLD'S CASE

Dr. Edwin Witte, University of Wisconsin, a scholar who has had experience in public life, surveyed the work of Thurman Arnold, the lawyer, before a meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation in New York City recently. Dr. Witte is regarded as an authority on labor law, and upon the processes of legislation.

WHEN Thurman Arnold first began his prosecutions of labor unions under the anti-trust laws, he claimed to be merely applying the existing law to labor and industry; in fact, that he did not intend to proceed against the unions in any case in which their practices could be justified under Judge Brandeis's dissenting opinion in the Duplex Printing Press Company case. More recently, since the majority of the Supreme Court has adopted the position taken by Justice Brandeis, and Chief Justice Stone has pointed out that the previous majority opinion also did not justify his interpretation of the present law, Mr. Arnold has shifted his position. He is now actively supporting the Munroney and Walter bills which propose restrictions never before applied to the labor unions.

American Association for Labor Legislation hears University of Wisconsin leader diagnose Assistant Attorney-General's dangerous disease

FORGING LABOR'S SHACKLES

The restrictions proposed confer broad discretionary powers on the Anti-Trust Division. They would subject labor unions to prosecution under the anti-trust laws whenever they attempt to enforce conditions on the use of materials, machinery or equipment which the Anti-Trust Division deems unreasonable or not adequately related to wages, hours, or working conditions. Under the guise of striking at jurisdictional strikes, the more extreme of the two bills prohibits all efforts at union organization where two or more unions are competing. It also denies to working people the protection of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and would once more permit of the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes without acceding the unions their day in court.

That unions in some cases have been guilty of unsocial conduct is undeniable. It does not follow, however, that we should adopt totalitarian methods of dealing with labor unions.

PROGRESS DEMOCRATICALLY

Very great progress has been made within the past year in the adjustment of long-standing jurisdictional disputes among unions—all after the Supreme Court held that Mr. Arnold could not prosecute the labor unions for engaging in such disputes. The progress made justifies a continued trial of the democratic policies we have pursued in the past.

Whatever may have been the merits of Mr. Arnold's proposals, the attack which the Axis powers have made on this country on December 7 has fundamentally altered the situation. At this time we need as never before the whole-hearted and full cooperation of both labor and industry.

CALL OFF PRIVATE WAR

To this end Mr. Arnold's campaign for amendment of the anti-trust laws to place further restrictions on labor unions should now be called off. We cannot lick the nazis and the Japs if war is waged in this country on the labor unions, or, if, on the other hand, the labor unions wage war on society.

There is every reason to believe that the assurances of full cooperation given by both labor and industry are made in good faith. If this present attitude continues the country will have no further cause for giving thought to curbs upon labor unions. It is by their actual performance in the present critical time that both labor and industry will be judged for many years to come.

"Whereas under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment, wherefore, though he should be free to decline to associate with his fellows, it is necessary that he have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; therefore, the following definitions of, and limitations upon, the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States are hereby enacted."—Norris-LaGuardia Act.



THURMAN ARNOLD

He grows quieter, but is still at work on his "private" campaign against unions.



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

ERNEST BEVIN, well-known labor leader to thousands of Americans, was at an important labor gathering outside of London when Winston Churchill asked him to become a member of his cabinet. Bevin had been very much anti-Chamberlain. When Churchill issued his invitation, Bevin accepted with alacrity. Bevin was the first man that Churchill asked to join his cabinet, and Bevin is reported to have more power than any labor minister in England has ever had. Bevin and Churchill get along well together. Bevin calls him "Mate," and there is no record of any friction. This is probably because fundamentally the two men both are Britishers alike.

Churchill was born with a gold spoon in his mouth, the son of an English lord, and his family tree dates back to the Duke of Marlborough. Bevin was born on a farm and early entered the labor movement as a longshoreman. Yet both have the fluidity of fire, of a sweeping imagination, of good British civil servants.

DARING VISIT WINS HEARTS

Recently Winston Churchill paid a visit to the United States, a guest of the White House, and spoke to the United States Congress, and won the hearts of Americans. He frankly told the United States Congress that he believes in the Lincoln formula of government; that is, government of the people, by the people and for the people. This is a sincere statement.

Churchill has been both a man of action and a man of thought. This is a distinguishing trait. He has known the pinch of poverty several times. He had to quit politics in order to earn money to live. He has been a Member of English Parliament. He has written brilliant books. He has been a soldier; he has been a newspaperman. He has been a college president. As a newspaper reporter he was captured by the Boers and made a sensational escape. He is the rarest combination in the world—that of a man who has done things and yet has never lost contact with the great ideas of the past and of the present. His autobiography, "A Roving Commission," is

Man Whom **ERNEST** **BEVIN** Calls "MATE"

Winston Churchill, whose mother was American, lifts morale in United States by gracious visit

probably as striking an adventure story as has ever been penned, for as thousands of Americans know, Churchill can write and can speak in a moving fashion. It is never any trouble for him to sell his books.

AMERICAN MOTHER

Winston Spencer Churchill's mother was Jennie Jerome of New York City. Churchill was born in 1874 and had the usual education of the British upper classes. At 26 he entered Parliament as a Conservative Member. As he told United States Senators, he stood for office 19 times and suffered only five defeats throughout his long career. Early in his political career he broke with the reactionaries of the Conservative Party and joined the Liberal Party. This event alone indicates his sincerity and integrity. It is no small thing for an English boy to break with his father's party. Soon after his election as a Liberal in Parliament he fought for the right of self-government of the South African British possessions and he showed a keen interest in all social legislation. He was author of the Trade Boards Act establishing a minimum wage in certain sweated industries, an act setting up labor exchanges (employment agencies) and the Shops Act. The Trade Boards Act might

be paralleled in the United States by the National Labor Relations Act because it greatly stimulated the unorganized industries and extended unionism. He also fought as a Member of Parliament for all social security measures and the Old Age Pension Act.

ACTION IN FRANCE

As the warrior, Winston Churchill has had an enviable record. Before 1914 he saw what Germany and the Kaiser were up to. He spoke strongly for preparedness and became first lord of the Admiralty in time to prepare the British Navy for the German attack, though his career was somewhat eclipsed by what were considered certain military blunders at the Dardanelles. When he was relieved of his office, he went directly to France to fight, commanding a regiment. Soon after Lloyd-George recalled him to high office. He became Minister of Munitions, then Secretary for War, and Air Minister. He has sat in Parliament periodically since the first World War closed and he has lifted his voice consistently on the need of preparedness by England against the rise of the German menace, Adolf Hitler. He was not heeded. Subsequent events proved him quite right again. That is why he is British Prime Minister with a united people behind him. When the German troops marched into Belgium and Holland, and he took office in the darkest hour of British history, he made a famous speech, crying: "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat."

There is probably no person in Ameri-

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WINSTON CHURCHILL



"JIM" FARLEY

Remembered. Now spoken of as a member—perhaps chairman—of the National War Labor Board.

AS a result of the White House conference between labor and industry, it is likely that a national war labor board will be established.

The following report to the Secretary of Labor in 1918 was the basis of the old National War Labor Board.

JOINT COMMISSION REPORT, 1918

Honorable William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor

Sir: The commission of representatives of employers and workers, selected in accord with the suggestion of your letter of January 28, 1918, to aid in the formulation, in the present emergency, of a national labor program, present to you, as a result of their conferences, the following:

(a) That there be created, for the period of the war, a national war labor board of the same number and to be selected in the same manner and by the same agencies as the commission making this recommendation.

(b) That the functions and powers of the national board shall be as follows:

1. To bring about a settlement, by mediation and conciliation, of every controversy arising between employers and workers in the field of production necessary for the effective conduct of the war.

2. To do the same thing in similar controversies in other fields of national activity, delays and obstruction in which may, in the opinion of the national board, affect detrimentally such production.

3. To provide such machinery by direct appointment, or otherwise, for selection of committees or boards to sit in various parts of the country where controversies arise, to secure settlement by local mediation and conciliation.

4. To summon the parties to the controversy for hearing and action by the national board in case of failure to secure settlement by local mediation and conciliation.

WAR LABOR BOARD *Looms;* *Stems From Precedent*

A. F. of L.'s suggestion for stabilizing labor conditions in 1942 wins presidential favor. Model of 1918

ARBITRATION PROVIDED

(c) If the sincere and determined effort of the national board shall fail to bring about a voluntary settlement, and the members of the board shall be unable unanimously to agree upon a decision, then and in that case and only as a last resort, an umpire appointed in the manner provided in the next paragraph shall hear and finally decide the controversy under simple rules of procedure prescribed by the national board.

(d) The members of the national board shall choose the umpire by unanimous vote. Failing such choice, the name of the umpire shall be drawn by lot from a list of 10 suitable and disinterested persons to be nominated for the purpose by the President of the United States.

(e) The national board shall hold its regular meetings in the city of Washington, with power to meet at any other place convenient for the board and the occasion.

(f) The national board may alter its methods and practice in settlement of controversies hereunder, from time to time, as experience may suggest.

(g) The national board shall refuse to take cognizance of a controversy between employer and workers in any field of industrial or other activity where there is by agreement or federal law a means of settlement which has not been invoked.

(h) The place of each member of the national board unavoidably detained from attending one or more of its sessions may be filled by a substitute to be named by such member as his regular substitute. The substitute shall have the same representative character as his principal.

(i) The national board shall have power to appoint a secretary, and to create such other clerical organization under it as may be in its judgment necessary for the discharge of its duties.

(j) The national board may apply to the Secretary of Labor for authority to use the machinery of the department in its work of conciliation and mediation.

(k) The action of the national board may be invoked in respect to controversies within its jurisdiction, by the Secretary of Labor or by either side in a controversy or its duly authorized representative. The board, after summary consideration, may refuse further hearing if

the case is not of such character or importance to justify it.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION

(l) In the appointment of committees of its own members to act for the board in general or local matters, and in the creation of local committees, the employers and the workers shall be equally represented.

(m) The representatives of the public in the board shall preside alternately at successive sessions of the board or as agreed upon.

(n) The board in its mediating and conciliatory action, and the umpire in his consideration of a controversy, shall be governed by the following principles:

PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES TO GOVERN RELATIONS BETWEEN WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS IN WAR INDUSTRIES FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

There should be no strikes or lockouts during the war.

Right to Organize—1. The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively, through chosen representatives, is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged, or interfered with by the employers in any manner whatsoever.

2. The right of employers to organize in associations or groups and to bargain collectively, through chosen representatives, is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged, or interfered with by the workers in any manner whatsoever.

3. Employers should not discharge workers for membership in trade union, nor for legitimate trade union activities.

4. The workers, in the exercise of their right to organize, shall not use coercive measures of any kind to induce persons to join their organizations, nor to induce employers to bargain or deal therewith.

Existing conditions—1. In establishments where the union shop exists the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.

2. In establishments where union and non-union men and women now work together, and the employer meets only with employees or representatives engaged in said establishments, the continuance of such condition shall not be deemed a grievance. This declaration, however, is not intended in any manner to deny the right, or discourage the practice of the formation of labor unions, or the joining of the same by the workers in said establishments, as guaranteed in the last para-

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1,000 PERSONS CHEER

Apprentices in California

SINCE January 9, 1940, Local Union No. 6 and our employers' organization have been operating a joint apprenticeship training program under the approved standards of the California apprenticeship program. Now that the International has adopted the national apprenticeship standards, in cooperation with the National Electrical Contractors' Association, and these standards have been approved by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, we find that our standards meet all requirements.

SCHOOLS, EMPLOYERS, UNIONS

Our experience under this system of apprentice training demonstrates that it is of genuine value to the union, the employer, and particularly to the apprentice. Our apprentices as well as our employers have cooperated wholeheartedly. We are developing truly skilled craftsmen whose membership in our Brotherhood is a matter of satisfaction and pride.

This program has been carried on in cooperation with our San Francisco public school system through the following committee:

Employer Representative: Ed Scott (chairman of committee), William Varley, H. A. Porter.

Union Representatives: Charles J. Foehn (secretary of committee), P. H. Madden, N. J. Siggins, F. Arnold.

Sturdy educational program attracts Governor Olson to participate. Award given.

Educational Adviser: Robert F. Farrell.

During the year our apprentices participated in two outstanding events. The first was a public graduation ceremony for apprentices, held on July 17 in the auditorium of the High School of Commerce, San Francisco, at which Governor Culbert L. Olson was the principal speaker. This ceremony was sponsored by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of San Francisco, in cooperation with the San Francisco City School System and the California Apprenticeship Council. The program was presented to an audience of more than a thousand persons and the 209 apprentices graduating in 10 different trades.

"SERVICE TO SOCIETY"

The following excerpts from the governor's address give a brief but effective description and evaluation of apprentice training:

"This apprenticeship program is not only of service and benefit to the young men who thereby find places in our economic order, but is also a service to



CALIFORNIA APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL TROPHY Labor Day, San Francisco, 1941.



The Governor of the State of California greets electrical apprentices, Charles Foehn, International Executive Council member, in right foreground.

society, for the opportunity it affords for special training and equipment which contribute to the work of our country and to the maintenance of our own well being. . . .

"I believe this program will soon embrace about 7,000 apprentices in about 30 skilled trades, and I want, in congratulating this class, to give assurance to those oncoming apprentices that now that this program is being launched on a large scale the state government will, with the cooperation of the various boards of education, extend this program of apprenticeship training generally throughout California and build it to the point where it will be one of the great achievements of this state."

An accompanying photograph shows Governor Olson presenting the trade certificate of the California Apprenticeship Council to our graduating apprentices.

WIREMEN WIN TROPHY

The second event was on Labor Day, when we competed with several other unions in our Labor Day Parade. The

(Continued on page 47)

HINTS on Collective Bargaining From SWEDEN

The Swedish Collective Bargaining System, by Paul H. Norgren. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 324 pages. Price \$3.50.

HERE is a book which certainly is of prime interest as a contribution to the literature of the all-important question of industrial relations and the collective bargaining process.

In the United States in the weeks immediately preceding that fateful Sunday of December 7, 1941, the labor situation occupied the spotlight in the mind of everyone. Congress at that moment was turning the full force of its unsympathetic attention to the matter.

The arrival from the publishers this fall of a book on collective bargaining schemes in actual operation could scarcely have been more timely; for it touched upon a subject of vital significance to the success or failure of all our productive efforts, during an extremely crucial period in our national history as we balanced on the threshold of war. Even then every hour of sustained or interrupted defense production was leaving its mark upon the chances of survival of democratic principles in this world.

DIFFICULT QUESTIONS UNSOLVED

How to lessen slow-downs and strikes, how to obtain industrial peace, how to insure continuous operation in industries essential to the national defense, yet not deprive our citizens of their just rights under a democratic form of society—these were the questions posed before Congress and the American public up until the very moment when war was thrust so rudely upon us.

How one democratic country handles its labor relations. Could Swedish system apply here?

Certainly there had been found no simple answer to the plaguing problems interfering with industrial peace. To find the solution best adapted to the needs of the United States would, in normal times, require a most careful and thoughtful study of the situation from all angles.

But these are swiftly moving times. Today American workers stand united in the defense of the nation.

Here, in this book, *The Swedish Collective Bargaining System*, by Paul Norgren, is presented a description of the way one nation approached its own problem of industrial relations. While the program worked out there is by no means a solution which could be applied forthwith over here, or would necessarily be desired even if it could, it offers ideas worthy of objective consideration in the midst of any deliberations along these lines.

Over here collective bargaining is often a local affair. Generally speaking, each local labor union seeks to bargain with its employers individually or with their local trade association. It seeks to enforce a given standard of working conditions and of minimum wages for similar work over a local area.

In Sweden—small, geographically compact, and still predominantly agricultural—things are done differently.

EQUAL STRENGTHS IN BALANCE

There that nation has strong, equally balanced national, industry-wide organi-

zations to represent workers on the one side and employers on the other. A central federation of member organizations heads each group. After years of fighting, these two parallel sets of organizations have settled down and mutually worked out clearly defined precepts and procedures according to which they conduct collective bargaining negotiations.

Swedish workers are predominantly organized. Over two-thirds of them belong to trade unions. No struggle for the right to organize, or for recognition, or for the right to bargain through their chosen representatives confronts the Swedish labor movement today. Collective bargaining is accepted by employers as a matter of course.

Although the labor movement in Sweden began among skilled craft workers, the period from 1909 to 1925 saw an extensive shift to the industrial type of unionism, a trend most heartily applauded by the author of this study, Mr. Norgren. Only the skilled workers of the building, printing and metal-molding trades steadfastly refused to give up their craft form of organization, and even these are showing, through alliances with other crafts into cartels, what Mr. Norgren chooses to consider unmistakable signs that they may some day operate in Sweden as units for collective bargaining purposes.

Swedish labor agreements are industry-wide and national in scope. They are reached through negotiations between the representatives of the national industrial trades union and the national employers' trades association for each industry. Usually they cover two-year terms. Their provisions are basic, being broad and general in scope. Details (rather than entire agreements, as in the United States) are left for local determination.

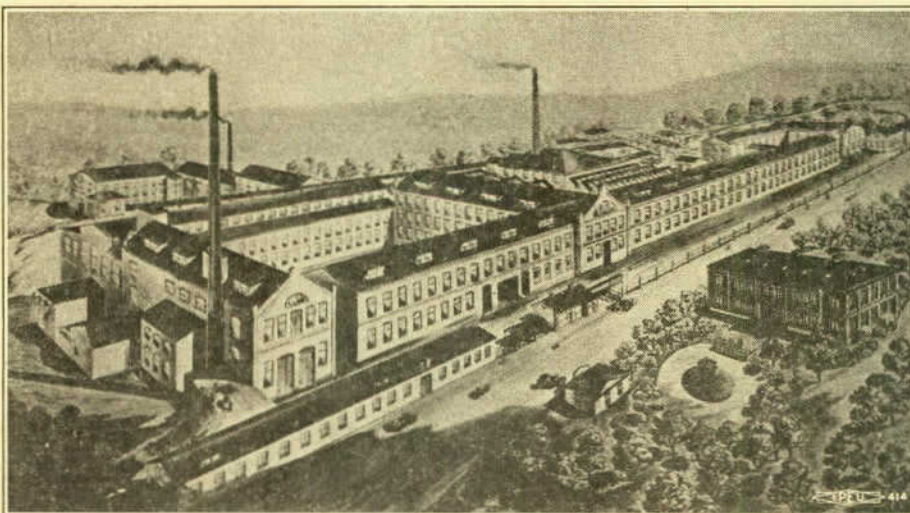
ADVOCATES TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Mr. Norgren urgently advocates the development in the United States of effective national trade associations of employers similar to those of Sweden, empowered to collectively bargain for their entire industry, with strong, central industrial labor unions. Nowhere in his book does he even mention America's Sherman Anti-trust Laws which would make such combined actions on the part of employers federal offenses here. Such deliberate overlooking or abysmal ignorance of the national laws affecting our industrial relations is certainly very hard to understand in a person who is seeking a doctoral degree from Harvard University in the field of labor economics, as is Mr. Norgren.

Presumably the book was written primarily for American consumption. While the author strongly advocates broad, nation-wide and industry-wide collective bargaining for this country, he barely mentions the vast geographical differences and other factors which now stand in the way of its immediate acceptance. He offers little in the way of suggestions to adapt it to our needs over here.

One cannot avoid the impression that large sections of it were written sometime earlier

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A GREAT FACTORY, COOPERATIVELY OWNED, IN SWEDEN

STARTING a brief two years ago—in March, 1940, to be exact—L. U. No. B-124, in Kansas City, Mo., reached out into the ranks of one of the most underpaid fields of work in the country—that of the unorganized radio serviceman and radio worker—and started a plan ultimately intended to bring order and security to this group, and to guarantee a fair living wage for all competent organized men in this field. To be sure, the path of organization was beset by a host of difficulties. Many setbacks occurred and are still occurring. But the start has been made. The principal factors that now prevent sweeping progress in the field are to be considered more from the national standpoint than purely from the local view. And this article is intended as a message to the entire national organization to secure their aid in furthering the program. Working with the entire country's mass of radio workers as an army of potential I. B. E. W. affiliates, the whole group will profit enormously, and the parent organization will be made just that much stronger and that much more able to lift a stronger voice in coming affairs.

But suppose the unorganized radio serviceman or worker in your community has to be "sold" the idea of union. Suppose he wants to know just how he will profit or benefit by unionism. You must be able to give him facts, actual accounts of other cases and other communities where in the radio man joined the union and secured certain definite advantages. You might take the case here in Kansas City.

CITING AN EXAMPLE

Previous to organization here most servicemen got "what they could get" for their work. There was little standardization of charges. Underbidding, cut-throat practices, buck-passing, all the usual evils and practices of unorganized effort existed. And who profited most? Certainly not the public. Mr. Citizen either patronized a shop recommended by a friend as doing good work at a fair price, was treated to a trimming by some tinker or expow jockey who had once torn up a good Grunow or Philco to see what makes it tick, or he fixed it himself at high cost and much sorrow. Much of that is now past. The union shop has a known reputation and a reasonable charge. But how does the serviceman himself profit, you are asked. Let him consider the following points, which are integral parts of every agreement for radio workers in this area:

Whereas he formerly worked for around 30 to 40 cents per hour (as do most of the unorganized workers across the land) he now has a scale going up to 80 cents per hour. There is a 100 per cent increase in wage right there.

He now has a vacation of certain length, usually determined by seniority, which he enjoys with pay.

He has a certain sense of security in his job. He knows that the boss can not fire him on a moment's notice for some petty reason. He receives fair warning and consideration of his case before dismissal. This security makes itself shown in a higher type of work by the union man.

UNIONISM *and the* Radio Service Man

By CHARLES M. MORGAN, L. U. NO. B-124

Great
new field for unionism may
benefit entire organiza-
tion

in an application for work that beats the disappointing door-to-door type of application.

SHOP OWNER BENEFITS

Let's look at this unionism from the viewpoint of the small shop owner who hires several assistants. What will be the good for him in union affiliation? In the first place he will have a standard fixed scale for work. His business will be just as good as his work, and that will be up to him. Suppose he needs a new man to handle increased business on a permanent

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RADIOS REQUIRE SERVICING BY EXPERTS

TERRY, the Wanderer, Glimpses Forbidden LOVE

By SHAPPIE

WHILE Madame and my lady were busy in conversation who should stroll up to me but "Mr. and Mrs." LaFlamme.

"My lord!" said Rose to me, with the familiar giggle, "I wish you would speak a word of reproof to Mrs. LaFlamme. She has been flirting shamelessly with nearly all the men." "Mrs." LaFlamme made a most exaggerated bow to me and said, with an impudent smile:

"Mah lord! may I 'ave de nex' dance wit' you?" I gave him a wink and a most horrible scowl and, leaning down, said in a fierce whisper:

"Ye impertinent scut! If it wasn't fer present company an' the fear av ruinin' some av yer borrowed lingerie, I'd take ye over me knee an' spank ye!" Straightening up, I frowned and said, "Begone, thou base intruder, before I summon the king's royal guards and have you hauled away to an ignominious death on the guillotine!"

The music struck up again and I caught my lady and whirled her away in one of the popular country dances, going through the reels, following the hoarse voice of the "caller off" with a vim that fairly swept some of the ladies off their feet and found my lady breathless at its conclusion. She remarked,

"Our retainers certainly enjoy these dances, judging by the spirit with which they go through them. Why, for a few moments, my lord, I wondered if I, myself, was not fated to 'soar away into worlds unknown,' as the old hymn saith."

We adjourned to the dinette for refreshments, and my lady, Madame and I, enjoyed an intimate little chat in a secluded corner. There was no doubt, judging by the peals of laughter from the throngs that surrounded them, that Mr. and Mrs. LaFlamme were enjoying themselves.

JULES SHAKES A PETTICOAT

As we returned to the ball room the caller announced, "Another special feature for this evening's entertainment is a step dance, by the celebrated 'Mr. and Mrs.' LaFlamme and Miss Marie Beauchamp." Loud clapping of hands and cheers followed. The three took their places on the stage, with Jules in the center, and made a low bow. Rose and Marie, their eyes dancing with mischief, their cheeks flushed with excitement, were fully alive to the heart fluttering they were causing among the male sex, but Jules, as brazen-faced, flirtatious "Mrs." LaFlamme, was a delight to the men and

Amid scenes of boisterous gaiety my lady remains cloaked in mystery, though her glance is bright toward our Irish hero

a source of covert amusement to the ladies.

One sweep of his bow across the strings of his fiddle by the leader of the orchestra and three pairs of feet were twinkling in unison, as heel and toe snapped sharply down on the floor to the music of a rollicking reel. Jules not only kept in perfect step with the others, but went through a series of such violent gymnastics that it looked as if he might break into pieces and fly into the air in all directions, and revealed the fact that he was fully dressed to play a feminine role, which led some of the fair sex to remark that, in spite of this apparent fact, he was really no lady. The dance ended in roars of laughter, as Jules, as a human cart wheel, rolled off the stage into obscurity.

THE CURE OF CALUMETTE

*But w'en we fin' out he paddle till canoe she was nearly fly,
An' travel racquette on de winter, w'en snow-dreef is pilin' up high,
For visit some poor man or woman dat's wait-in' de message of peace,
An' get dem prepare for de journey, we're proud on de leetle pries'!*

—Drummond.

A tall handsome man in priestly garb made his way to us. Madame greeted him with a smile, and said,

"Father Brabonne! allow me to turn back the hands of time and introduce you to two of the early members of my family—the Marquis and Marchioness de Rochambeau—who have consented to be resurrected for this special occasion, but desire to remain strictly incognito during their brief tenure here—hence the masks."

Father Brabonne, by his natural dignity, unflinching tact and genial disposition had won the unstinted love of his whole parish, and it was commonly said of him that he could take his place with honor in any gathering, so the throng around us were not disappointed when he bowed low to me—touched lightly with his lips my lady's extended hand, and said impressively,

"My lord and my lady! We are, indeed, highly honored by your gracious presence

with us tonight, but regret that, at the end of your brief sojourn here, you are to retreat again into the glamorous shades of the past, from which you have so recently emerged."

My lady curtsied and replied,

"Inexorable fate, Father, over which we have no control, has decreed that the paths of my lord and myself cross, and for a fleeting instant, we glimpse each other 'like ships that pass in the night—and then are borne on the wings of destiny to meet no more.'" Turning to me, she said, "My lord! I have no right to selfishly monopolize all your time. As dowager of the House de Rochambeau, Madame is certainly entitled to a share of your attention, and so, reluctantly, I allow you a brief period in which to discuss affairs of presumed importance to the House while Father Brabonne entertains me with stories of parish life." As I bowed to Madame, I said,

"If Madame will permit me the honor of the next dance I shall be highly honored." Madame gave graceful assent, took my arm and we strolled away. As the music started up for a country dance we edged in among the other couples. As I expected, Madame was a good dancer. Going through the changing reels I sure gave the pretty habitant girls a good swing, but when I saw the grinning face of the irrepressible "Mrs." LaFlamme looking up at me, I said, "Ye shameless hussy!" and I gave him a swing that threatened to send him flying through space and made everyone laugh. The dance ended and Madame took my arm. My lady and Father Brabonne were deep in an animated conversation. Madame laughed and said,

LADY OF MYSTERY

"Father Brabonne will be curious as to my lady's identity. He has a shrewd way of finding out things he wishes to know but I can assure you that, in this case, he is doomed to disappointment. I am my lady's only confidant, and my lips are sealed; perhaps this is an opportune time for you and me to have a confidential talk before the dance breaks up." We took seats by ourselves and Madame said, "Mr. Casey!"

"Terry to you, Madame, if you don't mind," said I promptly.

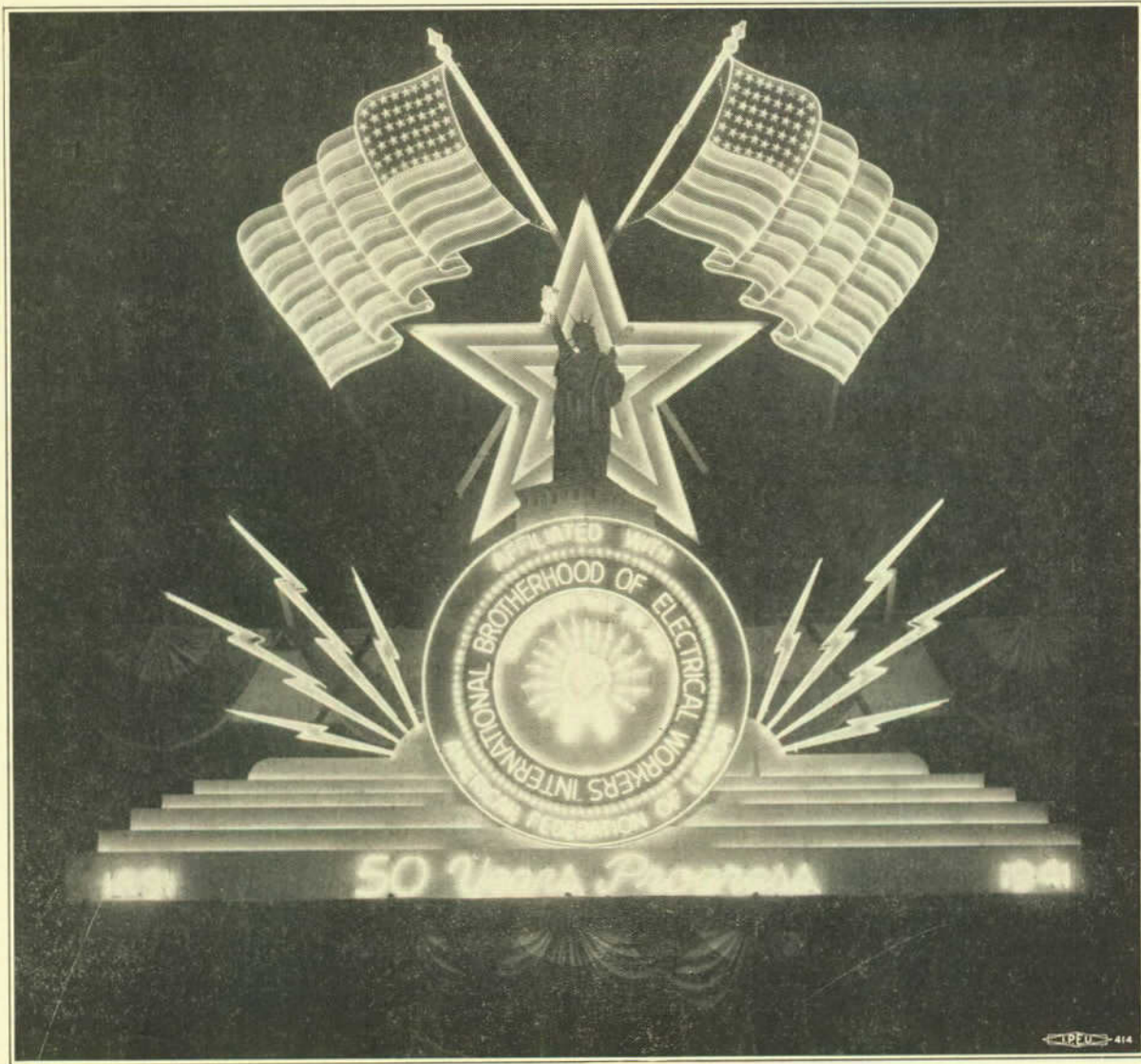
"Well, Terry!" she continued, "I couldn't feel prouder of you if you were my own son."

"I would that I had been so highly honored, Madame," I replied.

"I value your wish," said Madame, with a smile, "as being a fine compliment from a gentleman. Our dances here are favored by Father Brabonne, for they provide an opportunity for the young people of his widely-scattered parish to get acquainted and spend an evening in innocent pleasure, and Father Brabonne is right at home among his children, as he calls them, and a few tactful hints, here and there among them, is a good insurance against a falling off in church attendance. Now you may wonder at my lady's insistence on keeping her identity concealed, but without betraying her confidence, I

(Continued on page 47)

Chiseled in Light * * * *



CENTER DECORATION AT THE ELECTRICAL SHOW DURING THE I. B. E. W. CONVENTION



TWO FLOATS IN THE JUBILEE PARADE

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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No. 1

Labor and Its Government In times like these the nation obeys but one law—the law of national self-preservation. For a nation this law is just as inescapable and potent as it is in the life of the individual. All men must bend to it. All citizens must respond in sacrifice and many sweeping adjustments must be made by every group and every citizen that the nation may live. Great sections of the labor movement see this situation with clear eyes. They understand the obdurate working of the law of self-preservation and have already adjusted their individual and collective lives to aid the nation to meet this crisis. What then has labor the right to expect of its government in such a crucial situation?

Labor has a right to expect its government not to ask any sacrifice of labor that will not contribute to the major aim, namely, national preservation. Labor has the right to know that when a proposal is made, it is made with good faith by a fair-minded group of public officials capable of making decisions in favor of the total national good. It has a right to know that the proposal made is not disguised hostility of employers who wish to seize upon the situation to advance the employer's interest and not the interest of the total good.

An example which might be given is the question of maximum hours to be worked. It may well be that in the next few months the 60 or 70 hour week may have to be put into effect, but it should be clearly understood that such a long working week can only possibly be sound public practice if it obtains for only a short period of time. Experience in England has clearly shown that the long work week beyond 60 hours has been a liability in draining the energies of the working people so that they could not produce as much in the 70 or 80 hour week as they could produce in the 60-hour week. England is virtually on the six-day week. The seventh day is used for a period of relaxation for the workers and for a period of rehabilitation of the machines. Machines must be maintained, oiled, tuned up to the highest condition of efficiency. The United States may find that many proposals which, on the face of them, look desirable may be,

when analyzed, bad proposals, specious proposals dictated by the self-interest of groups.

We predict that this country will not find labor or labor unions wanting in this crisis. There is every evidence that labor is rising magnificently to the crisis. The heroic response of workers in Hawaii and on other Pacific Islands is only a symbol of what labor is doing and is prepared to do in this emergency.

Skill One of the things that local unions can do for the Brotherhood, and one of the things they can do for the nation at the same time, is to guard the skill which is such a priceless possession of this organization. There will be many temptations to degrade and dilute skill during the present crisis. The unions can rest assured that a nation needs more and more skilled men and that means really skilled men, not half-baked mechanics with no sense of workmanship, no talents for precision of hand and eye. As we enter the new year we hope that local unions have carefully studied the national apprenticeship standards promulgated by this office and that they are moving to set up local joint committees with their employers in their community to start apprenticeship programs. Where local unions have found it necessary to make adjustments in order to meet hourly emergencies, they have been able to do it without sacrifice of national apprenticeship standards. Every local union can work out arrangements whereby the high standards of craftsmanship will not be impaired by the war effort and at the same time men can be channeled to do the necessary job. This is a supreme task for local unions and they should rise to meet the emergency.

War of Mobility No citizen can listen to a nightly broadcast from Singapore, Batavia, London, Berne without being aware that the world is a mighty small place, and if the citizen will think a little about the matter, he will discover that the whole world is a battlefield and that what distinguishes modern warfare from the warfare of the past is that it is warfare of mobility as distinguished from the warfare of position. It is a hit and run type of battle. Men attack, do damage, disappear. A philosopher might point out that what makes the war of mobility possible is the machine geared to great speed, increasing the area of damage by thousands of miles. The submarine goes under the sea, the airplane traverses the air lanes and the tank sweeps over the terrain—all at high speed.

Obviously this demands a new-old type of warrior. It demands the kind of warrior that America has produced so many of—the General Custers, the Bill Codys, the Daniel Boones, and the Davy Crocketts,—the men who knew how to fade out like smoke, reappear on the flank of the enemy and inflict terrible death. America must revive its old Indian warfare techniques on a

new scale ready to do battle across the reaches of a whole world, before it can be victorious.

Key to Order In America, probably the most often quoted statement from Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, Great Britain, is:

"My war aim is summed up in the phrase, 'the motive of our life must be social security.' Why do I urge it? I am thinking of the suffering, teeming millions in Europe and other parts of the world who, for the sake of freedom, want us to be victorious, but who are asking what is to be our attitude after. You have got to create a feeling of hope, a new and better economic outlook—example is better than precept. If here, in the old country, we are beginning to shape a new conception, to forge it and to weave it into our own economic life, and doing this at a time when the struggle is going on, is that not something which will create confidence and provide a real answer to Hitler? He has solved unemployment by making weapons of destruction. What is the only effective answer to the doctrine of his new Europe but a demonstration by us that an economic order based upon construction, peace and security is being inaugurated?"

Spirit of Free Men Modern warfare is pretty much a matter of machines—of stupendous weapons, ruthless and impersonal. And yet what cheers every nation is the record of the gallantry of human beings which rises above the melee of the machines to do heroic things. Such, no doubt, is the record of the minute men of Wake Island, the workers who took up the guns alongside the Marines and drove back assault after assault of Jap attackers. Here was something that America could deeply understand. Here was something that was in the tradition of American life, that belongs with the Minute Men of Concord and the ride of Paul Revere. Here was something that school children recognize as of the same quality as the exploits of Daniel Boone, Bill Cody and General Custer. A common citizen left his tool, picked up his musket and went to the front to do brilliant service. And though gallantry is not enough and though we must have equipment and more equipment fabricated of inanimate steel, still in the last analysis, war will be won by the spirit of Wake Island marching on and on.

Labor Mobilizes On the home defense front, labor is mobilizing. In every city, the unions are preparing to take their proper place in the battle against bombing, and what is that place? It is princi-

pally as clean-up squads—demolition men who move in after the raid, clean up the debris, and make repairs. One secret of repelling air raids is to rectify damage hourly and daily.

In other directions, labor is enlisting as labor. In the electrical field, the I. B. E. W. is offering its organization to cities to facilitate blackouts, make them work smoothly and swiftly.

On the West Coast, where blackouts are a nightly practice, labor moved eagerly and rapidly. The California State Federation of Labor reports: "Hardly had the explosions of the deadly bombs rained down by the wasp-like Japanese airplanes on the unsuspecting people in Hawaii died away than labor leaders in San Francisco took immediate steps to mobilize full labor support behind the United States Government. From the very beginning, the office of the California State Federation of Labor took the initiative to awaken its affiliates to the urgency of the crisis facing our country and the need of immediate united action to give it unconditional and unqualified support.

"The heartening response of the local unions in the state as well as throughout the entire country is now a matter of inspiring record."

Hitler's Perfect Crime One of the illusions fostered by the nazi propaganda machine was that German armies are invincible. Another illusion was that Hitler's plans never go amiss.

Like a super-criminal, planning the perfect crime, Hitler has left clues all along the line, clues that disclose his stupidity, his impotence, and his shining weakness. The past few months have proved that German armies are not invincible, and that Hitler failed to take into consideration all vital factors when he attacked Russia. He failed to take into consideration Russia's vitality; and he failed to take into consideration the horror of the Russian winter. Other stupid oversights of the nazis are:

Hitler never understood the United States. He never understood how a nation with such freedom could also be unified. He did not think we would fight.

Hitler did not see that bombing civilians does not lower morale. Men only grow angrier under fire. They burn with slow, cool, desperate anger which destroys—their opponents.

Hitler's past strength has adhered in two elements: surprise and ruthlessness. Surprise has lost its force. Ruthlessness begets ruthlessness. Now, the full force of the Allies has not been unleashed. As it does, the great war machine harnessed to the slow, cool, desperate anger of free men will trample the nazi savages under foot, and restore peace again.



Woman's Work

E.P.W. 414



GET OUT THE OLD MENDING BASKET

By A WORKER'S WIFE

WONDER how many girls of the present generation know how to put a neat darn onto the heel of a man's sock? The weekly session with the mending basket used to be one of the housewife's regular jobs, but I haven't seen a mending basket nor a darning egg anywhere lately.

Well, girls, we'd better get ready to lead that conservation program in our own homes. First, it's patriotic, because war production will necessarily cut down part of the normal production for civilian uses. Second, it's a practical way of helping the home budget cover higher prices. Third, you will find it a great source of personal satisfaction, I do believe, to conserve and save rather than to throw away.

A good rule is to watch the condition of your clothing, shoes, electrical equipment, tires, linens, household equipment, and to make repairs or reinforcements before the article is badly damaged.

CLOTHING

Quick repair of worn spots in clothing will extend the life of garments greatly. Even better is to reinforce certain articles while new at the spots you know will receive the most wear. That new sweater will last much longer if you reinforce inside the elbow with a square of matching silk or rayon. That wool skirt may be lined across the back with a piece of silk, rayon or sateen. This not only minimizes wear but helps to keep woollens in shape. Men's trousers may be lined at the knee section. Heel cuffs—a piece of material on the inside of a trouser leg bottoms—help prevent fraying at this point of wear.

Carefully read washing directions which are usually attached to washable rayons and woollens. Follow them explicitly. If there is any doubt that materials are washable, send them to the cleaners.

For repair of clothing, save scraps of material left over from sewing or altering. If these are woollens, store in a tight box with paradichlorobenzene crystals to protect from moth damage until needed. Threads may be raveled from these scraps to be used for reweaving holes or worn places. If you cannot get threads from matching materials, you may be able to take some from inside the hem or seams.

Holes in many woolen fabrics may be rewoven at home. A ball-point weaving needle is best, though you may not be able to get one, as they are imported from England. Have on hand darning needles of various sizes. Reweaving should be

done on a flat surface under a strong light. A small board of soft wood would be handy. The material should be attached to it with thumb tacks. An embroidery hoop would be fine, too.

First, square the hole, finding the first strong thread on all four sides.

Starting from the bottom of the hole, find the first broken thread going across. Pull this, so that you can follow it exactly in the fabric pattern. Then with your needle threaded with a thread to match the one you are replacing, come up from the underside with your needle into the line of this thread, work to the edge of the hole, bring thread across the hole, follow the line for about a half inch, and leave end of thread from your needle on the under side of fabric. Repeat until all the cross threads are replaced. Then turn material around and weave all long threads in a similar manner, going over and under the new threads to match the weave of the material. When the hole has been completely filled in, turn material to wrong side and clip the thread ends.

TIRES

We all realize now that we must take good care of automobile tires because "there ain't gonna be no mo'" new tires for civilians. We should be proud to do what we can to conserve this vital material.

It's good economy anyway to have your old tires recapped or retreaded. The Army has made experiments that show that you can expect to extend the life of your used tire up to 80 per cent at less than half its original cost. This only applies when the fabric of the tire, and particularly the inside casing, are not damaged.

For best results, a tire should be removed for reconditioning at the point where the original tread is beginning to disappear and the tire is wearing smooth. Tires in this condition are dangerous on icy or wet pavements anyway.

Recapping consists of buffing the tread down evenly so that all the pattern of the old tread is removed, and building up another tread of new rubber. In retreading, the rubber is buffed down all the way to the fabric in the carcass under the breaker strip, then building up a new tread by applying a new breaker strip and adding new rubber.

Don't allow anyone to suggest regrooving your tires. This operation consists of cutting a new tread design in the old rubber and does not replace any that has worn away.

Inspect your tires yourself to see

whether they are wearing evenly. Excessive or lopsided wear on one wheel indicates that the wheel is out of alignment. This causes that particular tire to drag and wear out quickly. It's easy to have wheel alignment checked and corrected if needed. Care in starting and stopping your car, avoidance of scraping against the curb, and similar precautions, will extend the life of your tires.

There are nearly 5,000 reputable concerns in this country doing tire recapping. Commercial concerns which operate cars or trucks have for some time found it economical to have tires recapped or retreaded. In selecting a tire reconditioning company, inquire for the ones which are doing work for taxicab, truck or bus firms because these concerns check results. The tire should be carefully inspected to determine whether it is worth reconditioning. Breaks in the inside casing, cuts in the tread deeper than two plies, injury to the bead or inside rim, or deterioration of the sidewalls from age or heat, make a tire worthless for recapping or retreading. However, the old rubber left in your tire can be reworked for some purposes and it is likely the dealer will make you an allowance on it, or you can sell it to a junk dealer or turn it in to a government collection. The government is asking that you not destroy or throw away old rubber. Although new tires cannot be bought, reconditioned ones are for sale in most cities.

OIL

Oil is another material of great strategic importance now. If our oil lasts longer than Hitler's, his tanks and planes will stop running. If you heat your home with oil, don't neglect the economies you can make in operating your heating plant. You'll save on your bills, and at the same time conserve oil for defense, and also the tanker and car space needed to transport it.

Girls, you don't need to heat your home warm enough so that you can wear a shortsleeved summer dress. Put on a sweater or jacket and turn back the thermostat. Health authorities say that dry, over-heated rooms are a prime factor in producing colds. It's healthier to keep the temperature at 70 degrees. Even 65 should be warm enough if you're actively busy.

If your home heats unevenly, that is, you have to heat some rooms too much in order to obtain a desired temperature in others, a heating engineer may be able

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Women's Auxiliary

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

Editor:

As the wheels of time bring to a close another year, so do they bring to completion another year of the women's auxiliary to L. U. No. B-18, the third in its history. Progress through experience and able efforts have given our auxiliary a firm footing from which to proceed to future accomplishment.

Following are the names of the officers who in this last year have dutifully cherished and guided its destiny: President, Marie Flynn; first vice president, Gertrude Underwood; second vice president, Hester Smith; secretary, Cora Ohlman; treasurer, Mabel Heywood; patroness, Gertrude Pierce; executive board, Helen Adrian, May Quane and Mildred Sisson.

Those who will take up the work for the coming year, elected at the November meeting, are: President, Vera Frizelle; first vice president, Elna Koepke; second vice president, Gertrude Jansen; secretary, Cora Ohlman; treasurer, Helen Adrian; patroness, Clara Lester; executive board, Gertrude Winslow, May Quane and Marie Flynn.

On the evening of December 8 the new officers were installed in an assembly room at the Paris Inn Cafe, the ceremony being made the more impressive by the soft music of a pipe organ. The installation was conducted by Sister Flynn, the retiring president, by request of the incoming president, Sister Frizelle. The ladies were uniformly gowned in black and wore corsages of pink gladiolas.

President Flynn introduced the guests from our sister organization, the auxiliary to Local No. 83, who were Mrs. Daley, president, and Mesdames Marquette, Dawson and Linquist. Sincere gratitude was expressed to the auxiliary for the beautiful bouquet of large, pink chrysanthemums and snap-dragons presented by their auxiliary.

Sister Winslow, our auxiliary's first president, whose untiring work in its behalf will always be remembered by its members, was given applause, and recognition made by Sister Winslow.

Brother Simmonds, assistant business manager of Local No. B-18, was present and made a brief address. He stated that our auxiliary was receiving increasing recognition from the local and that our work of calling on the sick Brothers was making a particularly good impression. He informed us that the local had added a by-law to its constitution placing a certain amount at the disposal of the auxiliary for cigarettes, reading matter, etc., for the ill or disabled. In this connection we wish especially to mention Sister Kobe, of the sunshine committee, who has so cheerfully more than fulfilled her obligations in that respect.

Brother Simmonds, on behalf of the auxiliary, presented to the retiring president, Marie Flynn, a beautiful gold hand-made pin, the emblem of the electrical workers, attached to a small gavel. Sister Flynn, who so well deserved this token after her conscientious two years' work as president, accepted the gift with surprise and delight and warmly expressed her thanks.

President Flynn handed the gavel to the incoming president, Vera Frizelle, who adjourned the session.

Dinner was next in order in the dining-room downstairs. The table looked inviting with its decorations of California holly and poinsettias which were laid flat on the table, interspersed with gardenias, placed as favors

for the guests. The lovely bouquet from the auxiliary to Local No. 83 also graced the table. The course dinner, one of those productions for which the Paris Inn is famous, was well served and duly enjoyed by the guests. In the midst of the festivities a Western Union messenger arrived with a telegram from Brother L. B. Hoffman, associate editor of the "Newscaster," the local's official paper, the text of which was, "Compliments for good work to retiring officers; success to new," which, we would say, is much said in few words.

Those present on this occasion were: Sisters Flynn, Smith, Pierce, Davis, Frizelle, Quane, Lester, Kobe, Underwood, Koepke, Ohlman, Heywood, Adrian, Winslow, Grove, Fielding, Hall, Chagnon, Simmonds, Friend and Jansen; and from the auxiliary to Local No. 83, Daley, Marquette, Dawson and Linquist. Three other guests were also present—Mrs. Willison, a sister of Mrs. Winslow, and the Misses Chrystine Meadows and Helen Knerr, of the business office of the local.

We wish to mention the very enjoyable time some of our members had in the attendance of the I. B. E. W.'s golden anniversary in St. Louis. Those who had that pleasure were Sisters Flynn, Sisson, Chagnon and Friend, whose husbands were delegates. Sister

Flynn wishes to use this medium of again expressing thanks of herself and her companions to Mrs. Dailey, president of Local No. 1's auxiliary, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Lewellyn, president of the Women's Travel Club, and their respective organizations, who so royally entertained them. Some of our members completed the enjoyable trip by returning by way of Carlsbad Caverns, Arkansas Hot Springs, and Juarez, N. Mex.

President Frizelle states that at present she has no definite statement to make regarding defense work that the auxiliary may do, but that no doubt we shall try to do something as a unit. Many of the women have already taken up some helpful line of work near their homes.

EDITH C. GAHAGAN,
3629 Atlantic St. Press Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 52,
NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

Our card party of November 5 was a very successful affair, and with its proceeds we were able to care for several families at Thanksgiving and also for Christmas.

On December 3, our regular monthly meet-

(Continued on page 43)



Courtesy National Association Service.

PEANUT CHOCOLATE BARS

By SALLY LUNN

Like peanuts? Like chocolate? Like home made candy? All right, this recipe will satisfy all three desires. Next trip to the grocery store, get some bars of sweet or semi-sweet chocolate. Also get some salted peanuts, either the red-skin variety or the other kind. In this recipe you can have it just the way you prefer.

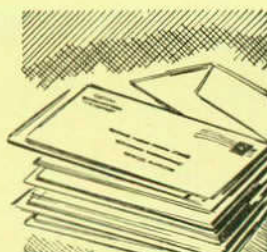
Melt the desired amount of chocolate in a double boiler. Stir in plenty of peanuts—it should be chock full. Pour into a wax-paper lined or buttered dish to cool. When firm cut into squares.

That's the basic recipe but there are many possible variations. For the children, mold the chocolate-peanut recipe in waxed baking cups and set an animal cracker upright in each. For desserts, pour some into sponge cake cups, serve warm, with whipped cream.

Other variations: add cut marshmallows, raisins, a drop or two of peppermint flavoring, or a bit of instant coffee to the peanut-chocolate mixture before molding.



Correspondence



PEU 414

Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association

Editor:

On December 7 the Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association met in Bristol Hotel Tennessee-Virginia, guests of L. U. No. 934, Kingsport, Tenn. This young local has fought a gallant battle in the heart of enemy country. Half of the membership attended the meeting, which is far better than any other local has done yet.

The conference discussed the promotion of the inspection bill we hope to get through the next legislature. An educational campaign has been started to show the need for this bill. A committee from the association will attend the contractors' meeting to solicit their cooperation. The free exchange of cards among Tennessee local unions was aired freely and some very good points were brought out by the business managers. Telegrams were sent to Congressmen Kefauver (Tenn.) and Ramspeck (Ga.) for their vote against the Smith Bill. The picture was taken before a very nice dinner was served in a private dining room. This conference was held in the extreme east end of the state, and the next will be in Jackson on the west end.

As most of the locals affiliated with the association are TVA locals, we feel comment on the seventh annual wage conference is in order. We realize space is precious, therefore we will "lift" paragraphs and make comment short.

In Brother Hedges' undoubted masterpiece he stated:

"With a good deal of pride we can assert that the acid test of cooperative labor relations involved in what has come to be called the TVA Plan has successfully been met. It is no wonder, therefore, that the TVA has grown in stature and the TVA Plan and the TVA has widened its reputation. It is our opinion that the growing influence of unions in the hydroelectric development in Ontario can be reflected back to the TVA. For the first time in a quarter of a century, local unions of a bona fide character are now functioning in the Canadian hydroelectric development. At Bonneville and Grand Coulee, singular advancement has been made. The formation of the Columbia Power Trades Council on the lines of the TVA Trades and Labor Council has been made. The Columbia Power Trades Council frankly states it wants to build in that great power area the same kind of labor relations as now obtained in TVA. At Santee Cooper in South Carolina, plans are under way to permit Santee Cooper project to move in the TVA orbit. The same basic wages will be set up at Santee Cooper as at TVA, and fluctuations in wages established at TVA are automatically to be adopted in the Santee Cooper area.

"It is plain, therefore, that the TVA is fulfilling its yardstick functions not only in the field of electric rates but in the field of human economics. It is also plain that the course of democratic life in these United States would have been far different if labor and management in the valley had not elected to build the democratic framework in which they now operate."

At our next meeting the Authority came back with this:

"The Authority desires to acknowledge the spirit of cooperation which labor through the council has demonstrated throughout this joint effort to deal with the important problems which are before this conference. . . . The able analysis of the economic conditions and eventualities which may lie ahead and the recognition of the serious implications of the decisions today involved in our joint negotiations, as developed in the council's brief, have been most helpful. Management recognizes and acknowledges the indispensable value of labor's cooperation in the program in the Tennessee Valley and the vital role which labor has been and is playing in the national defense effort. The Authority shares with the council a justified pride in the labor-management relations which have been developed and are serving as a model in ever-widening circles." All of which is presented to bring out that labor and management CAN sit down at a table and develop and dispose of their problems without any strike legislation. It must be sound thinking or it would not be adopted by other agencies.

The high light of the conference was the recognition of the many years of service to the TVA Plan by our own Marion Hedges. He was presented a beautiful diamond ring by the workers of the valley and it is enough to say, Brother Hedges was speechless. We came out of the conference with \$1.50 per hour for linemen and electricians, and \$2,300 annually for them. A very few annually rated positions in operation were raised and our boys are sorely disappointed. However, we



DELEGATES TO THE MEETING OF THE TENNESSEE STATE ELECTRICAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION

still have hope of a joint committee on inflationary bonus giving these members some relief.

CHARLES J. MAUNSELL,
Press Secretary.

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

Please publish the following communication from Frederick V. Eich, an officer of the educational committee of L. U. No. B-3:

War came to us as we said it might in our letter to the JOURNAL for December. In coming, it brought such unity as our country has not known for many years. Even John L. Lewis and the other American Firsters grudgingly fell into line. Big industry made gestures and spoke eloquently of what was to be done to speed production of war materials, only to show itself up for what it really was in the sessions of the industry-labor conference called by President Roosevelt for the purpose of devising ways and means to eliminate work stoppage in defense industry. Despite labor's concession of the right to strike, industry held out for the open shop even though it meant wrecking the conference and delay in production of war supplies urgently needed to meet the attack of our enemies.

The safety of the nation meant nothing to them if it interfered with their retention of scabs and stool pigeons to act continually as a threat to those of their employees who were organized. We all learned in our school days that a "house divided against itself cannot stand," yet these opportunists tried to make the nation believe that its safety depended on a divided house of labor.

Fortunately we have a President who knows all their tricks and a few of his own, so that finally, as we all know, he stepped in and compelled industry to concede the decision of the open or closed shop to the action of the new War Labor Board which is to be appointed as a result of this conference.

It fell to labor as represented by a group of welders who called off an authorized strike for Monday, December 8, to make the first sacrifice of labor's rights for the sake of speeding the nation's war efforts. This was closely followed by President William Green, of the A. F. of L., calling an immediate conference of A. F. of L. leaders for the purpose of making our no-strike policy 100 per cent effective. In Newark, N. J., A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unionists called a joint meeting to work out a peace pact between the two organizations as a spur to war production.

With the example of labor before it, what was industry doing as its share of carrying

READ

Unique clause in radio contract, by L. U. No. 1264.

Sidelights on free speech, by L. U. No. 353.

Radar—a new service seeks radio technicians, by L. U. No. 1220.

Canada, too, will remember Pearl Harbor, by L. U. No. 492.

The treacherous yellow hand snatched away the curtain, by L. U. No. B-124.

Correspondent "on the half shell" says "Keep 'em flying," by L. U. No. B-102.

Putting national events on the air, by L. U. No. 1215.

Labor's Defense Bond drive, by L. U. No. B-86.

—And a great roar of many voices from a great, far-flung union, pledging "Fight to victory!"

the burden? As stated before, its representatives were hamstringing the industry-labor conference and Bethlehem Steel was trying to get the government to build additions to existing Bethlehem plants, these additions to be practically a gift from the company by the government. The employees of Bethlehem Steel gave their day's work on Christmas to the government without charge while their employer was trying to extort its pound of flesh. No doubt the employees took every precaution to see that Uncle Sam received their Christmas gift.

Why do we mention these things that should be and probably are known to all or most of us? Simply to bring home to you the fact that the tiger does not change his stripes just because we are in a war and that industry has not given up its belief that it has a divine right to exploit labor and that therefore it behooves labor to be on its guard every minute against "Pearl Harbor attacks" by big business.

One of these is the effort of the stooges of big business in Congress not only to place the burden of financing the war on the shoulders of the working man but to make him pay through the nose for the necessities of life by neutralizing price control

legislation, and at the same time trying to force no-strike legislation through that would enslave labor while the employer exacts his unholy profit from both government and labor.

Do not let the flag waving of these exploiters blind you to their tricks. When making working agreements with them, see that there are no loopholes left for them to wiggle through, and for every concession you make, exact one from them. Commence now to build the foundations for after the war, so that when the inevitable slump comes big business will not be able to take advantage of our needs again to beat us to our knees as they did the last time. See to it that provision is made for a shorter work day to go into effect as unemployment increases.

Last, but not least, we suggest that you organized Brothers of the southern states begin to make your influence felt in your local politics to the end that certain individuals that are anything but friends of yours in Congress be replaced by men who are. It will be an uphill fight, but whoever heard of a real southerner who was afraid of a fight?"

Best wishes to all for the New Year.

JERE P. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

The year 1941 will soon be on his way and the new year of 1942 will be with us when this issue goes to press.

We can look back on 1941 as one of the most surprising years we have had in a good many years.

The year started with very little progress in working conditions around the country and ended up with conditions so that there were not men available from any source to supply the demand in the electrical field, and our business manager is bringing men out of retirement.

Our international convention on the fiftieth anniversary of the International Brotherhood went on with a big bang and was recognized as one of the greatest conventions of all times, making our International Brotherhood recognized as one of the strongest and best liked organizations in the labor field. I know all of the membership of Local No. 7 wish all the Brotherhood a successful and prosperous New Year.

With all the good points a year will bring we will always have a little sorrow to go with it. I sure was sorry to hear of the passing of one of the good friends who we will always say was a worthy member of Local No. 7 where he was initiated. He was



L. U. NO. 65, OF BUTTE, MONT., MAKES MERRY AT A PARTY IN HONOR OF ITS OLD TIMERS

a member of Local No. 3 when he passed away, a good friend to anyone who needed help. Brother Jimmy Colligan was always fighting for good labor conditions, and I know we all of Local No. 7 send our heartfelt sympathy to his family and to Local No. 3 for the loss of a very good member. I know all of the older members who knew him as I did will be sad at his passing away.

Our business manager and our president, Arthur Illig, gave us quite a talk in regard to new devices and new material that we have been fighting for years to be kept out of the building line, but the manufacturers are trying always to slip these materials in on a war-time basis. We are still fighting to keep it out and will only give in if there is no other way out.

E. MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

When we opened the pages of our JOURNAL the very first thing to catch our eye was the radiogram addressed to our President by the I. O., pledging the whole-hearted support of the I. B. E. W. to our Commander-in-Chief. This patriotic gesture we are sure, meets with the whole-hearted support and approval of the entire Brotherhood, and is as it should be.

Labor, as always, can be found up front in any emergency, as witness what occurred at Wake Island and Hawaii when those slant-eyed barbarians pulled their sneaky knife-in-the-back attack on our boys while a fake peace talk went on at Washington. The mechanics on these defense projects fought side by side with the regular defense forces and acquitted themselves nobly, for which we can all be proud.

Back again to that radiogram. The present emergency finds every faction of every party and every faction, if any, in labor, solidly behind our leaders in these trying times. It is gratifying to know this. L. U. No. 28 has been remarkably free from labor difficulties on all defense projects in its jurisdiction and this situation, we're sure, will continue. We will not impede the war efforts of our country. Loyalty and every form of patriotic support will always find L. U. No. 28 in first place. We can but do a little boasting, but, we're positive we can be assumed to be speaking for the entire I. B. E. W.

Something new that has taken place is really worthy of mention. The Baltimore Building Congress and Exchange, an organization of the building industry, has come around to the point of selecting building trade mechanics for outstanding ability and achievement on building projects and honoring them by awarding them bronze merit buttons. Signally honored in this respect on the new telephone building was our president, Augie Knoedler, and another member of our local. Honoring individual mechanics instead of the contractors is really getting to the exact source where credit should be placed.

At this time we wish to acknowledge receipt of a beautiful card in that inimitably addressed envelope from "Shappie," expressing the season's greetings. Many thanks, "Shappie," we heartily return you the same.

We now have it on good authority that the prize trio, Slats, Slim and Bob King, and possibly others, may soon join in locating jobs in warmer climes. The wanderlust has seized the boys after too steady a working diet. Who knows but these Brothers are entitled to a little relaxation after so terrific a pace as they've followed for the last few years? Wherever any of the boys of Local No. 28 land, any local can be sure to have in



L. U. No. B-86 honors a Brotherhood pioneer, Harry W. Sherman, who was national president from 1894 to 1897 and held the office of international secretary until 1905.

their jurisdiction mechanics of the first water, and we mean mechanics and good Brothers with it.

On that Raynor project mentioned in our last letter, when the roll was called, were found to be present the scribe, Joe Walsh, and the steward. The above steward and Johnnie touched all points on the compass when it came to the beer and chicken, and what a chicken lover that steward is. If he worked the way he ate chicken that boy could wire houses while others just thought about them. At any rate, Johnny's house is almost done.

Jake Schoenfeld is now a pop, first time, for which congrats, Jake!

Now there comes a point to mind that could stand a little study and, if possible, a little rectifying. We've observed that when new members or candidates for membership are proposed, applications are read off and their vouchers are mentioned, and then we proceed to ballot on them. A thought expressed by one of the boys and which strikes us as very sensible, would be to sort of give these candidates a very brief and tentative paper examination, just enough to get an idea if the party really knows something, thereby saving time for both parties. Then we could ballot on them and at the proper time the regular exam could be given them. It doesn't seem to make sense—propose a name and then vote on it sight unseen.

Pete Hefner had a signal honor bestowed on him. Pete received an engraved Christmas card from the governor himself. What a politician, that Pete!

Believe it or not, Ray Kries has his own union-labelled horse. Yep, his name, Second Best. A pedigree as long as your arm. Cost \$600 and \$5 per day training fee. To date that walking and trotting dog has netted Ray \$75. Ray just puts his entire pay envelope on the nag and lives in hopes. He thinks

a sunshine diet may help the nag win in colder climes. So far the results lead the boy to look around for a Twentieth Century Paul Revere to put his Second Best to real use.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

By the time this goes to print Santa Claus will have been to every American home. I hope no one put any fire crackers, or had their chimneys charged to prevent Old St. Nick from coming down.

L. U. No. 80 had an oyster supper last December 18 and a good time was had by all.

One of our members who is in the service was present and he gave a little talk telling us how glad he was to be with us.

The oyster supper was held at the Pine Tree Inn, on Virginia Beach Blvd., and a large crowd attended. Only had one fight, that was a record, considering the size of the crowd. But there were only two hits passed, one Brother got hit and he hit the floor. Ha! Ha! So you see that was not much of a fight. It was just a little friendly fight and everyone enjoyed it.

Last month I told you about Brother Joe Harvey, who was a delegate to the international convention at St. Louis. Well, I just heard that while he was there he saw a rabbit which weighed 165 pounds. I told Brother Harvey he should have that rabbit for Christmas.

Brother J. A. Kocke is still trying to get his change from our financial secretary, E. M. Moore. Brother Kocke said it was an outrage to be charged \$1.50 for a five-cent code book. Keep on trying, Brother Kocke. If you don't succeed, try again.

Members of L. U. No. 80 deeply regret the loss of one of our faithful Brothers who passed away recently. Brother Frank Mayo, Sr., is his name. This writer hopes that Mayo, Jr., will follow his footsteps and be as loyal a member as his father was.

Remember, Brothers, we are at war so everyone must do his share to help win this war. We did not start it but we are in there to finish it.

I am very glad to report that Brother A. S. Cornwell is out of the hospital and is staying with his sister in Richmond.

There was an explosion and fire at the Naval Base here recently, and Brothers J. A. Boahn, Cecil Ashley, R. C. Sonsley were burned about the face and hands. At this writing they are still in the hospital. Here's hoping for their speedy recovery.

I hope every member of the I. B. E. W. has had a wonderful Christmas and that 1942 will bring health and happiness to all.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

P.S.—That much talked of sweater that I had, I wish to inform the Brothers that our financial secretary, E. M. Moore, is now the proud owner of same. With his straw hat and that sweater he should not be afraid to go in the jungles with the wild animals.

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

Editor:

Local No. B-86 has always felt honored that one of the early international officers made his home in Rochester and brought up two sons, one of whom holds membership in L. U. No. B-86. We refer to the late Harry W. Sherman.

Brother Sherman held the office of president from 1894 to 1897, when he became international secretary, which position he held until 1905.

In his later years Brother Sherman held the position of city sealer of Rochester. Local

No. B-86 felt it a fitting tribute on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of our Brotherhood to place a wreath on the grave of Brother Sherman. The accompanying photograph shows the wreath, and standing in back, reading from right to left, is our business manager, John J. Downs, and our clerk, Brother Murl Knauf.

When the Smith Bill was introduced and then shoved through the House we became so incensed that we immediately sat down and wrote a letter severely castigating such types of public servants who grasp at any incident to pass laws that will curb the onward march of organized labor. Then on that fatal day, December 7, last, the course of all United States people changed. With it was dumped overboard anti-labor legislation—at least for the time being. The people of these United States need not worry where organized labor will stand during the troubled months ahead. If the labor-baiters had a conscience it would be sorely troubled by the following facts:

The U. A. W. have agreed to buy \$50,000,-000 worth of Defense Bonds to replace the battleship Arizona;

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers bought \$4,000,000 worth of Treasury bonds.

The Fur Workers, C. I. O., who have already purchased \$500,000 worth of Defense Bonds, have pledged themselves to a Defense Bond goal of \$2,000,000.

Members of L. U. No. 3 contributed 12,000 free man hours to install switches for air raid wardens to turn off New York City's 27,000 street lights by manual operation.

Unions are contributing to the Red Cross and to British, Chinese and Russian relief funds. Blood donors are going to the Red Cross in groups. Women in auxiliaries are also enrolling in civilian defense work.

On Midway, Wake and Guam there were about 1,000 A. F. of L. workers on defense work at the time of the recent attack. They took their places beside the Marines and helped to fight the invader.

At our last meeting in November the members of Local No. B-86 voted to purchase a \$1,000 Defense Bond and a resolution was to be drawn up and sent to the Central Trades and Labor Council and they in turn to forward this resolution throughout the nation urging all locals to take a \$1,000 bond until \$1,000,000 is raised. Each mechanic who might have been on Wake at that time can strike back at Japan 1,000 times over through the thousand local unions which will buy a bond as a result of concurring in that resolution.

From time to time we read of labor purporting to be holding up defense work. Wonder how Westbrook Pegler would get around this one?

Senator Aiken, in an address before the Vermont Federation of Labor, quoted figures to prove that from June, 1940, to May, 1941, employers caused a loss of 150,000,000 man days due to "their refusal of contracts until their profits were assured by government," while labor caused a loss of only 2,450,000 man days for "refusal to work until satisfactory conditions were assured by employers."

CARLETON E. MEADE,
Recording Secretary.

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

Editor:

There isn't much to report from Providence this month. Work is going along at an even pace—not much of a pickup or let down within recent weeks.

The stab-in-the-back at Pearl Harbor stunned these parts as much as the rest of the country. And the war thrust upon

us by a treacherous foe has begun to make itself felt in our daily lives. The enrollment and training of men and women for civilian defense, for one thing, is assuming greater importance daily—especially so in as an important defense area as Narragansett Bay. And the rationing of rubber tires and tubes. New ones won't be available anymore for the old puddle-jumper—is another sign of radical changes to come in our way of living.

We have a tough job on our hands in the winning of this war. But it can be done if we all pull together and keep our eyes focused on the final, complete victory ahead. Local No. 99 is doing its bit, by the way, by investing its money in the safest investment medium in the world—good old U. S. Defense Bonds and Stamps.

Some of the boys, I hear, do not receive the WORKER. This condition can be easily remedied, however. Anyone knowing of a Brother failing to receive this valuable publication, printed especially for our benefit, will be rendering a real service if he will advise him to send a penny card to G. M. Bugniatet, I. O., I. B. E. W., Washington, D. C., asking to be placed on the regular mailing list. His office will be only too glad to oblige.

Reading through the December issue I learn that good, old Pete Hoedemaker, of L. U. No. 102, Paterson, N. J., is almost well enough to leave the Passaic General Hospital of which he became an unwilling inmate due to an accident. Well, Pete is as good a union man as you'll find anywhere—always plugging for the best interest of the rank and file. Hope you are on the job again soon, Pete, and a happy New Year to you and the gang up there!

Also noticed Jack O'Brien signed to a letter from L. U. No. 52. Welcome to our ranks, Jack. Let's hear from you often.

In closing, I would like to mention again the fine spirit shown by the members of our local whenever a helping hand is needed in time of trouble and stress within the family of a departed Brother. And I would also like to single out Brother Henry Bailey as one of those who more than did his bit in coming forward and lending a helping hand to our late Brother Neary's family during their recent bereavement.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

Your press secretary is still at the Passaic General Hospital waiting for the eleventh dorsal to knit more solidly. Since December 19 he was permitted to assume a partial sitting position. What a grand and glorious feeling after being confined to the horizontal for over nine weeks! Also the cast is now split along the sides and either the chest or the back can be removed at one time. So now he occasionally spends some time "on the half shell."

He received a very interesting letter from Brother Roy H. Gebbie, vice president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway local of Chicago. Brother Gebbie had a similar accident and was confined to a hospital exactly

three months. Should the parallel hold true your press secretary should be released about January 13. The doctors, of course, are very non-committal on this point. Thanks for the letter, Brother Gebbie.

Christmas was observed at the hospital by each patient receiving a red open-mesh stocking containing a tangerine, apple, cookies, pop corn, etc., and with a peppermint cane on the outside. From 6:30 to 7 a. m. the nurses' glee club went through the hospital singing Christmas carols.

One wonders whether there will be a floor show and highballs New Year's Eve. Despite propaganda by the patients in this direction, the writer is very skeptical that it will bear fruit.

Thanks for the good wishes, Brother Meade. What was that new cellar wall for? A bomb-proof shelter? We have the shades drawn every night here and will have a real blackout January 11. We were glad to read that Rochester enjoyed some measure of prosperity.

Brother Ciallella, that was a good article you wrote for Local No. 99 of Providence. Newark's loss was Providence's gain. It's a number of years now since we both worked in Hartford.

Glad to see Newark contribute an article. Keep it up, Jack, and best wishes to the new officers and the supreme court.

Glad to report that Lou Williams is back in harness again. Wish the same could be said for Harry Smith, but Harry is still disabled.

In the present crisis we need all our men on the job. We are all determined that the sentiments expressed in the radiogram to F. D. R. by our international president and international secretary shall be translated into action. We shall keep our eyes on the big job ahead, and rededicate ourselves to the N. R. A. slogan, "We do our part." Keep 'em flying.

PETER HOEDEMAKER,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Greetings, Brothers! I think this local has had one of the grandest endings to a year's activities we have ever had. Our final meeting was in the form of a Christmas tree party for the members and their families. It was the first of its kind for us and was a swell get-together. The committee were well rewarded for their efforts by the enthusiasm of the children and the large attendance.

Entertainment was furnished by an attractive group of young dancers, sing-songs, and a piano duet by Brother Frank Seabrook's two boys. At this time Santa put in appearance with presents for all the children. He was heartily welcomed by them and lustily cheered when leaving. Ice cream and cake were served, with coffee, milk and Coca-Cola, and Santa having left lots of candies, apples and oranges, there was plenty to eat.

I think Brothers Tom Hindley and Clare Sproule were largely responsible for such a successful evening, and I might say Brother George Jones looks very good with a beard and red nose.

C. M. KEW,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

In these columns, a few months ago, we snarled, "What war?" Along with scores of millions of other Americans, we recalled all too vividly the jolt we got after the first World War, when the nation woke up in the ditch of debt and discovered that Dollars had taken it for a ride. At the time the words were penned, the country resounded with a

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** *

* Please add 10% for Federal Tax

revival of a song we had heard before: "Saving Democracy!" Hell, we'd saved Democracy in 1918, hadn't we? But the build up, the sonorous phrasing, the beating of drums was the same as in 1916. Dollars had broken a drive shaft, we thought, and was bawling for Uncle Samuel Samaritan to give him another tow. "Fat chance!" we said.

Then came the rape of one European nation after another . . . the pitiful collapse of France . . . Dunkirk! Dollars didn't seem to be the only one under the juggernaut of the dictators; labor, religion and freedom lay crushed and still. We were fiercely partisan, but still wary—and the war a long way off. Dollars was pawing over defense contracts and squawking about excess profits taxes, strikes and the Wagner Act.

It was the treacherous, yellow hand of ratted Japan which snatched away the remaining shreds of curtain that masked the devil-dancers on the totalitarian stage. There was no mistaking the meaning of the hideous orgy. The threat was no longer a vague menace, it had become *danger*, dire and desperate! The time had come for the people of the United States to drop their wooden swords and abandon petty squabbles, strain every muscle to the utmost, meet cold steel with colder steel, if they would save themselves, their children and their children's children from slavery!

These progressive reactions have been personal, and as such would have no place in a labor journal if they didn't seem to reflect those of a great cross-section of labor. Anyway, we know, now, "What war." It's a war in which laborer and employer must fight shoulder to shoulder, or perish side by side.

It develops, the announcement of this local's change of address was premature. The lease for the proposed hall got all tangled up in "buts" and "wherefores" and "parties of the first part" and "parties of the second part" till it was chucked in the wastebasket by common consent. The conviction grows on the membership that it should buy a permanent home. Why not? The old, improvident, haphazard days are over for labor unions. L. U. No. B-124, at least, with 40 years' background, is as stable and substantial as any business enterprise in the community. Certainly, nothing contributes more to the morale of any organization than owning a creditable building in which to meet and transact its business. Trustees Ross Smith, "Tip" O'Neill and Ed Fredericks report the local's financial position is favorable to such a venture, so perhaps we can report some move in that direction in the near future.

Wonder how many wiremen look for *two* labels on each electric lighting fixture they hang. Unless the familiar square blue label is accompanied by the oval stamp of the

chandelier makers, the worker who carries it up the ladder is hanging a scab fixture. He is violating his pledge to "aid and assist a needy Brother"—and God knows the chandelier makers are needy enough. With full cooperation of all electrical workers, this lowly branch can be welded into an important link in the Brotherhood chain.

Business Managers Wetzig and Harvey are highly elated over having signed up the Independent Electrical Machinery Company, a combination wiring and armature repair shop that has remained stubbornly non-union for 34 years. They have also organized all armature winding shops in the city. And that's a pleasant note to stop on—these days when other news is not always so cheering.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Editor:

It has been quite a while since Local No. B-130 has had an article in the *WORKER*. Employment here has been very good for the past two years, and the future looks promising. Brothers G. X. Barker and O. A. Walker recently paid us a visit and gave us some valuable information on national defense, and a bright future for the Brotherhood.

Our business agent, Brother Charles Schriber, Brothers H. Lloyd, H. Schwartz have just returned from the I. B. E. W. convention held in St. Louis, Mo.

There are quite a number of our young members in the services of their country—Marines, Navy and Army. We hope to find them all in the best of health and luck.

Several of our older members are sick, some in hospitals and some at home. More recently, some of our members have passed on into the promised land, Brothers F. Lapere, Ed Walch, Sr., E. I. Drent. Brother J. Kessel was electrocuted while working for the Maritime Electric Co.

I will now give you a little bad news in a different line: Our financial secretary has just been caught up with and was found to be better than \$12,000 short in his accounts. He is now resting nicely in one of our city's jails. Brother O. P. Bates has been appointed temporarily in his position.

Our Christmas committee, headed by Brother D. B. Ryan, is ready to give its last lotto party for this year. All needy, distressed members and widows of deceased members are not forgotten at Christmas time.

Wishing the entire Brotherhood the best of season's greetings,

— V

W. FERGUSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 156, FT. WORTH, TEXAS
Editor:

It has been a good while since you have heard from Local Union No. 156. In fact, it has been so long the absence of letters appearing in the *JOURNAL* has become conspicuous. Consequently, as recording secretary, I get the blame. So I'll give you a little news on things here.

First, I want to say that our very efficient business manager, Brother E. T. Ingram, recently attended the convention held in St. Louis. He was our delegate at the convention and we feel we were well represented. He informed us that a great deal of business was attended to that was a benefit to locals everywhere.

In the past two months our local has purchased \$4,000 in U. S. Defense Bonds. We are very proud of our investment and feel that all locals should take some part in the defense program.

Ft. Worth has been a very busy city since the defense work started here. There's a big bomber plant on one side of the city and a huge army depot on the other side. Both are still under construction. These building programs have drawn hundreds of skilled workers to our city. Each job employs 50 to 75 electrical workers. We have been able to furnish competent men for not only these jobs but are sending men to jobs all over the country. A big army camp, Camp Wolters, has recently been completed at Mineral Wells, Texas. Our local furnished 105 linemen for that job. Our membership has had a tremendous increase in the past year.

This being my first letter, I'll try not to make it too boring. You will be hearing more from us in the future.

J. C. MCKOWN,
Recording Secretary.

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

I wish to convey the following message to the members of Local No. 183 who are working out of town. Please put this in the next issue of the *JOURNAL*, if possible:

Greetings to all members of Local No. 183 now engaged in work away from home. It isn't very often that we hear from you fellows, but we want you to know that we are constantly thinking of the boys, how they are doing and if they are well and happy.

Work is picking up around here just a little, but not enough to get excited about. The Avon Signal Depot is well under way, and the Richmond Ordnance Department job is still in the making. It'll probably get under way in the near future, we hope!

Perhaps, some day this local will be able to use some of the members of Locals No. 369 and 212, of Louisville and Cincinnati, re-



L. U. NO. 135, OF LA CROSSE, WIS., WAS HOST TO THE WISCONSIN STATE ELECTRICAL WORKERS CONFERENCE AT THIS BANQUET



WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

The entire membership of L. U. No. 226, Topeka, Kans., about 1915. Names were supplied and personal history brought to the present date by C. J. Maunsell and H. F. Warren.

Front row, left to right: Stanley Hawes, H. F. Warren (still a member of 226), Vern Boutwell (A. T. & S. F. R. R. electrician), John Doane (farmer), James L. "Roy" Lewis (still financial secretary of 226), Dan Boutwell (farmer). Middle row: J. R. "Scrambles" Woodhull (contractor, Topeka), J. W. "Dad" Everett (on pension), G. R. Sheldon (deceased), Ed Chincholl (underwriters' inspector), Bill Allstead (radio shop owner), Owen Butler (Kansas P. and L.), George Sardou (retired), Theodore E. "Teed" Vesper (deceased), Tom Martin (Westinghouse?). Back row: Bob Carnihan (W. P. A. foreman), Clancy Gill (deceased), Ed Nelson (deceased), Paul M. "Monk" Montgomery (advertising, Capper Publishing), Jess Tousley (L. U. No. 226), C. J. "Duke" Maunsell (international representative), Newt Hathaway (deceased), Max Robertson (?), Earnest Price (deceased), George Ridlon (L. U. No. 226).

spectively. These two locals have used a large number of our members and we hope to be able to repay, in some measure, for the wonderful way in which they have accorded our boys every possible break that could be given them. There are other locals that have cooperated wholeheartedly with us, but these two, in particular, are typical of the pleasant and willing cooperation that seems to be the "order of the day" of the I. B. E. W.

Now, more than ever, each and every member has the opportunity to show just what kind of stuff he is made of—the same kind of stuff that those boys on Wake Island, Midway Island and Guam have.

To those who have been so diligently fighting organized labor and its leaders, falsely accusing it of unAmericanism and condemning it as a spawn of isms, we say this: "Labor is there shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers and sailors of this country, giving their life's blood to stave off the concerted effort of our common enemy to take our Pacific possessions, and even to invade the very shores of these United States—our home. In all the crises of our nation's history, the ranks of labor have furnished the bulk of the fighting man power at home and abroad and have acquitted themselves nobly."

We point with pride to the glowing reports of the daring and courage of those men in the Pacific, who, instead of giving up, have taken up arms and are fighting the Japs to a standstill. If these men, who are typical of the vast majority of American labor, are to be branded as unAmerican, then there are none worthy of being called American.

Stay on the job! Don't move around—you are better off where you are! At least you are getting paid for your work and aren't afraid of being bombed out at any moment. Think of those boys in the Pacific—they have no choice. Your best is doing your job where you are—right.

To those who send their regards, greetings! Best of wishes to all our Brothers of No. 183 for a happy and prosperous New Year. May it bring lasting peace to the world!

JOSEPH L. BOSTON,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Local No. 210 is investing \$1,500 of its savings in U. S. Defense Savings bonds. This move not only helps our Uncle Sam (which is the main object), but gives the local an opportunity to realize a nice profit on a good, safe investment. Smart idea for all card men and locals to make the same move.

The gang celebrated the signing of the agreement by throwing a "bang up" party over at the Turkey Ranch in Pleasantville. A delicious turkey platter was served and after the beer started flowing (or glowing) there were more poles set, copper strung and "hot stuff" handled than on the largest construction job in the country. The party was held on Hallowe'en night (Friday) and some of that "hot stuff" was still buzzing in various heads on Monday morning.

The grand rush to join L. U. No. 210 is slowing up a bit but is still coming along at a good pace. The meter and range-service de-

partments are about 100 per cent at present, due to the splendid efforts of Brother Paul Scott, of L. U. No. 211, and Brothers Sessinger and Gasko, of L. U. No. 210. Some of the boys have been working on the employees at Plant No. 1 and they are making good progress especially in the substation maintenance department. If the boys up Bridgeton way would get on their toes and kind of boost the sub-maintenance and stoves-operators departments along, this job would wind up 100 per cent union. You'd be surprised, fellows, what a few sensible words about the marvelous benefits of the I. B. E. W. and unionism will do for some of the "laggards" who haven't signed up. Let's boost our 350 membership to 400 by the New Year.

A. V. CHRIST,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

The brilliance of the grand Christmas season is gone for another year, and we are looking towards the New Year with a wish for stout-hearted reliance to face the awesome future with a better understanding and hopefulness. The entirety of Local No. B-212 has had a very nice Christmas in each and every way.

Two really good members of our baseball team, namely, the battery, Jerry Ertel, pitcher, and R. Franz, the catcher, are going to enlist this week in the service of their country. We are very proud of our boys who are in the service. May our Lord and Master watch over them. The boys who are employed

on the Wright factory job, at Christmas time all chipped in and purchased a fine wrist watch which they presented to Fred Stoll, the local's superintendent on the job. This shows harmony and fellowship that should always be foremost on every job.

Speaking also of the Wright plant, the electrical contractors on the job are holding a dinner dance on Monday, December 29, at the Elk's Club for all the boys and their wives and sweethearts. More about this party in the next issue. Also noticed Chick Maley is back in Cincinnati for the Christmas holidays, having left his job at St. Louis to enjoy Christmas at home. Again Charles Bolan is home from Sandusky for the holidays. Hello to Ed Reising up at Sandusky. Best wishes for the New Year. We here in Cincinnati are very glad to welcome back into our midst after a stay of 18 months up east for the Beltz Hoover Electric Company, our Brother, Raymond Hauck. Hope you are here to stay now, Ray!

On our list of sick and injured members we have Edwin Keiser and Red Carroll, who were working up on high, and according to the description of the fall Carroll slipped and fell on Keiser, thus breaking his fall, but both suffered injuries to their legs and are confined to their homes. We wish both of you speedy and quick recoveries. Also Raymond Keiser, son of the above mentioned Keiser, also for the last two or three weeks has been suffering from a bad cold and a touch of pneumonia, but a phone call today with Mrs. R. Keiser tells me he is going to work Monday, December 29. That's always good news for the union. Keep fighting, Carl Voellmecke, we are all praying for your complete recovery.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

A new press secretary for Local No. 245 asks admission to your group. Brother Dukeshire, former secretary, has retired, and with him goes the timely poems and rhymes of his own creation.

Time has indeed made a forced march, and as a nation finds us only partially prepared. If this crisis, which was forced upon us, makes us all, whether employee or employer, realize that our country needs all of U. S. and all of our united effort, then the cost of winning this war will not be beyond our ability to pay.

Previous years (lean ones, especially) have added impetus to the separate, selfish groups, political, economic, foreign and domestic, which have sought profit for themselves at the expense of all others.

Cruel and costly as this war is, it is saving this country from internal decay, disunity, chaos and perhaps from internal revolution, all of which has been planned and engineered by foreign elements.

In a democratic country, freedom is accepted in a matter-of-fact way. Since we must now compare our situation with those in other countries, the electrical workers Local No. 245 feels that we have been fortunate in many ways. Since the A. F. of L. organizations are designed to give each member a voice and a vote in the affairs and conduct of his local, it is only proper that all questions as to the conduct of a local be asked, discussed and answered upon the floor of the local. There are a great many men today that are new to the union movement and do not understand much that takes place. If those in authority do not give these men the information they should have, we know that rumors, like the ancient hieroglyphics, will be interpreted in many fashions, each to suit his own taste.

I personally fear the time when no differences arise, or when no questions are asked, or when the union and the employer see eye to eye in all things at all times. Self-satisfaction in a man or in an organization is only the false lull before the storm of destruction that invariably follows.

You may rest assured that Local No. 245 is not satisfied either with conditions or itself, and since much work must precede good deeds, we work and argue long and work some more for the betterment of all.

Our contract renewal last June has come up for much panning and since none of us foresaw the events that followed (damned few in the world did) our only hope for wages to offset the increased cost of living was in the verbal agreement with the Toledo Edison officials.

Cooperation has been the guide in the past and both parties to the contract have profited thereby.

A conference of the Toledo Edison Company officials and the local wage committee on the basis of the past verbal agreements resulted in the acceptance of a flat five-cent per hour raise for all union members. This relieves somewhat the steadily climbing price curve.

Brother Dukeshire's summing up of the power situation in Toledo was fine and complete. The Toledo Edison Co. is now installing additional boilers at the Water Street station in order that they may make use of the smaller turbines there should the demand increase or an emergency require it. It is possible that the Toledo Edison's foresight may be of advantage to our neighbors south of us who have in the past depended upon nature's rainfall for power production.

Christmas—a day that usually means happiness, was tinged with a grimness that was easy to see on the faces of friends. True, there was more money to spend, and yet most of us puzzled, should we spend? Perhaps this would be the last peaceful Christmas for many years, so why not? Again, the thoughts of those near to us who stood between us and a pagan nation's cowardly deeds, gave pause to our desires. Happiness for some, a great tragedy for others.

Since there are no Marquis of Queensbury rules that govern this war, it now behooves all of us to fight our very best with what we have and in any fashion with no holds barred.

Christmas will be no more for the many brave men in the services who died in the glorious defense of our nation.

May we ALL resolve for the New Year—That we shall live, work and prove that these men shall NOT have died in vain, but rather that they have made secure our "Bill of Rights" and our Christian way of living.

Local No. 245 has pledged cooperation in both manpower and in cash. We have been and will continue to buy Defense Bonds as long as necessary to win this war in self defense of our American standards.

The style of this, your new secretary, is different from that of Brother Dukeshire, for he was fluent both by word and pen, and in prose or poetry. His wide range of friends served him well in the search for news.

Since this is my first attempt as press secretary for Local No. 245 I make one re-

quest of all Toledo Edison Co. employees, which is—Please send news, information or tips on things to be to me at the Toledo Edison Co., Acme Station, Toledo, Ohio.

Yours for victory,
D. D. DE TROW,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Editor:

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all.

I believe everyone has had plenty of work during the last six months or more, so Santa Claus should be very big and fat this year, which is something to be happy about.

At the present time all of our members in Local No. 252 are working. The big Ford bomber plant job near Ypsilanti has taken a large majority of our members. Everything at the bomber job seems to be running very smoothly and is progressing quite rapidly. At the present time we are working 60 hours a week. The payroll for the I. B. E. W. is approximately \$70,000 per week, which should give you an idea as to how large the job is.

Well, Brothers of Local No. 252, it will soon be time to start a new year. I was wondering if a majority of you Brothers could break loose and come to the meetings. Let's see if we can make the year 1942 a year of "many members present" at our regular meetings.

There seems to be a lot of discord among our members. Let's be at the meetings when decisions are made, and not try to decide issues after it is too late. Last meeting night the subject of next year's wage scale was brought on the floor. As you all know, this was a vital question. Well, as things turned out one or two members were present who worked in the various shops; the rest of the members present are all working on construction. If you boys who are working in these various shops don't come to the meetings and express your own opinions as to how much of an increase in wages you want, how are the rest of us going to make a satisfactory conclusion for you? Don't forget this is your local. Don't let any one tell you differently. Be at the meetings, help make these decisions which are vital to your interests. Remember next June is election.

Our best wishes to Brother C. Wood, who has a fractured hip, and Brother Herman Wiedman, who is taking treatments in the Howell Sanitarium. We are very sorry indeed to have had these misfortunes happen in our Brotherhood. I am sure we are all pulling for you, so keep smiling.

As long as the prices on everything have gone up, I might as well go up to bed, for all the good it will do to say anything about the job this man Henderson has been doing. Guess Mr. Henderson hasn't the right kind of equipment to hold prices down. More than likely they won't have as long as some other group has control of the equipment. By the looks of things the administration will have plenty of equipment to curb labor with this 60-day cooling off period, which will be compulsory.

Funny, isn't it?

"Doc,"
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

"And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars: see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet." Let us take this to heart and know that these things "must be occurring." These nations which disregard all semblance of righteous living; proper respect of their own peoples, and the interests and rights of all



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS
To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-
specially enameled. **\$1.50***

* Please add 10% for Federal Tax

other peoples, must learn their lesson. This time the lesson will be taught in terms that will be correctly understood by all parties concerned. So, in view of these definite facts, let's put our shoulder to the wheel and get together on a united labor front, and put first things first. The first and fundamental need, for a successful conclusion of the whole matter, is the building and preparation of materials, to be used by the military forces, now being assembled and trained all over the country. They will deliver the goods, if we supply them in time! The old saying is, "In unity there is strength." Even so, a combined labor unity is needed now. A pail with a hole in it will not carry water, that's common sense. A labor union with a "crackpot" in it will not build a training camp or a battleship. The saying, "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their country," was never more true than at the present. Cooperation is the key word. The ability to work with each other toward a common end is given only to human beings. Machinery, steam, electricity works for you. But only man can work with you; only you can work with another man. Are you fitting yourself for such cooperation?

We have a big order to fill in this national emergency, as expressed in the wire sent by our international president and secretary to the President of the United States, "The men and means of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are at your disposal." Let's be equal to the task.

Sorry to report the death of Brother G. R. Stone, known to all as "Stony." He served in the first World War, and was stricken while at work on a government project at Sebring, Fla. He served well and worked well.

Another New Year starting, not so happy for some, but we must carry on, as the poet writes:

"From forge and farm and mine and bench,
Deck, altar, outpost lone,
Mill, school, battalion, counter, trench,
Rail, senate, sheepfold, throne—
Creation's cry goes up on high
From age to cheated age;
'Send us the men who do the work
For which they draw the wage.'
Rudyard Kipling.

Wishing you one and all a happy New Year, from the officers and members of Local Union No. 323.

BENJAMIN G. ROEBER,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Well, there's so much news lately I wouldn't be surprised if the JOURNAL found it necessary to appear every two weeks. At least we would have a publication that treated its readers as adults and not as children afraid of the dark, to read a little more often. There is no doubt in my mind that the daily press of this continent, while taking advantage of the privilege of free speech, has done more to upset the morale of their readers than any other agency at work here. We in Canada have read how our troops abroad have driven the Huns from Norway, only to hear two days later that they were being evacuated. In Greece it was, as according to the press, first a matter of time till the Allies were engaging the foe on a second front. Again in Libya the Germans were trapped, fighting to get out, but on looking at the maps that accompanied these articles one found that they must have been fighting to get in this so-called trap.

Maybe the reason for all this sugar-coated tripe is that we, who are asked to supply the men, fight the battles, and pay the bills, are not capable of taking bad news with the

good. I am inclined to think, however, that the official news as issued by our War Departments is not colorful enough to build up larger circulations and dividends.

The let down that usually follows these artificial build-ups will some day react unfavorably towards these "gentlemen of the press." We all like to think we are fighting for democracy and free speech but free speech is not the right to shout fire in a crowded theatre.

Now for some news that is both authentic and agreeable to all. Brother Frank Selke has been appointed manager of Maple Leaf Gardens, and that, my friends, ain't no flower garden. You can't keep a good man under a bushel all the time. Frank has kept his card up all the time he was making a name for himself as Canada's foremost hockey maestro, and will continue to do so or I miss my guess.

It would serve those members right who come to the meeting once a year, if I kept this next piece of news dark. Local No. 353, I. B. E. W., is moving lock, stock and cash box up the street to Maple Leaf Gardens. Brother Dent is tired of having a red ribbon hung on him as the best Great Dane in the show, every time he attends the executive board.

Quite a number of men from this district are working out of town in Newfoundland, Labrador and Long Branch, and if Brother Shaw will supply the information I will record the locations and names of these men in the next issue.

We have been blessed with another piece of government legislation, known as the Wage Freezing Regulation P. C. 8253. So far after reading it in the press it is not very clear as to its benefits; however, one effect it should have is to keep us more closely organized to protect our interests during its enforcement.

Once again I have the sad duty of reporting the death of another member of L. U. No. 353, Brother T. Murrin, who passed away in Hamilton on December 15 at the age of 31. Tommy had been sick for the last four years, ever since working on his first job as a journeyman in Windsor. The sympathy of our entire membership is extended to his family in their bereavement.

I now voice the wish of L. U. No. 353 officers and executive to the members in general and local members in particular that the coming year be one of peace and plenty.

Report of electrical examining board, Toronto District, apprenticeship branch:

Examination held at the Central Technical School, December 8, 1941, for I. B. E. W. union apprentices and apprentices registered with the apprenticeship branch.

Third year passed, Kenneth D. Ainsworth, William Hall, George Wood.

Fourth year passed, H. S. R. Davies, R. W. Skelly, James Shaw.

Between June 10 and December 29, 1941, there were six new electrical apprentices registered in the Toronto District, who are as follows:

Frank Hammel, 245 Lippincott St., Toronto, employed by Ontario Electrical Construction Co., Ltd., 66 Temperance Street, Toronto; Robert L. Walton, 16 Nasmith Avenue, Toronto, employed by Ontario Electrical Construction Co., Ltd., 66 Temperance Street, Toronto; William W. Algar, 304 Gainsborough Road, Toronto, employed by T. B. Kilner Electric, 67 Rivercourt Blvd., Toronto; George F. Wood, 104 Nairn Avenue, Toronto, employed by Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., 158 Sterling Road, Toronto; Harold J. Gould, 200 Caledonia Road, Toronto, employed by J. H. Baldwin, 76 Cliveden Avenue, Toronto; William Bullock, 593 Rhodes Avenue, Toronto, employed by Canadian Comstock, Company, Ltd., 80 King Street W., Toronto.

The number of electrical contractors who have been issued licenses by the city license department of Toronto up to December 29, 1941, are 285.

The number of journeymen electricians who have been issued licenses up to December 29, 1941, are 1,039.

J. NUTLAND,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

In the space of one short month the entire aspect of our lives has changed. A month ago as I wrote an article to the JOURNAL the issue at hand was that of restrictive legislation being passed to hog-tie labor by the likes of Connally and Smith. Today all this is behind us, our country is at war, with the cowardly attack on Pearl Harbor on the morning of Sunday, December 7. Still I do not believe that the average American was surprised to any great extent. The opening of hostilities was something that we were waiting for and hoping against for considerable time. Only last month (December) in my article I stated that Japan held the solution to peace or warfare in the Far East. In August, 1941, in the JOURNAL I mentioned the fact that it was recognized by those in the know that when the blow-up did come it would be in the Pacific. However, all this time there were people in this country, many in departments of our government, who were shouting that we had no cause for alarm, that nobody would attack us, that our armament program was so much effort wasted. I'll bet a lot of America Firsters' faces, along with Senator Wheeler's and Colonel Lindbergh's were red when they did that about face.

This all goes to prove that when our country is threatened from without everyone is equal to the task of burying the hatchet, forgetting past differences and knuckling down to the defense of our way of life, and winning the war. At the request of President Roosevelt, labor and industry reached a momentous agreement which bars strikes and lockouts for the duration of the emergency, all disputes to be settled by a War Labor Board to be created by Executive Order. I know that we of labor will keep our pledge and abide by our agreement. It is my sincere hope that industry does the same. Already there is an attempt to make reservations that the War Labor Board should not be permitted to consider disputes involving the union shop, hoping by this to prevent extension of the closed shop.

The responsibility falls on the shoulders of labor in a like extent as it falls upon our armed forces, because for every man at the front or aboard our warships there must be 20 at home to keep up the endless stream of supplies and materials necessary to fight this war. Wars are won today by the army with the best and most modern equipment and upon labor rests that responsibility to see that such equipment and supplies are turned out in the shortest possible time. Today our responsibility is that of protecting this Western Hemisphere and our democratic way of life. Never before have we entered a war with the issue so clear and evident, because unless the war is won, slave trade and slave labor will be the outcome, God forbid. Had our brave defenders of Luzon and Manila the tools of warfare in sufficient quantity at the present time I know the stories coming from the front would be more favorable. But it is not too late. We must produce 100 planes where we produced one before and so must we do with guns, tanks, shells and the like. Bases for our Army and Navy, air fields,

barracks, new factories, power plants, roadways, etc., must be constructed in the shortest possible time and we are the boys who can and will do the job. Let our motto be, "Can Do," borrowed from the Marines.

To carry on our war program the people of our United States must finance the most gigantic undertaking ever conceived in world history. In World War No. 1 our expenditures were something over \$31,000,000,000, or about \$150 per capita. What the cost of this war will be is beyond all imagination. It is the duty of every individual to contribute to the best of his ability, in the purchase of Defense Bonds, because you are investing in the safest investment in the world today, the United States Government. The purchase of a Defense Bond is a share in the crusade to rid the earth of the mad dogs of Europe and the yellow double-crossers of Asia.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Journeyed from East St. Louis over the Christmas holiday to visit my home local at Lynn, Mass. Made a tour of the new General Electric job with our business manager, Harold Oliver. Three large buildings about 1,000 feet long by 100 feet wide and a large boiler house; Lord Electric Co. doing the job. Walter Kester from Local No. 103 is in charge. The steel is up and one building is closed in. There will also be two 10,000 units put in at the Lynn Gas and Electric plant. Stone & Webster has this job. They are driving piles now. The scale in Lynn is \$1.37½ an hour and on December 22 Boston went to \$1.65.

If I didn't go home they would have to throw the pope's nose away, and I hate waste. I didn't stay for the hash and turkey soup. They follow in sequence in most homes. Old bogey man income tax is hanging over us now. I wish Congress would pass a law to take it out of our pay each week. A few more cuts out of our pay won't hurt much, and it's all for a good cause.

They don't say much about the draftees from 44 to 64. I fear there's a nigger in the woodpile there. Let's have it, it can't be any worse than some of our boys got on Wake Island and Pearl Harbor. Who will take care of their families while they are in captivity? Does their pay stop? Does the government carry insurance in case they get killed? Just a few idle thoughts. Will close now before my mind wanders too far.

ED MCINERNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-420, WATERBURY, CONN.

Editor:

Local No. B-420 celebrated its fourth anniversary Friday evening, November 21, with a short business meeting. After the meeting a social was enjoyed by a large percentage of our members.

Our hall was decorated for the occasion and the entertainment committee did a swell job. All who attended had an evening well to be remembered.

Reports were heard from our able delegates on the convention held at St. Louis, Business Agent Scully and Brother Harold Hathaway. Listening to their reports should make any member feel proud to be connected with such an organization as the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

President Floyd Hastings was absent, due to illness, but we expect to hear his report at our next regular monthly meeting. We know it will be a good one. One thing he will have to explain is why restaurant employees go on

strike at convention times in convention cities?

Your writer attended the Connecticut Federation of Labor convention at Bridgeport, Conn., in September, and I want to say the cooperation of the labor movement to maintain a high standard of leadership is of paramount importance if labor is to go forward on its mission of representing the great body of the American people. I emphasize the need of organized labor to consider its responsibilities, not only in the industrial field, but in the political field. See that every man and woman of every family in organized labor, and everybody else, as far as possible, are registered and go to the polls and vote and participate in their government. I am shocked to learn that a large percentage of the members of organized labor in the state of Connecticut were not registered. I am sure leadership of labor will see this is corrected now, and in the future, in order that we may carry through the slogan of the American Federation of Labor: "To reward our friends and defeat our enemies." This is a direct challenge to our people which must be successfully met and cannot be avoided.

Short business meetings and socials are becoming popular among our units, especially Devon unit, which has motioned every regular monthly meeting night: Warner's roast beef and appetizers. It surely does get the Brothers to meetings. Norwalk and Greenwich unit, Winsted unit, and Bristol unit are now sponsoring short business meetings and social evenings.

This is only one of our affairs, so to speak, our annual clam bakes are becoming known state wide, and recognized as among the best. (More applause for our entertainment committee, as Representative Charlie Aker says, show me a good entertainment committee and you have a good local.)

Local No. B-420 wishes to announce through the columns of the JOURNAL that its financial condition has allowed us to display the patriotism of all good American organizations in the purchase of a \$500 defense bond recently, and as time goes on we will consider further purchases of government defense bonds.

Considered still an infant, but a sound and popular local of the state and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, we are receiving wonderful cooperation from all inside locals of the state. We wish especially to publicly acknowledge the cooperation we are receiving from Local No. 488, Bridgeport, and Business Manager George Mylen; and Local No. 90, New Haven, Business Manager Joseph Rourke, my friend and your friend, the Senator.

We publicly invite all members of any local to any of our meetings and affairs and offer our cooperation for the benefit of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its members.

As the Christmas season is but a short time away, Local No. B-420 extends to friends and the Brotherhood best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

AUSTIN OF DEVON,
Recording Secretary.

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

Editor:

Our last meeting for 1941, which was held on December 18, was one of the best. Every member present looked as if something new had happened. It had happened, L. U. No. 429 had enjoyed its best year. Attendance was fair, much to our surprise. In the past few months it has been rotten. Once in a while we hear an excuse, some are reasonable, most are not. We happen to know these past few meetings these Brothers have missed

and the WORKERS they had failed to read and interpret their contents is exactly why.

We sometimes use the rear view mirror to look back upon the road we have passed. What we see sometimes is not exactly clear. Brother W. B. Doss gave a very clear and interesting review of what we had accomplished in 1941. He also gave us some darn good advice in order to make ourselves better during 1942. He has put his life in our local, being around some 30 years. The smile on his face told us how glad he was to see his local come out of the rut. We will all do well to follow his advice and thereby try to command the respect that he does.

We are aware of some of our misgivings. A number of the boys will enroll for classes being sponsored by the educational committee of the Nashville Trades and Labor Council. These classes will commence January 15. They include "Labor and the Law;" "Labor and the News" and "History of the Labor Movement." Never before has there been a greater need for education in our ranks. New situations and new problems every day demand of us intelligent and courageous decisions. No rock was ever formed that couldn't be cracked without adequate protection. Boys, why not all of us provide this and not ask the business manager, the secretary and the executive board to do it all?

Our business manager, Brother T. P. Loftis, says he expects two or three defense jobs to break in about 60 days. He and Brother McMillian have made several trips to the Wolf Creek Dam project lately, endeavoring to get an agreement over with U. S. Engineers and the contractors. The contractors seem to be very unfriendly to organized labor. A meeting was obtained a week ago between representatives of organized labor and the contractors, resulting in a committee being chosen to go to Washington to iron out the differences. This project is important because it happens to be the first of a chain of dams along the Cumberland. Two others have been approved for construction. These are what we will work on in the future.

Our sick committee reports Brother Price Pippin being moved to Veterans Hospital, Murfreesboro, Tenn. He is somewhat improved, being able to receive company from 9 to 11 a. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m.

The effort instituted to provide help for Brother Red Runyan was a big success, for which he and his family are very grateful.

Our T. V. A. boys have come through with bells ringing in their negotiations for wage increases. This was done as it should have been, across the conference table. Brother T. P. Loftis and Brother "Studio" Couch represented our boys. They told us of the fine work of Brother Marion Hedges in preparing various briefs for use in these conferences.

Brother Loftis reports receiving a Christmas card from Brother and Mrs. Charlie Dodge, who are at Cocoli, Canal Zone. Brother Dodge proved himself a good mechanic and a good union man while working in our jurisdiction, and we are glad to hear from him.

Just in case some of the Brothers did not see published a portion of the speech delivered recently in Chicago by Mr. Thurman Arnold, he was quoted as saying (as of the Nashville Banner, December 29, 1941) that the House Bill 5218 would not solve the labor problem, but would be a corner of a structure to be built. May I add, and I hope Mr. Arnold sees these words, according to my theory, the organized labor movement was instituted to provide people who work with a means through which they can ask for a just share of what they produce. To do this we sometimes are compelled to turn to a last resort



This is the way L. U. No. B-465's entire membership looked in 1907. Brother R. E. Noonan, who sent in this picture, supplied a list of names that is almost, but not quite, complete. Back row, left to right: Sam Astrugard, I. D. High, Bill Wilson, Harry Leetch, Bill Johnson, Clark Elliott, Nate Blood, Sam Newstone, Fred Saulstrom. Second row: Sam McGovney, Bill Bailey, Slim Stadler, ——— Douglas, Joe Pendoloten, Bill Forbes, Roy Flag, Roy Clingman. Third row: Bert Van Epps, Earl Starr, Tip Reynolds, Daddy Black, MacElroy Brown, Clair Ostrander, ———, Peter Van Dann, Al Gepp. Fourth row: Lew Clemens, ——— Cozad, Bert Peck, George Bernard, Curley West ———, Harry Smith. Who can supply the missing names?

which is legitimate where people are human beings.

So, Brothers, on your toes, let's don't let Mr. Arnold's structure continue.

WILLIAM A. WALKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 483, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

These lines are penned at leisure, while reclining in a comfortable chair. Beside me, the radio is grinding out Christmas carols, pleasing cadences of an age that seems to be slipping, but laden, none the less, with the memories that will not die, with the hopes and aspirations of a world that longs and hopes for betterment in its way of life. That way is the way of peace, and it can not be otherwise attained.

The hope has been shattered for our generation. We all know why. The same radio that brings to our ears the pleasing carols dedicated to the Prince of Peace, in another hour grinds out the news of bombings and submarine attacks, of sanguinary battles to stem the advance of sadistic hordes, obeying as do automatons the dictum of gangsters who would rule and enslave the world. What lies before us is obscure—the future is not for us to know. Certain it is that much of trial and of tears and toil and bloody war will be ours before we can again disband our forces and say, "the job is done."

Old habits of thought die hard. The protection afforded by vast expanses of water; of a navy greater than any in the world; the

belief in American invincibility; the smug superiority complex which held that "it can't happen to us." All these shibboleths of a past provincialism are mouldering in forgotten graves beside the dodo and the giant auk. But many of us still think in the old terms. Our minds have not gotten out of the out-worn grooves. We still rely upon the wide oceans, upon America's invincibility. We believe in miracles.

Miracles of courage; miracles of accomplishment, are expected of our armed forces. Because we refused to see the urgency of arming to the teeth in preparation, because our Wheelers and Lindberghs fought the administration in its every effort to accomplish adequate defense—for that reason our forces in the Philippines and elsewhere must battle to the death against armies far better equipped and in overwhelming numbers. Miracles are expected of them because we have been niggardly in preparation. Democracies are that way.

Miracles of production are expected of the industrial plant. Miracles of patience on the part of those who labor. We hear much of the high wages supposedly paid in defense

industries, little of the stationary wage scales still religiously observed nearly everywhere else. Living costs are booming. Auto-cabins rentals are on a par with the high-priced hotels. Food is sky-high. Labor is deprived of its one weapon, the strike, because to strike is to hamstring the nation's war effort. Yet in that war effort we see again the same cost-plus contracts awarded for war construction, the same reckless extravagance as in the first world war. Again we have dollar-a-year patriots generously loaned to the government by leading industrialists, who in turn award contracts to those whose servants they are, to the detriment of the smaller companies who can not afford to lend their executives to the government at a dollar a year. They still retain the "pay" in patriotism.

This is an all-out war. It is expected to be all-out on the part of labor. With that we agree. Labor will serve well the nation in its hour of need. Captains of industry will do well, also, to subordinate the dollar sign to the flag, for without the flag and what it represents, there will be no dollar sign to worship any more. And that would be sad for the captains of industry.

L. O. LOFQUIST,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Since I wrote one month ago great events in history have taken place. The great United States has been forced into a two-ocean war, the extent of which cannot even be conjec-

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$.85***

* Please add 10% for Federal Tax

tured. Japan gave the signal for the forces of your Navy and Army, together with your air force to go into action to avenge the treachery of the blow in the dark at Pearl Harbor and Manila. The little yellow men must be taught a lesson they will never forget. Now that you Brethren south of the intangible border line are again our active allies in this struggle of right against might, we will all need to become imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice before we hand out the lesson these treacheries deserve.

In last month's JOURNAL Brother William E. Story of Local No. B-1186 tried in a very fine and interesting article to put Hawaii on the map and I trust the members of his Local No. B-1186 and also the other local situated there, No. B-1260, have survived the "blitz." From this article we learn "Remember Pearl Harbor" has a real meaning for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as we have over 400 members working there in this so-called "Paradise of the Pacific."

Referring to last month's JOURNAL again (I read it from cover to cover) I will quote one press secretary. "And now the Jap question again! When I was a child on grandpa's knee I used to hear the old folks say, 'We are going to have to lick those Japs some day.'" Well, "Duke," the day has arrived, despite the isolationists who would lull us to sleep with their preachments of "it could never happen."

By the way, "Duke," have you a spare copy of your operating code or safety manual to send me, or didn't you see my appeal in last month's WORKER?

Our treasurer, Jack Stoker, has answered the call to arms and we wish him good luck and a safe return to us soon. We will miss a good worker in our local. Well, Mr. Editor, we want more articles like the one on fluorescents in last month's issue, so take note, and in the meantime—"Remember Pearl Harbor" is the wish of—

H. M. NEVISON,
President.

L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Up here in this section of the globe our winter has arrived, as witness the snowflakes which in ever-increasing numbers come falling earthward covering everything with a mantle of whiteness and so providing a cushion upon which those who no longer can retain a vertical position shall recline horizontally without any undue harm to themselves. We refer, of course, to the Spirit of Christmas or maybe—Spirits.

Well, it looks right now as if everyone who still believes in freedom has another enemy to contend with, namely the wily Jap, with his Oriental cunning and treacherous ways. The struggle may be long and hard, but eventually no more war-lords shall debase the world with their presence.

News items of local interest are none too plentiful, but there is one of importance, namely, the small attendance at our regular meetings, which are two in number monthly. This procedure should enable a member to attend one of the meetings, but some Brothers are regularly conspicuous by their absence, whether designedly so or just too busy to attend, is hard to say. We are apt to wonder, though, if we would be graced by their presence were something of an adverse nature to themselves to take place. Yes, sir, the attendance could be improved, so come on boys, "snap out of it."

We hate to think of the orgy of spending that has come our way. All of our better halves have entered the "Seventeen Cents

Spending Tournament." Seventeen cents is the daily allotment to offset the rise in the cost of living, and then they say that there is no Santa Claus—wurra, wurra.

"BLACKOUT,"

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 546, AURORA, ILL.

Editor:

The settlement of the wage and vacation with pay issues on the railroads was an important achievement in suppressing the vicious anti-labor legislation that had been proposed. All organized labor can be thankful that the National Railway Act requires arbitration through a mediation board. Mr. John L. Lewis nearly upset the applecart, but railroad labor through its representatives righted it at the most opportune time. We are not entirely satisfied with the results of our negotiations but it is a long stride in the right direction and unitedly we accepted the decisions so that the American way of life may long endure.

It has been suggested that the railroad workers use the back pay to buy Defense Bonds. Most of us had it spent about a year ago but we can and should purchase Defense Bonds through our railroad companies. The pay roll deduction plan which has been sanctioned by the railroad labor organizations, provides for a deduction once a month of any sum you may decide to invest. Let us buy stamps and bonds now to preserve the future.

The recognition of apprentices and helpers at local meetings was probably the outstanding piece of legislation passed in revising our constitution at the international convention. This much needed amendment will promote attendance at meetings, for the apprentice and helper need no longer be silent partners.

During November we opened our charter but had very little success the forepart of the month. After our delegate to the international convention, Brother Raymond Bjorseth, gave his very interesting report on the convention, we had something to interest the apprentice and helper. It was quite a job to convince the non-members of the need of our organization but we signed 21 new members.

M. A. CASANOVA,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 557, SAGINAW, MICH.

Editor:

We respectfully submit the following resolution:

Whereas it has been recognized by the Congress of our United States of America that a state of war exists between our country and some very treacherous powers of Europe and Asia, and that the only acceptable conclusion of that war which has been thrust upon us is that we are victorious; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 557, I. B. E. W., of Saginaw, Mich., shall "Remember Pearl Harbor"; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body and individually, shall do all in our power toward the end of destroying this enemy.

The above is by action of the local on December 16, 1941.

CHARLES O'CONNOR,

Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

My always-welcome JOURNAL hasn't made its December appearance yet. I had vital interest in this particular issue to see if I had made the grade of press secretary, into which dignified office I was more or less

kicked upstairs recently. But some of the boys today informed me I had. So starting pretty late in the month I go looking for new worlds to conquer—to again represent L. U. No. 567 in another issue of the JOURNAL.

L. U. No. 567 for the past year has been operating under a signed agreement contract with 17 electrical contractors of Portland and vicinity, their jurisdiction covering Lewiston and extending down the Kennebec Valley with a few hither and yon sections.

The wage scale had been set at \$1.12½ per hour. But the defense program as well as an abnormal amount of work by the signers of the agreement caught up and went by us hell bent, while an acute shortage of qualified electricians coupled to the pipe line job with stepped-up offers and conditions, had to be side-stepped on account of the confining agreement that expired on December 17.

Faced with the rapidly rising cost of most everything, the boys decided there wasn't enough power in the hourly wage, properly petitioning the cooperative (?) contractors 60 days prior to the termination of the contract that their unanimous approval of the proper wage to make an electrical worker feel tops would be \$1.50 per hour.

No doubt every local union in the jurisdiction of the I. B. E. W. has at some time engaged in various methods of conference and every one is a headache for those participating, yet if these boys have stuff enough in them to go after what they want and fight to hold it, the least all the rest of us can do is adjust ourselves to their success.

So for the best interest of all we will skip the tiresome history of the conference and do as the local union did, unanimously congratulate the conference board composed of Robert Leahy, Edward Searles, Carl Kimball, John Archambeau and J. A. Russell, for their success in securing a basic hourly wage of \$1.35 per hour and 10 cents per hour increase for helpers.

Naturally the picture changed completely since war had been declared since we had opened negotiations.

I. O. Representative William Steinmiller was present at all critical times and left a fine impression on all the boys, who felt confident he would steer them through.

Too much praise will be little enough, and Local Union No. 567 is proud to know of the competence of our International Office men who will be available when we need them, which will be oftener than we realize in the rapidly changing conditions of tomorrow.

Our erstwhile moving picture operator and at present business representative, John Russell, also occupied the spotlight in the conferences and is due for his customary amount of credit, which is a sort of unknown quantity, as he seems to have some magic in his makeup. He has overcome some pretty stiff assignments and caused a thousand headaches since June. He isn't big enough to knock 'em stiff but he has 'em hanging on all the time. I have seen him in action weekly since June, seen what he had to do, knew he did it, but doggone if I know how.

Still haven't changed my opinion about John Fraser who got me into this hot water. Back over the years for whatever it has meant to have me represent L. U. No. 567 it has been the encouragement from John Fraser and Charles A. Smith that has always been a help and may be more.

M. M. MCKENNY,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

The best suggestion L. U. No. B-569 can make to curtail a disastrous inflation is to stop buying articles of importance to the

government's defense program. In other words stop competing with Uncle Sam. Take the money that one would ordinarily use for the purchase of washing machines, automobiles and radios and hang on to it until such times as the government will not need the materials that go into the manufacture of these articles. Or better yet, turn that money back over to the government by buying Defense Bonds and let her have more money for more tanks and guns and so forth.

This program is followed out by Local Union No. B-569 in San Diego. We (the union) are buying Defense Bonds with all our surplus money. Not only the union as a whole, but many members are buying them for themselves.

The way I see it (I am speaking for myself now) is that the government has set up a grand opportunity for the working man in these United States by offering for sale these bonds. By doing so Uncle Sam is putting in the laps of the working class a chance to make money with his money, enabling him to have some when times are tough, instead of borrowing all the needed money from the big banking concerns and paying them back with interest, thus making the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

I personally would like to see every union and every member buy bonds until it hurts, and forget about that new washing machine or that new public address system for their meeting hall—at least for the time being.

M. J. COLLINS,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

The following article was published in one of our local papers, *The Post Enquirer*, on November 26, 1941:

"FELLOW WORKERS CONDUCT SERVICES FOR S. L. PIERCE

"An impressive tribute by his fellow workers today had closed the career of Silas L. Pierce, former treasurer of Local No. 595, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and for many years a leader in Bay labor circles. Mr. Pierce passed away Saturday at the age of 69.

"Officials and members of Local No. 595 and of Local No. 6, of San Francisco, paid the tribute at funeral services held at the Grant D. Miller mortuary, Twenty-fourth Avenue and East Fourteenth Street."

Brother Pierce had long been a member of this local and was on pension for several years.

S. E. ROCKWELL,
Business Manager.

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

Editor:

Hello, everybody! Back again! Sorry I missed you last month. Our representatives of the railroads in seeking better pay for our membership pulled the cards at the right time by the refusal of peonage increases. If our membership, after all we have been through, are not worth any more than what they have offered, then it is high time we started the wheels of Congress moving in adopting new legislation to stop the inflation of new millionaires. I'm not blaming any one for making money, for that is the spice of life, but when the government gets so warped and twisted by the upper crust that they cannot grab all the money for the treasury except from the poor incomes of the \$1,500 slaves, then it is high time for the organizations to point out and show our lawmakers how to do it, and when to do it, and grab the money for the treasury from the ones who are taking the enormous profits from World War Number Two.

I'm sure this will bring attention to our servants in Congress that this underhand play must be curbed and the throttling of our labor be stopped. Labor at the present moment is on the spot, and also, please, there are Senators and Congressmen on Capitol Hill today ready to fulfill their pledges to their campaign backers by knifing labor for their help in putting them in that little cozy place in Washington. We have some from Georgia also, who worship the utilities and trust companies, and far from being in Washington to work for the common good of all the people, they are there for self and personal reasons.

It is too bad that the old timers of Congress are gone, and as for a genuine states-

man, that is unheard of. My thinking, for the good of all, is for every one to have a full life, work, pleasure and comforts, just like one big family, and this could be if our servants in Congress would fulfil their street corner and soap box pledges. This old practice, lobbying, has been going on so long on Capitol Hill that the place is getting right ha'nted. If these gentlemen would look around and listen to the pleas of their countrymen, instead of always listening to the lobbyists, who clutter the halls and even the elevators of our capitol, I'm sure there would be some outstanding statesmen whom the citizens could love and revere like our most beloved President.

Gentlemen of the old I. B. E. W., you know in your own locality who your friends are, so stand behind them and see that they get elected, for this is the kind of game we are going to have to play, a kind of hide and seek affair. Labor is out in front and we are going to stay out in front, but we are being bombarded right and left by the daily newspapers and magazines, which to me are so much rubbish. Gentlemen, we are now going through a transition test of fire and acid that follow a general wage increase. We will all be alert to this and it is up to every individual to guard the word labor, and see that the filth and stench and slander that are being flung at us do not mar the standard that we are striving to preach into the hard heads of the men on Capitol Hill. The standards of today cannot be claimed by these rule-or-ruin lobby men, but labor itself is the one that is gradually attaining the ever-increasing standards of the masses. Keep the fight up, and your loyalty to your country more now than ever before, for all we have attained we intend to keep.

THE SENTINEL,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

No doubt the Brotherhood to a man agrees with the message contained in the radiogram sent to President Roosevelt by International President Ed J. Brown and International Secretary G. M. Bugniazet, on the date of declaration of war by the United States government against the Japanese empire.



Down where it's warm, in Carlsbad, N. Mex., this electrical crew from L. U. No. 643 is on the job for the Potash Company of America. Top row, left to right: Roy Hanson, Marshall Packett, Albert Hemler, F. F. White, Ted Fullerton, J. B. Dryden, Hubert Nelson, Bert Frost, Pascal Wright, Ed Hart. Bottom row: R. E. (Bob) Tarleton, foreman; Jack Luehrs, Doug Coleman, Richard Smith, E. C. Saunders, T. R. Conboy, Joe Long.

We are equally confident that organized labor as a whole subscribes to this direct and determined declaration of patriotism and loyalty by our international officers.

It is the solemn duty of all Americans, by words and actions, to support our Government 100 per cent in the prosecution of the war so foully forced upon us. Sacrifices in a large measure already have been made and greater sacrifices face us in the future. The days of the appeasers and the isolationists have passed, we are now faced with the grim realities of all-out war, a type of war that is to a great extent new to us; a kind of war that is repulsive even to the most hardened warriors of the past.

The government and the people of the United States have always in the past surmounted all obstacles that stood in the way of freedom, liberty and the democratic way of life. The same forces will overcome and surmount anything that is thrown in our way by war-mad dictators and their hirelings. America is wide awake, and that means the teamwork of over 130,000,000 people pulling together for one objective: Victory for America and freedom for the oppressed.

Our local union has completed a very successful year both from a union standpoint and financially. At the December meeting of the Delaware County Central Labor Union election of officers was held. Business Manager Bert Chambers was elected president and William Lucke was elected a trustee. Brother Chambers was also elected as delegate to the Chester area national youths apprenticeship committee.

It is our duty to foster and support the C. L. U. in Delaware County. This body should be brought up to its greatest strength in order that solidarity in the ranks of labor exist in our territory.

Many of our members are investing their savings in U. S. Defense Bonds and Stamps. There is no safer investment in the world than this form of saving.

With wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year to all the Brotherhood, and kindest thoughts for the many Brothers from locals far and wide whom it was my good fortune to meet and work with.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

At the November 3 meeting of Local Union No. 659, Medford, Oreg., Brother George O. Oium read a poem to commemorate his retirement from many long years of service with the California Oregon Power Company.

A motion was made, seconded and passed unanimously by the members, that a copy of this poem be sent to the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS for publication.

To Those of You Who Are Yet in Line, And Working Out of 659

By GEORGE O. OIUM

When I see that lightning flashing,
And those big rain drops splashing,
The wind making the trees whine
As down they come across the line.
You work until you are soaking wet,
But don't mind that, you're not through yet.
A bump on 3 and a kick on 12,
The lights go out and it's dark as hell,
Then out you go up to the snow,
You wonder how far you have to go.
You get a report that sounds just fine,
"Line is out between cabin 90 and 69."
Just a few remarks as you shiver and shake,
Can the ? car make it to Hobart Lake?
When the car says no, there's too much snow,

You get out your webs and just rarin' to go
As a good sized pack you put on your back,
You get along just fine to Ely flat,
But it's darn tough going after that.
You get down to the break in Mill Creek,
Hungry and cold, more dead than alive.
You work all night until just about five.
Your feet won't track on your homeward
trend,

You wonder if this will ever end,
It will I say, it will some day,
With a company check and security pay.
In the wording of this, great critics will vary,
Just as they do about "Smudge Pot" Perry.
But as I stop to think and look this carefully
over,
It gives off a flavor like last year's clover.
This is not so funny, neither is it good,
But I have tried my very damndest
To do my very best,
Before I sign off
After many years to take a good long rest.

CHARLES W. TOWER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

It has been a very long time since any news from L. U. No. 716, Houston, Texas, has sifted into the columns of the WORKER.

During the past year we have had plenty of work here for all the "home guards" and in all but very few cases have taken care of all the traveling Brothers who were here. In one or two cases I think we had to call for help to man a job, but things have slowed up a bit now.

I have worked on most all of the larger jobs in this jurisdiction and have met some swell guys who belong to this great Brotherhood. Some are: Gus Lawson of Omaha; Abie and Hoirman of New York. Hoirman says, "How come you're guys say you all"; M. Seivers of Akron, several Brothers from Chicago, St. Louis, Seattle, 'Frisco, just a fair cross-section of the Brotherhood. The only trouble is that after the boys come down here and bask in the Texas sunshine for awhile they want to stay, so what are the people in the north going to do for electricians?

Say, some of our home guards are off gallivanting around, too. Brothers Savage, Turnbaugh, Foreman, Noack, Caldwell, Hester, Lyles and McKenzie were in St. Louis. Several of the others are scattered around, first one place and then another, but here is wishing a happy, prosperous New Year to all our Brothers who are roaming around, and to all the traveling Brothers who have come and gone during the past year.

At our last regular meeting we had the convention brought home to us and all of the delegates seemed to have been too busy to do very much visiting, or maybe they are holding out on us. When Brother Jolet got on the floor we thought he would never run down but he did when the "hog law" caught him at 11 o'clock. President Jacobs must have gotten badly mussed up at the convention because he stopped at Hot Springs, Ark., on his way back and took a bath each day for a week.

Vice President W. L. Ingram visited our meeting at the request of the membership and he made quite an interesting talk on juris-

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diction and jurisdictional arguments between the branches of the Brotherhood. We are still having some few little labor rows but things are going pretty well considering all circumstances. As Brother W. M. Neal says, "Everything is under control, boys. We are cooking with gas now."

DAVID H. BEVAN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Hello, Brothers!

This is Local No. 794 calling from Chicago. We have just finished taking inventory of our activities for the year 1941, and we find that our record shows a complete balanced budget. In closing the book of 1941, we can look back and say to ourselves, well done. Never before has there been a time in the history of the labor movement where there is greater need for complete unity. You know, sometimes we in the United States are a little inclined to sit back in our chairs and isolate ourselves from the rest of the world. This is a sad mistake. We have been in a state of lethargy, if I may say so.

It took the tragic event of December 7, 1941, to bring the message home to us. When the Japs sailed over on their wings of death and without warning bombed Pearl Harbor, this gave us the green light and helped brush away the myth that has engulfed us for so many years, that we could not be attacked. This has been the turning point in history. I should like to call your attention to the Axis propaganda machine. You have noticed how they attack minority groups, and put the blame on them for this war, without going into detail. Their plan is to divide and rule. Race hatred is their golden rule, if I may call it so.

There is no time to lose, we must get down to business, and the best way to show our real patriotism is by taking an active part in national defense. At our last regular meeting, held December 18, 1941, the question of national defense being of paramount importance, received the most attention. Therefore we endorsed the Chicago Commission on National Defense and pledged ourselves to assist in whatever way possible; furthermore, we are buying a liberal amount of government Defense Bonds from our treasury, and urge each and every member of our local to buy bonds. I am sure each and every member realizes that there are two fronts, the home front as well as the actual scene of combat. This is our second line of defense, and should receive as much attention as the war front.

For over five months Hitler's vast army had penetrated into the plains of Russia, endangering their industrial resources. For months all we would hear from the press and over the radio was Hitler's victory, Red army completely destroyed. We had plenty of organizations in our country who were too prone to give Germany the benefit of the doubt. However, now that we are in this war to the finish and since our government has decided to have closer cooperation with the Russian government and the British government, we can expect complete unity between the three great powers for world peace. "Come into my parlor," said the spider to the fly, and Hitler's legions smashed on and on, expecting all to be over and rest with their army in Moscow and Leningrad. Ah! But something happened. The great Red army he was supposed to destroy, never to rise again! Suddenly the great, invincible army began to make a strategic retreat, so says Hitler, making all kinds of excuses to cover up. This was good news to us over here. We began to say to ourselves, can it be possible

that the Red army has launched an offensive and is hurling the mighty German army back on all fronts? I think I am correct when I say, as President Roosevelt has stated, that the Russian people are doing a good job, and that the Red army is giving a good account of itself. Contrary to supposed military experts who had already measured the Red army with their yardstick they have been wrong so many times that one has come to the conclusion that they were either guessing or they were misinformed somewhat.

We cannot press too much the gains for the railroad workers in the long wage and vacations disputes. While we all agree it is not as we expected, still it is a great victory for organized labor. Vacations with pay are something new on the railroads. The details of the signed agreement have been published in LABOR. However, we should not lose sight of the fact that part of the credit is due to our International Vice President J. J. Duffy, who has taken an active part all through the negotiations, not only that, but he has been able to keep the membership informed.

I was just wondering how the non-union boys felt when they received that check for \$50 due to our efforts, yet some of them feel insulted when we approach them with an application. We are about to pull them down from the fence and show them that we mean business. Let's have unity in the labor movement. Slogan for 1942: One hundred per cent union in all shops for 1942. Let the non-union boys know in national defense, unity within the labor movement is our goal.

Resolution adopted by Local No. 794 on December 18, 1941:

Resolution on National Defense

Whereas this country has been treacherously attacked without warning by Japan, and

Whereas it is known that this attack was engineered in Berlin by the Axis Powers, and

Whereas this attack is not only an attack on our national independence, but also on our liberties and our trade unions, and

Whereas any disturbance of labor peace would seriously jeopardize the efficient prosecution of the war, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, members of Local No. 794, I. B. E. W., pledge our allegiance to our country, and to do our utmost in this struggle to wipe out Hitlerism and fascism from the face of the earth, and be it further

Resolved, That we urge our membership to keep the wheels of the railroad industry rolling and help finance the war by buying Defense Bonds, and be it finally

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, to our International Vice President J. J. Duffy, to the system federations to which we are affiliated, and to LABOR and the CHICAGO SUN.

W. S. McLAREN,
LOUIS GILLIS,
Committee on Resolutions.

W. S. McLAREN,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Lots of things happened since my last letter. Seems like it just had to come: war, and no telling where it will all end. But, my Brothers, we are up against the worst set of gangsters, murderers and heathen the world has ever known.

It's up to every red-blooded American to do his part, and I am sure organized labor will do theirs. And for those of us who cannot shoulder a gun and go, let us do our part

by seeing that our boys at the front have everything they need to wipe these murderers off the face of the earth forever.

And I pray when this time of the year comes again that we will have showed the world what a liberty-loving people can do. Let's get busy!

J. R. BOYLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Some time having elapsed since Local No. 1037, Winnipeg, was heard from in our JOURNAL, I shall try to show that we are still doing business at the "old stand." We have added somewhat to our membership during the past year; and have endeavored to maintain conditions and wages with our employers to the best of our ability. In this we have been fairly successful—considering the war situation and our desire not to cause unnecessary obstruction to the war effort.

Delegates A. H. Gray, and J. L. McBride, business agent, reported some of the happenings at the St. Louis convention. Our membership in Canada will no doubt be encouraged by the progress of our great organization as shown by the work of the convention. When one considers that through the efforts of 10 men in 1891, there has been developed an organization which has been able to confer such profound benefits on the thousands of members of our trade, we may in our hearts bless the memory of these Brethren. I have no doubt that our members generally feel that the delegates representing us at the St. Louis convention were activated by the same principles of cooperation, justice, and fair dealing as was that little band of electrical workers of 50 years ago.

One of the resolutions of the convention which was most important and timely, was the one which pledged full support to Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, to prevent, if possible, any stoppage of war production industries. It was also of great encouragement to our Canadian membership.

We hope that continued progress will attend us in the future years; and wish that all members of the Brotherhood have a prosperous and victorious New Year.

A. A. MILES,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Regular monthly meeting of Local No. B-1073 was held on December 4, 1941, in Polish Hall, Eighth Street, at 8 p. m. Meeting was called to order by Brother Leo. A. Meinert, president.

Due to the fact that a social program had been arranged by the executive board to follow the business meeting, only 45 minutes were consumed for the meeting and it was adjourned and immediately there was a rush for the refreshment hall.

A visiting delegation from Aetna, Pa., was present, along with Brother A. R. Johnston, Pittsburgh, Pa., international representative. There were 500 guests present at this social gathering, including invited guests and members, and I feel sure this number would have been double this figure, but the night crew was working at the plant and could not attend.

Music was furnished by a local orchestra and dancing and refreshments were enjoyed by all to the full. We have quite a number of women employees in the plant and they turned out to add to the success of the party.

This was our first such get-together since our local was organized. Don't forget the struggle we have faced with the dual organ-

izations trying to get control of the 2,000 employees. This was settled by the National Labor Relations Board ordering an election in the summer of 1937, and the results confirmed the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as sole bargaining agent. Immediately cliques were formed, for no good purpose, and existed for a time, but through the efficient leadership of Brother A. R. Johnston, and Brother Leo. A. Meinert, president of the local, along with Brother Holmes Anderson, former president, and with the time element on our side, much has been accomplished to eradicate the bitter feeling that existed at the time our local was organized. I feel sure that with time, the great healer of all wounds and scars, most of this bitter feeling has been forgiven and forgotten and the spirit of friendliness and real enjoyment by all at the social is the best indication of the unity of purpose. During the evening some of the boys would sing the old folk songs and just make the rafters ring, but of course the main attraction seemed to be the dancing and refreshments. Midnight saw the party adjourned. From indications from the guests this was much too soon, but shortly after midnight we went home after a well-spent evening of enjoyment.

H. M. SMITH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1215, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

The past month of December has been a busy one for the Brothers in the local here. Since the outbreak of the war both the transmitters of WJSV and WINX have been on the air for 24 hours a day. There has been plenty of work for the studio, master-control, and remote men with the scheduling of last-minute news programs and remote pickups.

Brother McDonald reports that since the outbreak of the war armed guards have been placed on duty at the WJSV transmitter and that until the guards became acquainted with the Brothers they had a little trouble gaining admission to the transmitter to work.

A pickup from the United States Capitol has almost become a daily feature at WJSV. Klink and Hardy engineered the pickup from there when we declared war on Japan on December 8, and Holt and Lindberg made the pickup when we declared war on Germany and Italy. Holt and Lindberg again made the pickup from the Capitol when Winston Churchill addressed both Houses of Congress assembled in the Senate Chamber on December 26.

Holt and Brester journeyed to Sweet Briar, Va., to engineer the pickup of the Vox Pop program from the Sweet Briar Girls' College. They both had a troublesome time trying to keep their eyes on the equipment and off of the girls. Holt and Brester also made the pickup from Fort Belvoir, Va., on the recent Spirit of '42 program from there, while Lindberg handled the pickup of a portion of the same program from the Anacostia Naval Air Station.

Pilcher and Lindberg worked at the White House when the President gave his Bill of Rights Week address and Pilcher, Brester and Whitman, who replaced Stephan, who had no little trouble gaining admission to the grounds without a White House pass, made the pickup of the national Christmas tree lighting ceremony. Whitman worked on Christmas morning on the national Christmas Day church service from the Foundry Methodist Church, attended by President Roosevelt and his party, including Winston Churchill.

The Brothers of the local have donated approximately \$30 to the shoe fund for needy children sponsored by WJSV, and approxi-

mately \$30 to the service man's canteen for cigarettes, sponsored by WINX.

WALTER A. BRESTER,
Press Secretary.

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

Editor:

Lieut. W. E. Miles, radar officer of the Navy Department, and Bill Eddy, well known for his engineering work in the radio and television field, were guests at our December meeting. Lieutenant Miles explained the opportunities the Navy Department had to offer radio men in the radar service and asked for the help and assistance of the broadcast men to aid in passing along the information in an effort to reach a particular type of individual required for this service; also explained that even though a radio technician may be drafted, he may still ask to be transferred to radar. Radar, as you may know, is a system used to locate and trace enemy ships, aircraft and submarines by means of ultra-shortwaves.

The members were all very much interested in hearing Lieutenant Miles and pledged their assistance in the matter.

The following is a copy of a resolution passed unanimously at our last meeting:

"Resolved, That Local No. 1220, A. B. T. U. of I. B. E. W., being composed of members all of whom are qualified radio and communications technicians, do volunteer as civilians in this national emergency for the maintenance of auxiliary communications, and other duties for which they are qualified; further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the local secretary to the district chairman of the Civilian Defense Commission, the Hon. Edward J. Kelly, mayor of Chicago."

Ed Jacker of WEDC reported that they were very happy with their new contract, saying that they not only got everything they wanted but also everything they asked for. To show their appreciation to the local, the Brothers at that station chipped in and treated all the fellows to sandwiches and coffee after the meeting.

Brothers Breiter, Devine and Berstler took their oaths of allegiance, administered by John Gause, and are now full-fledged members.

Floyd Timberlake, a new recruit at the WBBM studios, is walking around with his thumbs in his vest, boasting about his new six-pound son, born December 12.

The decision of the arbitrator in the case between the A. B. T. U. of I. B. E. W. and the CBS was handed down December 17.

In brief and substance the major issues involved and the respective decisions were as follows: A. B. T. U. asked for a straight eight-hour day and time and one-half for overtime in excess of eight hours, and 12 hours off between work assignments; that returned service men should hold their seniority, the same as if they had continued working for Columbia; a pay increase of \$13.80 for top men, that is five year men and over.

A 12-hour day inclusive of meal periods was granted and also 10 hours between assignments. The request concerning service men was not granted. A salary increase of \$6.50 was granted to top men per week; men under five years were given graduated increases amounting up to this figure.

The decision affects 275 radio technicians employed by the company at stations in New York, Washington, D. C., Boston, Charlotte, Minneapolis and Los Angeles.

The annual Christmas party for the Chicago employees of CBS was held December 19 and was an occasion enjoyed by all who attended, and, of course, you can always

depend on the engineering department to come in for their share of the fun. One of the "clowns" of the affair was Ed Burnham, who is now operating the new FM xmitter. Some of Ed's worthy and well-meaning but unsteady friends thought that he had been spending enough time with his chin over the bar and decided that a little clear cool water, for a change, would do Ed a lot of good, but when the aforementioned water struck him rudely and abruptly in the face, it was too much. Well, to make the story short, it wasn't the plumbers that had to be called to fix that leak—it was the janitors. However, in spite of all the hilarity, practical jokers, wine, women and good times, the technical operations report sheet was marked "all clear" for that day and the following. That is something we are all proud of.

JERRY SMITH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1232, GREENVILLE, TEXAS

Editor:

The I. B. E. W. Local No. 1232, of Greenville, Texas, celebrated its first anniversary on November 21, 1941, with a turkey dinner at the Washington Hotel. The different union organizations of the city were invited. These included the barbers, motion picture operators, railroad trainmen, conductors, and the millers' union.

The local union has purchased a Defense Bond and voted to purchase one bond a month to aid national defense.

RAYMOND A. GRAY,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1264, MOBILE, ALA.

Editor:

Our charter was installed on June 1, 1941, with 14 members, International Representative Clifford T. Lee officiating. Our membership includes technicians at Broadcast Stations WALA and WMOB in Mobile, Broadcast Station WCOA in Pensacola, Fla., and Police Radio Station WPGW in Mobile. At present we have 12 members, two men having transferred to other locals.

Due to the industrious efforts of Mr. Lee, agreements with WALA and WMOB were negotiated and put into effect on July 1, only one month after final organization of our local. Throughout negotiations the most friendly relations were maintained with the managements of the stations, due mostly to the diplomacy of Mr. Lee. We obtained salary increases averaging 25 per cent, transportation allowances to WALA transmitter plant, two weeks' vacation, two weeks' sick leave, one and one-half hour minimum time credit on remotes, transportation on remotes, a nine hour day, five day week, and other important provisions, among which is: Technicians not to be required to handle programs going to or coming from a station in difficulty with the I. B. E. W. This provision helped us quite a lot in our negotiations with WCOA.

Negotiations with the management of WCOA were attempted early in November, but upon their refusal to talk with us the case was turned over to the National Labor Relations Board office at New Orleans, La. We then started a campaign to acquaint the public and other parties concerned with the facts of the situation. The Pensacola Central Labor Union and I. B. E. W. Local No. 676, in Pensacola gave us valuable cooperation, declaring WCOA unfair to organized labor in their territory. The publicity was handled by the West Florida Labor News, edited by Ken H. Brown. Members from Mobile traveled back and forth to Pensacola, assisting in the campaign. We invoked the "network" clause in the agreement with WALA, preventing two programs from being sent to WCOA. This, to

our knowledge, was the first time such action was taken in cutting off revenue to a station in difficulty. Under the leadership of Mr. Lee, all members of our local worked hard on the WCOA situation, this being our first difficulty with a radio station. On Saturday, November 29, all other efforts failing, it became necessary to call a strike and the station was off the air Saturday evening. The agreement was finally signed in the early hours of Sunday morning and the station was able to return to the air at its regular time. Substantial increases in salary were obtained, averaging 35 per cent. Other terms of the agreement were practically the same as those with WALA and WMOB. Upon signing the WCOA agreement, the salaries of broadcast technicians became uniform in this area at \$37.50 per week, with overtime and transportation provisions in accord with standard union practice.

The success of our organization in this area is due almost entirely to the efforts of International Representative Clifford T. Lee. He has worked tirelessly and unselfishly to bring to this part of the country the advantages and blessings of unionism, and the entire membership wishes to thank him for working so hard to improve conditions in radio down here on the Gulf Coast. We also wish to thank Mr. Thompson and Mr. Sherkovsky of the Montgomery local for their help and advice in organizing our Mobile local, and for their hearty cooperation since then. Union sentiment is on the increase here, due partly to the national defense boom in Mobile, and to the gradual infiltration of news of the success of union organization in other parts of the country.

We hold monthly meetings on the first Sunday at 1 a. m. We invite all visiting I. B. E. W. men to stop with us. Information as to meeting places, etc., can be obtained from technicians at any radio station in Mobile or Pensacola. We are planning a series of visits to other A. B. T. U. locals in the South and would like to exchange information with them as to conditions, state of organization, etc., for the benefit of all concerned.

We participated in the Labor Day celebrations in Mobile this year, having a delegation of three men in the parade carrying a banner. Mr. S. B. Quigley, owner of WMOB, very generously gave us 30 minutes on the air for a description of the parade, for which we thank him. Speeches from Beinvile Square, after the parade, were broadcast by WALA.

T. L. GREENWOOD,
President.

L. U. NO. B-1280, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-1280, of Atlanta, Ga., was granted a charter on October 20, 1941, for telephone operators and telephone dispatchers for the Yellow Cab Co., with 11 charter members.

We are pleased to state that after receiving our charter and then submitting contract to our company, we met with no opposition and all received a substantial increase in salary and met with better working conditions.

We have added two new members to our local this month.

We wish to thank Brother T. H. Payne, international representative, and Mr. E. L. Abererombie, business manager of Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers of Atlanta, Local Union No. 450, for their noble assistance in helping us get started.

Merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all the officers and members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers! Never forget our Atlanta slogan, "Welcome South, Brother."

RICHARD RAY,
Press Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM

George Bloomer, L. U. No. B-945
Initiated May 25, 1938

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-945, record the passing of our Brother, George Bloomer; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

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

JOHN HARVEY,
 ROBERT C. OESTRICH,
 W. J. INTEMANN,

Liberty and Monticello, N. Y. Committee

J. W. (Blackie) Muehlendorf,
 L. U. No. 583

Reinitiated January 6, 1934, in L. U. No. 60

With a sincere feeling of sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. 583, record the passing of Brother J. W. (Blackie) Muehlendorf.

Whereas in the passing of our Brother, L. U. No. 583 has lost one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that our membership stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

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

JAMES DES AUTELS,
 F. S. KNOWLES,
 P. W. ROGERS,
 V. H. FRANKS,

El Paso, Texas. Committee

John Mischke, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated June 6, 1911

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, John Mischke, who died on October 17, 1941; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Mischke L. U. No. B-9 has lost one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of our late Brother, and hereby expresses its appreciation for the services he rendered to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. 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, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

CY. QUINLAN,
 JOHN LAMPING,
 HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

L. C. Jensen, L. U. No. 214

Initiated July 18, 1919

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 214, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, L. C. Jensen, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas Brother Jensen was a member of our local for some 22 years and during that entire period adhered to the obligations of our Brotherhood, with never a murmur, and always was ready and willing to extend a helping hand; he also served his country in the United States Army during the Philippine insurrection; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting assembled, rise and stand in silence for one minute, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our local, a copy sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

J. P. NEYLON,
 CLINTON CARLETON,
 C. H. FOOTE,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

William J. Cropper, L. U. No. B-292
Initiated July 6, 1937

Whereas we, the members of L. U. No. B-292, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother William J. Cropper; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our 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 departed Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our lodge; a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

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

CLARENCE JOHNSON,

Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

William Cowell, L. U. No. 792

Initiated November 22, 1940

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 792, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, William Cowell, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

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

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

ROY JENKINS,

Santa Maria, Calif. Financial Secretary

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

Initiated March 2, 1937

Whereas it is with sincere sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-9, record the untimely death of our worthy Brother, William Walsh, who died on October 29, 1941; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

CY. QUINLAN,
 JOHN LAMPING,
 HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

William A. Reough, L. U. No. 99

Initiated September 14, 1936

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, to summon to His keeping our Brother, William A. Reough, who, by his clean living, loyalty and sincerity had endeared himself to his fellow workers; therefore be it

Resolved, By L. U. No. 99 that we extend to his mother our heartfelt sympathy in this her loss, which we share with her; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy be sent to his bereaved mother, and a copy be sent to the Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FRANK L. McCANN,

Providence, R. I. Recording Secretary

Harold L. Hawkes, L. U. No. 333

Initiated May 5, 1939

Whereas it was the wish of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our ranks on November 23 our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harold L. Hawkes; and

Whereas it is the wish of the members of Local No. 333 to express our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in this their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of Local No. 333, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

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

PHILIP T. PLACE,
 ARTHUR B. NASON,
 JOHN P. DIMMER,

Portland, Maine. Committee

S. B. Cassidy, L. U. No. B-1191

Initiated May 23, 1941

It is with sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1191, record the untimely death of Brother S. B. Cassidy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Journal for publication.

E. K. CLAGGETT,

A. H. DUNNAM,

West Palm Beach, Fla. Committee

John R. Brown, B-1112

Initiated October 27, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, John R. 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 our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local No. B-1112, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

EARL NICHOLSON,
 WILLIAM CRAGUN,

JAMES EASTES,

Jonesboro, Ind. Committee

Eugene C. Neary, L. U. No. 99

Initiated November 27, 1939

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, to summon to His keeping our Brother, Eugene C. Neary, who by his clean living, loyalty and sincerity had endeared himself to his fellow workers; therefore be it

Resolved, By Local Union No. 99, that we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which we share with them; and be it further

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

FRANK L. McCANN,

Providence, R. I. Recording Secretary

Edward Bell, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated September 10, 1937

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward Bell; and

Whereas L. U. No. B-9 has lost in the passing of Brother Bell, one of its true and loyal members; be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FRANK P. O'BRIEN,

RALPH A. BREHMAN,

HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Paul Hendricks, L. U. No. B-518

Initiated September 3, 1941

It is with our deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-518, report to you the death of our good and worthy Brother, Paul Hendricks, initiated September 3, 1941, and a charter member.

Brother Paul Hendricks was taken from us October 14, while performing his duty.

Resolved, That this meeting pay tribute to our departed Brother, and stand in silent meditation for one minute, with a prayer and eulogy for our departed Brother who has passed on into the valley of the shadows, away from this troubled world where men do evil unto each other; be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-518 lay a spray of flowers at his grave with a ribbon designating our sincere sorrow and regret; be it further

Resolved, That we incorporate these resolutions in our minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our late Brother Hendricks with our deepest sympathy, and a copy be sent to the I. O. for official publication in our Journal.

MINOR WALTERS,

HARRY MASON,

Miami, Ariz. Committee

Percy Fox, L. U. No. B-18*Reinitiated February 6, 1930*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-18, record the passing of our Brother, Percy Fox; therefore be it

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

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

E. A. MONAHAN,
R. G. MARSH,
ALTON REID,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

W. Frank Mayo, Sr., L. U. No. 80*Reinitiated March 20, 1935*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank Mayo, Sr.

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore, be it

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

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 80; a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, Frank Mayo, Sr.

M. P. MARTIN,
E. M. MOORE,
H. A. TARRALL,

Norfolk, Va. Committee

Gordon Heflin, L. U. No. B-136*Reinitiated May 6, 1938*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-136, record the passing of Brother Gordon Heflin.

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; be it

Resolved, That at our next meeting we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

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

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

C. W. HARVES,
E. M. ROBERTSON,
E. T. NORWOOD,

Birmingham, Ala. Committee

Daniel Kearney, L. U. No. 557*Reinitiated August 27, 1937*

Whereas it is with deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 557, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother and charter member, Daniel Kearney; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of Local No. 557, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

CHARLES O'CONNOR,
Recording Secretary
Saginaw, Mich.

Fred C. Kummerfeldt, L. U. No. B-36*Initiated December 12, 1902*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Fred C. Kummerfeldt, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. B-36.

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 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 and that they be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-36, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

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

J. J. JOSEPH,
BERT M. MILLER,
Sacramento, Calif. Committee

Manuel S. Lane, L. U. No. B-18*Reinitiated March 28, 1939, in L. U. No. 634*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-18, record the passing of Brother Manuel S. Lane; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our 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 our lodge, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

E. A. MONAHAN,
R. G. MARSH,
ALTON REID,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

Frank Niles, L. U. No. 494*Initiated December 5, 1924*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we record the death of our esteemed Brother, Frank Niles; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 494, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

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

Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

Howard W. Herms, L. U. No. B-663*Initiated February 26, 1941*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-663, record the passing of Brother Howard W. Herms whose death occurred on November 23, 1941.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute at a meeting of the local and 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 be entered into the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Journal; and be it further

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

MALCOLM CHINNOCK,
Recording Secretary
Milwaukee, Wis.

George Faye, L. U. No. 677*Initiated November 10, 1926 in L. U. No. 103*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 677, pay our last respects to our late Brother George Faye, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has suddenly called from our midst.

We extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which to a large extent we share with them.

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

JOHN A. SEVILLE,
President
WALTER L. ROBERTS,
Acting Recording Secretary

Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Grandville Rapley Stone, L. U. No. 323*Initiated August 17, 1923*

Again the Grim Reaper has deprived us of the fellowship, services and association of our Brother Stone, who died at Bay Pine Hospital, Bay Pines, Fla., November 26, 1941, and was buried at Arlington Cemetery, Va.

But a thing so universal as death affecting all mankind, must have an awakening through the power of the Creator and Originator of all life; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 323, extend our deepest and sincere consolation, and sympathy to the family of our departed Brother, and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this local union, also that a copy of same be sent to our official publication, the Journal of Electrical Workers, and that the charter of the local be draped for a period of 30 days in silent tribute to the memory of our Brother.

W. H. MITCHELL,
GEORGE L. WADDELL,
W. W. BAIRD,

West Palm Beach, Fla. Committee

Charles A. Tillack, L. U. No. B-57*Initiated September 15, 1900*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles A. Tillack, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas our deceased member had a record in good standing for 41 years in the I. B. E. W. and for 38 years in L. U. No. B-57. He therefore deserves special mention for those many years of faithful and loyal service. It can well be noted that Charles Tillack at all times stood up for the principles and ideals for which the I. B. E. W. was instituted. He was at all times ready and willing to do his share to help the needy, the sick, and the man out of work. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" was his motto; and therefore in tribute to his memory be it

Resolved, That at the next regular meeting of L. U. No. B-57 the membership stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory and that the charter of our local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be attached on the minutes of L. U. No. B-57, and one be sent to his bereaved wife and sisters, and one be sent for publication in the official Journal.

E. B. CARTER,
J. J. McAFEE,
JERRY BENNETT,

Salt Lake City, Utah. Committee

John D. Wipf, L. U. No. B-690*Initiated July 11, 1939*

We, the members of L. U. No. B-690, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of our Brother, John D. Wipf, who passed away on November 6, 1941; therefore be it

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

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

A. R. STIRLING,
Recording Secretary
Mitchell, S. Dak.

Roy F. Sheeley, L. U. No. B-18*Initiated May 5, 1941*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-18, record the death of our Brother, Roy F. Sheeley; therefore be it

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

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

GEORGE SIMMONDS,
FRANK BARTHLOMEW,
L. S. ROBERTS,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

Josephine Hodnicki, L. U. No. B-1031*Initiated August 6, 1937*

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. B-1031, record the death on November 25, 1941, of our departed friend and Sister, Josephine Hodnicki; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Sister in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

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

COLLIS DAVIS,
Recording Secretary
Chicago, Ill.

Wesley C. Moore, L. U. No. B-702*Initiated September 13, 1934 in L. U. No. 51*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our beloved and worthy Brother, Wesley C. Moore; and

Whereas in the death of our Brother, L. U. No. B-702, Peoria, Ill., realizes it has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to his loved ones in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

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

ROY W. CASSELL,
GLENN W. DODD,
K. C. MATTLIN,

West Frankfort, Ill. Committee

H. C. Hasselback, L. U. No. 6
Reinitiated May 2, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, H. C. Hasselback, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. 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 of L. U. No. 6, 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,
Committee

San Francisco, Calif.

William Hendra, L. U. No. 284
Initiated December 10, 1925

It is with regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 284, record the passing of our Brother member, William Hendra, who passed away October 3, 1941; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow, a copy entered in the records of our local union, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. C. STONE,
EARL A. DUNHAM,
FRANK R. CULLEN,
Committee

Pittsfield, Mass.

Nellie Kotlyncki, L. U. No. B-1041
Reinitiated October 17, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. B-1041, mourn the passing of Sister Nellie Kotlyncki; therefore be it

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

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

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

FRANK A. DIANA,
MARY MAGULAK,
CHARLOTTE VAN NEST,
Committee

South Plainfield, N. J.

Leslie A. Whitaker, L. U. No. 995
Reinitiated January 16, 1941

It is with heavy hearts and a feeling of great personal loss that we, the members of L. U. No. 995, wish to pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our friend and Brother, Leslie A. Whitaker, who was taken from our midst on November 19, 1941.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which to a large extent we share with them; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

W. W. TULLY,
D. S. INGRAM,
Committee

Baton Rouge, La.

Thomas Williams, L. U. No. B-9
Reinitiated May 2, 1940

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas Williams; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Williams L. U. No. B-9 has lost a loyal and true member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deep sympathy to the family of our late 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 departed Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union, No. B-9, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

D. A. MANNING,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee

Chicago, Ill.

E. McKenna, L. U. No. B-9
Initiated April 26, 1916

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, E. McKenna, who was initiated as a member of L. U. No. B-9 on April 26, 1916; and

Whereas in the death of Brother McKenna we realize the loss of a sincere friend and loyal member of our Brotherhood and of L. U. No. B-9; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-9 expresses its sincere sympathy to the family of our late 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 deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM G. MARTIN,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee

Chicago, Ill.

Robert L. Lee, L. U. No. B-292
Initiated October 13, 1913

Whereas with the passing of Brother Robert L. Lee, Local Union No. B-292 has lost a loyal and devoted Brother; therefore be it

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

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

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

CLARENCE JOHNSON,
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

William F. Karsten, L. U. No. 340
Initiated May 30, 1917

It is with the deepest of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 340, record the passing of our true and devoted Brother, William F. Karsten; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Karsten we realize the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the family in the hour of their greatest sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 340 shall be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Karsten, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

IRVING TAYLOR,
R. L. DAVIS,
C. E. LOOMIS,
Committee

Sacramento, Calif.

A. J. Juttner, L. U. No. B-9
Initiated November 15, 1932

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, A. J. Juttner, who was initiated as a member of L. U. No. B-9 on November 15, 1932; and

Whereas L. U. No. B-9 has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union, No. B-9, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM G. MARTIN,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee

Chicago, Ill.

Ralph Oldfield, L. U. No. 1249
Initiated May 9, 1939, in L. U. No. 325

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1249 record the sudden death of our treasurer, Brother Ralph Oldfield; and therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 1249 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 official Journal for publication.

CLAUDE W. EVANS,
JAMES W. BERRIGAN,
CLAUDE T. KENNEDY,
Committee

Syracuse, N. Y.

William Rolf, L. U. No. 141
Reinitiated August 15, 1936

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Rolf; and

Whereas L. U. No. 141 has lost, in the passing of Brother Rolf, one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 141 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. 141 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family and friends of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

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

GEORGE RAAB,
JOHN WESTENHAVER,
ROBERT C. KELLER,
Committee

Wheeling, W. Va.

James Tackett, L. U. No. B-1048
Initiated September 3, 1938

The members of Local No. B-1048 note with deep regret and sorrow the passing of Brother James Tackett, who was taken on December 2, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy and appreciation of his memory to the members of his family; 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 his family, and a copy to the official Journal for publication.

VANCE R. RUNYON,
LUCILLE T. MALONEY,
LESTER A. HALLER,
Committee

Indianapolis, Ind.

Andrew Fossum, L. U. No. B-160
Initiated March 23, 1937, in L. U. No. B-292

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. B-160, record the death, December 8, 1941, of our departed friend and Brother, Andrew Fossum.

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 upon our minutes, and a copy 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.

A. R. Shivers, L. U. No. B-84
Initiated November 9, 1938

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-84, record the untimely passing of our Brother, A. R. Shivers, who passed away on October 21, 1941; be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to his mother, who mourns his departure; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, a copy be sent to the Atlanta Journal of Labor, and a copy be sent to his bereaved mother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of memory and respect of our departed Brother.

J. C. ROQUEMORE,
W. J. FOSTER,
J. A. WADE,
Committee

Atlanta, Ga.

Thomas Murrin, L. U. No. 353
Initiated April 11, 1929

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we are called upon to pay the last respects to our departed Brother, Thomas Murrin; therefore be it

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

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

CECIL M. SHAW,
Financial Secretary

Toronto, Ont.

F. G. Remington, L. U. No. 405
Initiated January 1, 1924

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed Brother, F. G. Remington; and Whereas in the death of Brother F. G. Remington, Local Union No. 405 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 405 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Remington and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 405 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, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

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

E. B. DARLING,
C. E. STONE,
B. F. WUBBENS,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Committee

George W. Post, L. U. No. 211
Initiated September 30, 1918

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst, on December 16, 1941, our esteemed and worthy Brother, George W. Post; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Post L. U. No. 211 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 211, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, George W. Post.

CARL BEUTTEL,
BERT CHAMBERS,
HERB STICKEL,

Atlantic City, N. J. Committee

Ora K. Keith, L. U. No. 296
Initiated June 20, 1916

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 296, record the passing of our true and devoted Brother, Ora Keith.

Whereas in the death of Brother Keith we realize the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member; be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the family in the hour of their greatest sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 296 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Keith, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

DANIEL FEINDEL,
WALTER DWYER,
JOHN A. LYNCH,

Berlin, N. H. Committee

Rollo Younce, L. U. No. B-83
Reinitiated August 5, 1936

Edward Johnson, L. U. No. B-83
Initiated August 26, 1936

Our deepest sympathy is extended by Local Union No. B-83 to the bereaved families and friends of Brothers Rollo Younce and Edward Johnson, whom the Creator has called from our midst; as an expression of our sympathy, the following is dedicated to the bereft:

"Is the midnight closing 'round you?
Are the shadows dark and long?
Ask Him to come close beside you,
And He'll give you a new, sweet song
He'll give it and sing it with you;
And when weakness lets it down,
He'll take up the broken cadence,
And blend it with His own.

"And many a rapturous minstrel
Among those sons of light,
Will say of His sweetest music
"I learned it in the night."
And many a rolling anthem,
That fills the Father's home,
Sobbed out its first rehearsal
In the shade of a darkened room."

WILLIAM H. HOLT,

Los Angeles, Calif. Press Secretary

L. W. Wyman, L. U. No. B-9
Initiated November 21, 1913

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to his final reward our Brother, L. W. Wyman, who was initiated as a member of L. U. No. B-9 on November 21, 1913; and

Whereas the Brotherhood has lost a loyal member and this local a faithful friend and Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; 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 our Local Union, No. B-9, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

D. A. MANNING,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Julius P. Gericke, L. U. No. 6
Initiated April 25, 1904

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Julius P. Gericke, who had 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 of Local Union No. 6, 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

Elmer Belanger, L. U. No. B-713

Reinitiated January 2, 1936

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-713, record the death of our beloved friend and Brother, Elmer Belanger; and

Whereas we have lost, in the passing of Brother Belanger, one of the true and loyal members; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union; that a copy be sent to the relatives of our late Brother; that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

GEORGE HENNING,
BEN KAPLAN,
HOWARD KOSS,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

James Hosey, L. U. No. B-1096

Initiated December 26, 1940

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, James Hosey, who has been a true and loyal member of Local Union No. B-1096; 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 spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-1096, a copy sent to his relatives and a copy sent to our official 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 a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

NORBERT MONGEAU,
Recording Secretary

Pawtucket, R. I.

Charles Rothenbeck, L. U. No. B-1123

Reinitiated January 26, 1940

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that we record the passing of Brother Charles Rothenbeck, one of our most respected members. A man old in years but young in spirit. We will all miss Charlie. Therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

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

HAROLD J. CARSON,
Recording Secretary

Washington, N. J.

Frank J. Landrum, L. U. No. 613
Reinitiated July 13, 1925

Whereas it is with the sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 613, record the passing of our Brother, Frank J. Landrum, on December 13, 1941; and

Whereas those of us who knew him best, knew him to be loyal to this organization and considerate of his fellow men; therefore be it

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

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

W. P. WEIR,
H. L. HARPER,
C. E. LATHAM,

Atlanta, Ga. Committee

Arthur R. Taylor, L. U. No. B-18
Initiated November 1, 1937

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-18, record the passing of our late Brother, Arthur R. Taylor; 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 upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

GEORGE SIMMONDS,
FRANK BARTHOLOMEW,
L. S. ROBERTS,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

Lee Newborn, L. U. No. 613
Reinitiated October 11, 1923

Whereas Almighty God saw fit, on December 11, 1941, to take from our midst Brother Lee Newborn; and

Whereas the members of long standing in this local union will always remember the many days of work Brother Newborn donated to this organization while serving it as a faithful officer; and

Whereas Brother Newborn's loyalty and honesty was never in question; and

Whereas nothing ever kept him from his active participation in the affairs of this local union as long as his health would permit; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that this resolution be sent to his family and entered into the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

W. P. WEIR,
H. L. HARPER,
C. E. LATHAM,

Atlanta, Ga. Committee

Jesse S. Hughes, L. U. No. 613

Reinitiated February 27, 1918, in L. U. No. 121

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on November 26, 1941, took from our midst Brother Jesse S. Hughes; and

Whereas the fact that Brother Hughes is the only man who has served this organization continuously for the long number of years which he had as an officer, without ever a thought from a single member of giving opposition to him in elections, says enough for his faithfulness and untiring efforts in the behalf of the members of this local union; and

Whereas Brother Hughes for a long number of years had served the trade union movement through our Central Body and State Federation, the fact that his heart was with his fellow workers as a whole, is well established; therefore be it

Resolved, That we rise and stand in silence for one minute in 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 his family and one entered into the minutes of this local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

W. P. WEIR,
H. L. HARPER,
C. E. LATHAM,

Atlanta, Ga. Committee

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM DECEMBER 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1941

L. U.	Name	Amount
134	Gustave Stift	\$1,000.00
103	J. H. Ladd, Jr.	1,000.00
99	William A. Reaugh	1,000.00
702	Wesley C. Moore	1,000.00
9	Lewis N. Wyman	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
180	Denney D. Six	1,000.00
36	F. C. Kummerfeldt	1,000.00
3	F. Rahe	650.00
104	Pat Fitzmaurice	1,000.00
613	J. S. Hughes	1,000.00
125	M. B. Harvey	825.00
450	J. C. Hickman	475.00
I. O.	John Riebel	1,000.00
340	W. F. Karsten	1,000.00
134	J. W. Joyce	1,000.00
I. O.	J. E. Johnson	1,000.00
494	Frank A. Niles	1,000.00
583	J. W. Muehlendorf	1,000.00
3	Charles MacCloskey	1,000.00
I. O.	J. C. Phelps	1,000.00
I. O.	G. Thomson	1,000.00
18	A. R. Taylor	650.00
80	W. F. Mayo	1,000.00
57	Charles Tillack	1,000.00
99	Eugene Neary	475.00
9	A. J. Juttner	1,000.00
50	P. E. Gallagher	1,000.00
702	O. I. Comp	825.00
3	J. Calligan	1,000.00
5	Robert Jeffery	825.00
214	L. C. Jensen	1,000.00
125	F. L. Swanson	1,000.00
557	D. L. Kearney	825.00
9	Edward F. McKenna	1,000.00
335	William L. Welch	300.00
405	F. G. Remington	1,000.00
I. O.	L. H. Gelder	1,000.00
I. O.	Fred Lineback	1,000.00
177	J. A. Prucha	1,000.00
309	E. H. Taylore	1,000.00
82	Orville Dearth	1,000.00
223	George F. Beaton	1,000.00
116	C. B. Henderson	1,000.00
1220	G. J. Grayson	1,000.00
I. O.	A. Wallenbeck	1,000.00
I. O.	E. Hollmuller	1,000.00
121	William N. Robertson	1,000.00
558	W. W. Hammer	300.00
134	George Horvath	1,000.00
613	Lee Newborn	1,000.00
9	T. M. Williams	300.00
613	J. F. Landrun	1,000.00
I. O.	A. Kruse	1,000.00
77	A. H. Lanyon	1,000.00
134	A. Dahl	1,000.00
786	A. Hayles	300.00
116	A. S. Taylor	1,000.00
3	Joe Cernick	1,000.00
723	John Hughes	825.00
438	George Seeloff	300.00
664	C. H. Driouett	825.00
I. O.	William Donner	1,000.00
269	F. W. Smith	475.00
794	M. A. Berkholz	300.00
I. O.	Edward S. Taylor	1,000.00
136	Gordon M. Heflin	300.00
66	L. M. Kays	1,000.00
3	V. Trotman	1,000.00
83	W. J. Douglas	825.00
166	William Queeney	1,000.00
245	C. McMullen	1,000.00
79	J. E. Soper	250.00
690	J. D. Wipf	475.00
488	T. D. Nolan	1,000.00
558	Jesse P. Stutts	650.00
887	Joseph Grame	1,000.00
333	Harold L. Hawks	150.00
I. O.	Harold E. Goult	1,000.00
1147	William Wakeley	150.00
77	Thomas C. Chase	150.00
245	George Hassengahl	150.00
348	Floyd J. McComb	1,000.00
160	Andrew Fossum	150.00
304	Alfred Jacobson	150.00
764	George W. Connelly	2.20
58	Alfred E. Campbell	150.00

\$69,027.20

MODERN MINUTE MEN

(Continued from page 6)

whelming odds. Hopeless except to the spirit that never recognizes defeat.

On December 23 word came again from that lonely coral ridge in the vast Pacific that the Japs were making their fourteenth raid. The Marines had destroyed two more Japanese destroyers, shot down several enemy planes, but reported that the Japanese had succeeded in making a landing on the island.

Then silence.

This is all we know at the present.

A cruel blow frequently stimulates morale rather than injures it.

West Coast building trades locals, which furnished the men for the building program on Guam, Wake, Midway and Hawaii, countered the Japanese blow with a tremendous upsurge of spirit. M. S. Vidaver, writing in the American Labor Citizen (San Francisco), says,

"Press reports informed us that serious damage was done to our bases in the Pacific islands. It became evident immediately that the damage must be repaired without delay.

"On Sunday coming (December 21, 1941) it will have been two weeks since the Yellow Peril swooped out of the skies. Yet today, even as I write these lines, a new contingent of American Federation of Labor building trades workers is already working on the job of rebuilding the shattered bases. New carpenters, plumbers, electricians, engineers, pile drivers, laborers; men who volunteered to go into the danger zone at the call of their country in this, its greatest hour of need."

Also—

The entire membership of A. F. of L. locals in the Los Angeles harbor district volunteered for civilian defense work and are being classified by the Harbor Central Labor Council so that each may be assigned to a suitable job.

The San Francisco Building Trades started a campaign to put a Red Cross button on each of its 30,000 members.

The teamsters of Santa Barbara organized a mobile defense unit.

Hollywood studio unions put on a radio broadcast to boost Defense Bonds.

The Seattle Building Trades voted to extend its workweek if the President so asks.

San Francisco A. F. of L. unions are cooperating 100 per cent with home defense and are forming squads of highly trained men for special purposes.

The California State Federation of Labor sounded the rallying cry to all organized labor, including the CIO and railroad unions—"Unity for Victory!" in a campaign to end all jurisdictional disputes and strikes.

YOUR FIRE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 8)

in seaport cities that fight fires that occur along the waterfront. Local committees will cooperate with the Coast Guard in Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and

Seattle. A two weeks short course for administrators, coordinators and supervisors of the state civilian defense program has been proposed in Oklahoma. The Los Angeles Fire Department arranged recently a course in instruction for watchmen consisting of three two-hour weekly sessions held at fire headquarters. In Maryland 44 volunteer fire departments have organized auxiliary fire men's groups with a total enrollment of 1,437 men. Milwaukee has started a fire prevention school.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 22)

to remedy the situation. One radiator might need sections added to it, or need to be raised for better circulation. If the living room or dining room of your house has many windows and is exposed to cold winds, storm windows are a worthwhile investment.

So are outing flannel nighties and pajamas. Unless you use your bedroom as a sitting room, you don't need to have it as warm as the rest of the house. How about shutting off the bedroom radiators at least part of the time? And if you have windows open in any room, if you will turn off the heat, and shut the door, that will avoid drawing heat from the rest of the house out the window.

Don't heat rooms you are not using, and close them off tight from the rest of the house.

Here are figures on what you can save by economy at the thermostat:

Keeping the house at 70 degrees rather than 75 will save about 15 per cent on your fuel bill.

Lowering the temperature to 50 degrees when you go to bed will save 5 to 8 per cent of the fuel.

Remember, that in heating your home you're also heating the outdoors to more or less extent. The less heat you contribute to the outdoors, the more economical your house heating. So give serious consideration to cracks under doors, around windows, large areas of glass, escape of heat through walls and roof, etc. Maybe a little money spent on weatherstripping, storm windows, making doors fit tightly, and insulation in walls and under the roof would pay dividends in lower fuel bills.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 23)

ing, we observed Christmas with an exchange of gifts and a party. Everyone enjoyed the evening.

January 7 will be our first meeting in the New Year, and we trust every member will make a special effort to be out on that night. Hostesses for the evening are Sisters Czernicki and Mandeville. There will be something nice in store after a short meeting, so won't you try to start the New Year by attending meetings regularly?

Our best wishes to the newly formed auxiliaries and the compliments of the season to all.

MARGARITE W. MANDEVILLE,
Press Secretary.

55 Concord Ave.,
Maplewood, N. J.

Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Conduit and Fittings

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
 COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.
 CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.
 ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
 GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
 SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
 STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 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., 41 E. 11th St., New York City.
 BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
 CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
 COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC., "ESCO", Newark, N. J.
 ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
 EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ERICKSON REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.
 FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
 GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
 GILESPIE 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.
 AUTH 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.
 SCHWARZE ELECTRIC CO., Adrian, Mich.
 STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

Outlet Boxes

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
 JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
 KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Wire, Cable and Conduit

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
 CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.

EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
 HATFIELD WIRE AND CABLE CO., Hillside, N. J.
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS, DIVISION OF THE OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

Lighting Fixtures and Lighting Equipment

ACME LAMP & FIXTURE WORKS, INC., 497 E. Houston St., New York City.
 AINSWORTH, GEORGE, 239 E. 44th St., New York City.
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 AMERICAN FLUORESCENT EQUIPMENT CO., INC., 919 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.
 AMERICAN LIGHTING CORPORATION, 2680 E. Castor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 AMERICAN LIGHTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
 ATLASTA FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 B. & B. NEON DISPLAY CO., 372 Broome St., New York City.
 BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.
 BELMOUTH MFG. CORP., 116 Troutman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 131 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BRASSNER LTG. MFG. CO., INC., 138 Mulberry St., New York City.
 BRIGHTLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 1027 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 BUTT-SHORE LTG. FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 CAESAR MFG. CO., 480 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. & 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 CENTRE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
 CHATHAM METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 134 Mott St., New York City.

CITY METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 257 W. 17th St., New York City.
 CLAUDE BANKS COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.
 CLAUDE E. CANNING, 1809 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 CLINTON METAL MFG. CO., 49 Elizabeth St., New York City.
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLUMBIA LTG. FIX. CO., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR CO., 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CORONA ART STUDIOS, 104-24 43rd St., Corona, L. I.
 CORONA CORP., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 CURTIS LIGHTING, INC., 6135 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELTEE MFG. CO., 182 Grand St., New York City.
 ENDER MFG. CO., 260 West St., New York City.
 FINVER, IRVING, 204 E. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKFORD LTG. FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 FRINK CORP.—STERLING BRONZE, 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 GLOBE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, JACK, 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 GOTHAM LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 26 E. 13th St., New York City.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 GRUBER BROS., 72 Spring St., New York City.
 HALCOLITE CO., INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING CO., FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., LTD., 214 E. 34th St., New York City.
 HORLBECK METAL CRAFTS, INC., 420 Kerrigan Ave., Union City, N. J.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 HUDSON LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 180 Grand St., New York City.
 HY-LITE CORP., 45 L St., Boston, Mass.
 INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 JOLECO FLUORESCENT FIXTURE CORP., 2313-15 Baldwin St., St. Louis, Mo.
 KENT METAL MFG. CO., 490 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 KLEGL BROS., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KRAMER ENG. CO., 2315 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 KUPFERBERG LTG. FIX. CO., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 LEADER LAMP CO., 79 Crosby St., New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 LIGHT CONTROL CO., 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 11 E. 36th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING CO., 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 LITECONTROL CORP., 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MAJESTIC METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 61 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.
 McFADDEN LIGHTING CO., 1710 Madison St., St. Louis, Mo.

McLEOD, WARD & CO., INC., Poplar Ave., Little Ferry, N. J.
 McPHILBEN MFG. CO., INC., 153-16 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.
 MELOLITE CORP., 104-14 S. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 METALCRAFT, INC., 1009 South 8th St., St. Joseph, Mo.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 METALLIC ARTS CO., 80 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
 METROLITE MFG. CO., 655 E. Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1403 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 MODERN LIGHTS CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 MOE-BRIDGES, and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 NATIONAL FLUORESCENT CORP., 169 Wooster St., New York City.
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 NU-LITE MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 OLESEN, OTTO K., 1560 Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 PEERLESS ELEC. MDSE. CO., 138 Bowery, New York City.
 PEERLESS LAMP WORKS, 600 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.
 PETTINGELL-ANDREWS CO., 378 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.
 PICKWICK METALCRAFT CORP., 489 Broome St., New York City.
 PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 PURITAN LTG. FIX. CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 QUALITY BENT GLASS CORP., 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 R & R LTG. PROD., INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 RADIANT LTG. FIX. CO., 95 Morton St., New York City.
 RAMBUSCH DECORATING CO., 332 E. 48th St., New York City.
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.
 RICHTER METALCRAFT CORP., 129 Grand St., New York City.
 ROMAN ARTS CO., INC., St. Louis, Mo.
 ROYAL FLUORESCENT CO., Trenton, N. J.
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.
 SCHAFFER CO., MAX., Stagg & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SIGOLOFF BROS. ELEC. FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 SIMES CO., INC., 22 W. 15th St., New York City.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SPEAR LTG. FIX. CO., 61 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.
 STAR LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 67 Spring St., New York City.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SUPERIOR FLUORESCENT LTG. CORP., 1148 Utica Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 TEEL LIGHTING FIXTURE & SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 VIM LITE, INC., 52 E. 19th St., New York City.
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WAGNER MFG. CO., CHARLES, 133 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermilion, Ohio.
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 32 E. 57th St., New York City.
 WINSTON & CO., INC., CHAS. J., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.
 WOLFERS, HENRY L., 603 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Coin-Operated Machines

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 LION MANUFACTURING CORP., "Bally," 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Luminous Tube Transformers

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
 JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
 NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.
 RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

Electrical Portable Lamps, Lamp Shades and Electrical Novelties Division

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 W. 26th St., New York City.
 ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 3 W. 29th St., New York City.
 ABELS WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 W. 24th St., New York City.
 AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 21st St., New York City.
 ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 22 W. 19th St., New York City.
 ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Avenue, New York City.
 ATLAS APPLIANCE CORP., 366 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIOS, INC., 3 W. 19th St., New York City.
 BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOV. CO., 294 E. 137th St., New York City.
 BECK, A., 27 W. 24th St., New York City.
 BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 W. 26th St., New York City.
 BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 W. 28th St., New York City.
 CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 CEL-O-LITE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.
 CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 W. 26th St., New York City.
 CICERO & CO., 48 W. 25th St., New York City.
 CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 W. 21st St., New York City.
 COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 E. 21st St., New York City.
 CORONET METAL CRAFTSMAN, 35 E. 21st St., New York City.
 DACOR CORP., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
 DAVART, INC., 16 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 DEAL ELEC. CO., INC., 338 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
 DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 116 E. 16th St., New York City.
 EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIOS, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.
 ELITE GLASS CO., INC., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 EXCELSIOR ART STUDIOS, 20 W. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, INC., H., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
 GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 W. 27th St., New York City.
 HANSON CO., INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 HIRSCH & CO., INC., J. B., 18 W. 20th St., New York City.
 HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.
 HUNRATH, GERTRUDE, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 HY-ART LAMP & SHADE CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
 INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., 44 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.
 KEG-O-PRODUCTS CORP., 111 W. 19th St., New York City.
 KESSLER, INC., WARREN L., 119 W. 24th St., New York City.
 KWON LEE CO., INC., 253 5th Ave., New York City.
 LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 51 W. 24th St., New York City.
 LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 W. 18th St., New York City.
 LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., 591 Broadway, New York City.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 345 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 LULIS CORP., 29 E. 22nd St., New York City.
 LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 W. 25th St., New York City.
 METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 W. 54th St., New York City.
 MEYER CO., WILLIAM C., 114 E. 16th St., New York City.
 MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 W. 24th St., New York City.
 MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.
 NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
 ORTNER CO., S., 36 W. 24th St., New York City.
 ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PARCLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PAUL & CO., INC., EDWARD P., 43 W. 13th St., New York City.
 PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.
 PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 E. 47th St., New York City.
 QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 23 E. 21st St., New York City.
 QUEEN LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 24th St., New York City.
 QUOIZEL, INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 W. 23rd St., New York City.
 ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.
 ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
 RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CO., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
 SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 W. 30th St., New York City.
 SALEM BROS., 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
 SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 E. 21st St., New York City.
 SHELBURNE ELEC. CO., 46 W. 27th St., New York City.
 SILVRAY LTG., INC., 47-02 31st Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
 SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.
 STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 W. 38th St., New York City.
 STERN ELEC. NOV. MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.
 STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 E. 28th St., New York City.
 TEBOR, INC., 45 W. 25th St., New York City.
 TROJAN NOV. CO., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
 UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 E. 18th St., New York City.
 VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 61st Ave., New York City.
 WHITE LAMPS, INC., 160 Buffalo Ave., Paterson, N. J.
 WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.
 WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 W. 25th St., New York City.
 WABASH APPLIANCE CORP., BIRDSEYE ELECTRIC CORP., WABASH PHOTOLAMP CORP., INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., INC. (SUBSIDIARIES), 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elevator Control Boards and Controlling Devices

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 115-58 174th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

Electrical Specialties

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 CIRCLE F. MFG. CO., 720 Monmouth St., Trenton, N. J.
 O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
 TRENTON PLASTIC & METALS CO., 10 Prince St., Trenton, N. J.
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Electrical Metal Molding and Surface Metal Raceway

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Refrigeration

CROSLY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Radio Manufacturing

AIR KING PRODUCTS CO., INC., 1523-29 63rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP., 476 Broadway, New York City.
 AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO., Defiance, Ohio.
 ANSLY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Pascale Ave., East Newark, N. J.
 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.
 CROSLY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.
 ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.
 GAROD RADIO CORP., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
 HAMILTON RADIO MFG. CO., 142 West 26th St., New York City.
 INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
 LANGEVIN CO., INC., 103 Lafayette St., New York City.
 MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.
 RADIO WIRE & TELEVISION, INC., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City.
 REGAL RADIO, 14 W. 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.
 TRAV-LER KARENOLA RADIO & TELEVISION CORP., 1036 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
 VARIABLE CONDENSER CORP., 63 Hope St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Wiring Devices

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Sockets, Streamers, Switch Plates

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D., 826 Broadway, New York City.

Flashlights, Flashlight Batteries

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Dry Cell Batteries and Fuses

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GELARDIN, INC., 25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
 UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Electrode Manufacturing

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.
 ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
 GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

Floor Boxes

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
 STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Household Appliances

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Electric Batteries

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.
 MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
 U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Armature and Motor Winding, and Controller Devices

AMERICAN ELEC. MOTOR AND REPAIR CO., 1442 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
 ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.
 KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.
 PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.
 SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.
 ZENITH ELECTRIC CO., 845 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous

BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 DELTA ELECTRIC CO., Marion, Ind.
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.
 HANSON - VAN WINKLE - MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.
 LEECE NEVILLE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
 LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
 PATTERSON MFG. CO., Denison, Ohio.
 PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.
 PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.
 ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
 SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.
 TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.
 TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

MAN WHOM ERNEST BEVIN CALLS "MATE"

(Continued from page 13)

can public life who parallels Winston Churchill in temperament, stability and in that strong combination of will and philosophy. If one of our leading generals or admirals were also a statesman, we might have the American counterpart of Winston Churchill.

WAR LABOR BOARD

(Continued from page 14)

graph, nor to prevent the War Labor Board from urging, or any umpire from granting, under the machinery herein provided, improvement of their situation in the matter of wages, hours of labor, or other conditions, as shall be found desirable from time to time.

3. Established safeguards and regulations for the protection of the health and safety of workers shall not be relaxed.

Women in industry—If it shall become necessary to employ women in work ordinarily performed by men, they must be allowed equal pay for equal work and must not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.

Hours of labor—The basic eight-hour day is recognized as applying in all cases in which existing law requires it. In all other cases the question of hours of labor shall be settled with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare, health, and proper comfort of the workers.

Maximum production—The maximum production of all war industries should be maintained and methods of work and operation on the part of employers or workers which operate to delay or limit production, or which have a tendency to artificially increase the cost thereof, should be discouraged.

Mobilization of labor—For the purpose of mobilizing the labor supply with a view to its rapid and effective distribution, a permanent list of the number of skilled and other workers available in different parts of the nation shall be kept on file by the Department of Labor, the information to be constantly furnished: 1) by the trade unions; 2) by state employment bureaus and federal agencies of like character; 3) by the managers and operators of industrial establishments throughout the country. These agencies should be given opportunity to aid in the distribution of labor, as necessity demands.

Custom of localities—In fixing wages, hours and conditions of labor regard should always be had to the labor standards, wage scales, and other conditions, prevailing in the localities affected.

The living wage—1. The right of all workers, including common laborers, to a living wage is hereby declared.

2. In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which will insure the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort.

1,000 PERSONS CHEER APPRENTICES

(Continued from page 15)

California Apprenticeship Council donated a trophy prize for the best appearing apprentices. Local No. 6 is very proud that that prize was won by our apprentices. Our float demonstrated our idea of apprenticeship. Accompanying the float

were our apprentices, dressed in overalls and shirts. Each apprentice was carrying the certificate which was reproduced, greatly enlarged, on our float. Over 100 of our apprentices, in the same uniform and each carrying the apprentice certificate, marched with the float.

TERRY THE WANDERER

(Continued from page 18)

think I may reveal to you that my lady, having by right, entrance into a very select circle of society, is so contemptuous of the idle, useless lives its members lead, that on one pretext or another she absents herself, just as she has done at this time, and secretly visits me. If the part she has taken in this evening's entertainment, innocent as it is, were known in a certain quarter, it might have dire consequences for two people. I know, Terry, that my lady is young and romantic and is probably enjoying her excursion into the splendours of the past more than you dream of."

"I don't believe, Madame," I replied, "that there is any danger of my lady looking on our brief association as being anything more than a fanciful little adventure. On my part, I shall always have a warm spot in my heart for both of you for having made possible for me such a wonderful evening, but it leaves me heart-whole. I aim to live my life in my own, free, unfettered way. A life such as my lady is accustomed to, would to me, even if it were possible, have no appeal whatever.

My lady, in her station in life, is as far removed from Terence Casey, the Irish lumber jack, as the East is from the West and, as Kipling says, 'never the twain shall meet!'"

"In your own way, Terry," said Madame, "You are getting far more enjoyment out of life than ever wealth and high position could give you. There are men today, who sacrificed the best part of their lives in the pursuit of riches, and who, having succeeded in their desire, have found their gold turned to dross."

MEET THE WARDEN

(Continued from page 9)

sirens went off. At (censored) fire watchers started taking turns on the roof, changing every hour. The rest of us sat in the office. What a night—between getting under the table every time we hear a bomb coming and then dashing out to write another line in this letter I am writing to Grace and Mac and log each item in my diary, I am just about nuts. Gee, Helen, am I ever glad I didn't get you to come over here. It would have been hell for you and Bobby tonight. Oh, oh, here they come down from the roof, so Sergeant R. and I go up. I have never been on the roof. It is now (censored). We were just relieved. The two who were to have relieved us went to sleep in the office. How they could have slept through the two hours and 15 minutes R. and I were on the roof I will never know. God, what a couple of hours that was. We started out of the office on our way to the roof, stumbling over blackouts and broken glass crunching under our feet because earlier the windows were all blown in by a blast from a bomb and there were lots of them close to us. We finally came out on the landing. From here we climbed up a ladder to the roof. It wasn't difficult to see because the place was all lit up with the glow from numerous fires. On the roof there is a sort of parapet with a drain inside about eight inches wide. In this drain we were standing taking in the view as it was the first time I had seen London lit up, but I never expected to see it lit up like that. It was a magnificent sight, though. It wasn't so nice, though, because just then bombs started coming down, the drone of the planes, and the roar of the mobile ack ack guns put the wind up me. The bombs were the worst, though. They start screaming away over on one side of you and land away over on the other side some place if you are lucky. It surely is wearing on me—I mean the suspense from when a bomb starts screaming until the explosion comes. We were lucky until three hit on the corner and did I ever grab the chimney and hang on. I was glad I had my helmet on because there was a lot of broken bricks and the Lord knows what flying around. Sergeant R. disappeared in the scramble when they hit. A few minutes later after the noise died for a few seconds, he hollered up from the floor below. He slid down the ladder while I flattened to the chimney that I can still feel it in my back. Then the flares started coming down right about us. Are they ever bright! A cop on the roof across the street (the police station) shot them out with a high powered rifle. He is an excellent shot, too. He only had one miss. Next came the incendiaries. Three just missed our roof and lit in the courtyard. R. went down and got the rest of the boys out to put the fires out while I held the roof. An oil bomb lit on the roof next to ours but we couldn't get to it. We yelled to the police across the street; he relayed the message to

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the cop on the ground. He went up to put it out but it had already burned through the roof and was starting to burn in the upper floor but he got it out with his stirrup-pump. About (censored) the worst part of our tour of duty started. Planes were overhead all the time but their numbers seemed to increase then. The din was terrific and rather frightening. R. spied a parachute coming down. We both thought it was a pilot but a second later we knew better. Cripes, what an explosion, and the blast was too strong for me. It knocked me over on the roof and blew my helmet off. Then our relief came and we went down. What a relief! None of us could sleep then so we stood in what was our quarters and just listened to the descent of the bombs, the drone of the planes and the ack acks answering. There was nothing else to do. I don't think I will ever forget watching dawn come and go, and day break, maybe because it was the most welcome thing we could have had then because with daylight the raiders went home, at least what was left of them and at (censored) we laid down on the floor and slept until (censored). At least that is one night I will never forget."

UNIONISM AND THE RADIO SERVICE MAN

(Continued from page 17)

or short-time basis. Where does he find the man? He could advertise and be bothered by scores of incompetent drifters, or by neighborhood "hams" or experimenters. Or he could hire and discharge loafers by the dozen who couldn't do the job but who would ruin his business or break up his equipment. But how much easier it would be to call the union office and have a man sent out who could do the work at the proper pay scale. Thus an apprentice, journeyman, engineer, etc., could be used for the job in hand.

But these are all tangibles. How about the hidden values? What value could he put on the right to include the small notice, "UNION SHOP" in his place of business? Some of the largest industrialists in this country have found to their ultimate sorrow and financial loss that the small sign, "UNION SHOP," placed

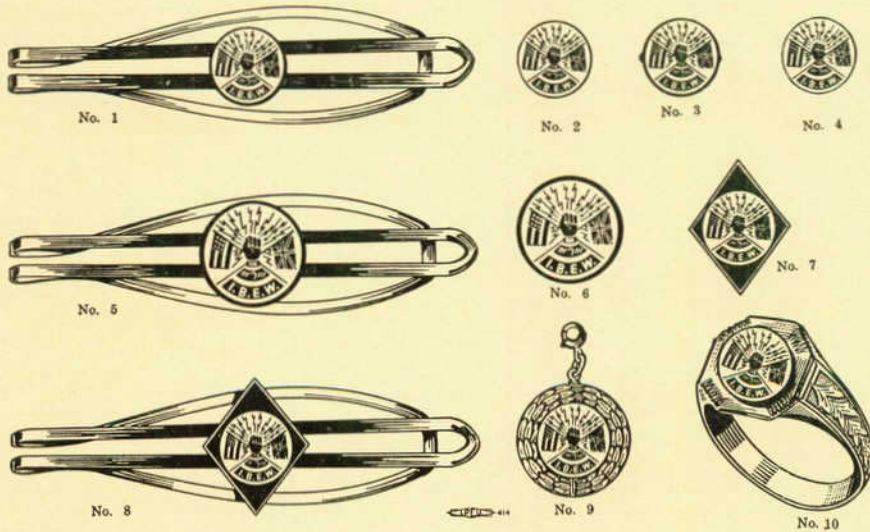
in their business, was often worth millions of dollars. Its denial often caused them the loss of several years' profit by the loss of good will. Therefore, the value of just being a union shop is so large as to be incalculable. The public knows that the union shop card guarantees to them that their work will be performed by competent men.

Suppose the worker still demands additional proof as to why he should become affiliated with the union. Nothing better could be said to this fellow than to repeat the statement made by a man in one of the highest positions in the land: "I believe that even a bellhop will be a better bellhop if he is a member of a union organization." There is a certain fellowship and unanimity of purpose in being a member of a team or a group organized for common endeavor. That the government recognizes this fact is evident by the number of laws drawn up for the sole purpose of guaranteeing the rights of the worker to organize for collective bargaining and mutual protection.

Now to consider how YOU as a member of the I. B. E. W. can help promote this organizing of all the radio workers of the land. In the first place, you wonder that you can do anything at all. Let's start at the basic cause for collective bargaining: wages and hours. First of all, when negotiations are entered into for the drawing up of an agreement and wages are discussed, the management always asks:

"What are these workers getting else-

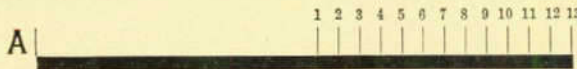
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where? Are you asking more than their efforts are worth?"

There is only one way to answer this question—that is to make a comparative check of similar workers elsewhere. And that's where you come in. Suppose the unorganized workers in your locality are checked for wages. They are only getting 35 cents an hour. Then how can the workers in our city hope to get 70 cents or a 100 per cent increase over comparative workers elsewhere? The answer is: They can't. But a start must be made sometime. We have made that start. Radio workers here are getting up to 80 cents per hour. Now you can organize the radio workers in your community and, on the basis of our agreement, you can ask for \$1.00 per hour, and get it. Next year when our agreement comes around for renewal we can cite your scale and boost ours to \$1.15. Later you can do the same in turn; and you, and you, and you can do it in your community. After a time the skilled radio worker can ask for, and get, a scale on the level with other recognized workers. He will be able to make a decent wage on a 40-hour basis. And that is the only fair basis for pay. In saner times, the pay scale will be drawn up on the old 40-hour (or shorter) basis, and a living wage must be reckoned from there. Later there will be no overtime of time and a half and double time for 60 and 70 hours a week as now exists.

While discussing overtime the point might

be explained to the reluctant union prospect that all the local agreements that have been drawn up for radio workers paid time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

Don't let it be thought, however, because the radio serviceman has been mentioned so frequently that he is the only radio worker to be considered in this organizing drive. Locally, there are agreements drawn up covering radio workers who are doing construction work on an assembly line for high-frequency radio transmitters and receivers and other phases of radio in this category.

Negotiations have even been going forward for a completely new craft in the radio field. That is the *piezo* electrical radio quartz crystal finishers. This group represents a class of the most highly skilled precision specialists. Working with dimensions of the order of a wave length of light (which is so short as to defy the imagination) and thicknesses of one-one hundred-thousandths of an inch, these specialists are doing work that makes optical lens grinding appear simple in comparison.

Another group which is ripe for organization is the great group of technicians who work on much of the transmitting end of radio.

To make the plan a far-reaching one and to bring this craft up to a level with other skilled workers of the country there is a definite need for training, apprenticeship and

upgrading in the radio field. Such a plan has been put into effect already in some of the cities. Various methods of such a system must be a part of the advancement of any craft. In Kansas City a committee of three each from the I. B. E. W. and the management of concerns in the radio trade, meeting with a representative from the apprenticeship division of the Department of Labor are framing plans for a four-year course of training and upgrading which is hoped to be made effective in the near future.

Meanwhile a class broadly covering radio from the elements of radio repairing and servicing, advancing through the more difficult phases of radio theory and background, and leading to a comprehensive coverage of the fields of both broadcast and high-frequency reception and transmission is being conducted. Meeting in one of the buildings and working in conjunction with the Kansas City Board of Education, this class has as its ultimate purpose the qualification of all its members for a first-class federal radio telephone license, or a second-class telegraphic license. In addition, radio assembly line procedure and factory manufacturing practices are to be covered. There is a great show of interest in this class, not only from young people and girls, but from old-time servicemen who have been in radio as long as 25 years.

It is surprising how much of the radio repair work is on a cut-and-try basis. These courses of instruction build up a sound and broad radio and electrical background for the radio workers and give them a greater and more worthwhile background to bring into their radio servicing and associated types of work.

Some of these points will apply to your community, others won't. But whether or no, take those needed and start your organizing drive immediately. This applies not only to the business officers of the various local unions, but also to the rank and file members. It's just as much their job to promote the organizing work as it is the paid officer's duty. Oftentimes they can do the job on a more efficient basis. But they must remember that they are not just doing a task for the union. It goes much farther than that. They are actually helping themselves. Each time they make the type of worker in their organization a more competent operator, either through school instruction or private help; each new union member they bring in; each piece of work they do better, and each agreement they help to put across, is really more for their own benefit than for any other member of the union. It's more dollars in their own pockets, and more security for their own jobs and families.

So start now. We have the ball in play. The path is just that much easier for each additional play. And eventual success is just that much closer.

Make your job for 1942 to push the organization 100 per cent of all radio servicemen, and all other workers in radio in your locality. If you raise wages and conditions in your local, in turn you will make it that much easier for the same to be done in our local. Together we can't fail. Are you willing to do your part?

HINTS ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

(Continued from page 16)

and not thoroughly brought up to date to the labor situation current here in the period preceding the date on the author's preface to the volume, March, 1941.

But, regardless of the merits or shortcom-

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ings of the book itself, the Swedish system is worth dispassionate investigation before one arrives at conclusions as to what, if anything, is needed to promote peaceful collective bargaining in the United States.

Fundamental willingness on the part of both employers and workers to accede to adjudication of collective bargaining disputes through the medium of a third, disinterested party—the willingness to yield to a compromise—lies at the heart of the Swedish collective bargaining system.

Perhaps America could adapt something from the Swedish system here. On the other hand, there is a basic psychological difference between the two nationalities. Americans are naturally independent. They resent any attempt to tell them what to do.

In Sweden much greater use is made of third-party mediation of collective bargaining disputes than is the practice in this country. The Swedish Mediation Service, an adjunct of the state government, was established as long ago as 1906. It plays a vital part in the conducting of agreement negotiations.

The Mediation Service may intervene in difficult situations upon request or on its own initiative whenever "a serious stoppage of work" threatens industrial peace.

Since 1935 it has been illegal to hold a strike, lockout or similar work stoppage in Sweden without first submitting to both the

state mediator and the opposing party a written notice of intent to do so, including a statement of the reasons for the stoppage. Failure to give such written notice and to observe the required seven-day cooling-off period is subject to the penalty of a fine.

In 1928 two laws of great significance to the industrial relations of the nation were adopted by the Swedish legislature. One was the Collective Agreement Law, which reportedly codified much of the already accepted practice of collective bargaining negotiations. The second was the Labor Court Act.

The Collective Agreement Law makes it mandatory that labor agreements be put into writing and that they be terminated in writing. Union members are bound by the agreement of their union with their employer for the duration of the contract's life, even though they should drop their affiliation with that union in the interim period. Further, the law expressly prohibits strikes, lockouts, boycotts, sympathetic work stoppages, etc., due to disputes over questions involving the interpretation of union agreements within their unexpired terms. Damages are imposed upon any party to a labor agreement who is found guilty of evading the responsibilities which were assumed by him upon entering the union contract.

Such a law might be seen by the outside observer to be the entering wedge for the adoption of even more stringent measures completely to control labor under a government less friendly to the rights of workers than the one now in existence in Sweden. It may be remembered that in Italy and in Germany the control of organized labor was one of the first discernable steps in the development of the fascist and nazi regimes. Collective bargaining there has been completely eliminated and labor reduced to a condition little better than serfdom.

The Labor Court Law of 1928 established a tribunal for the compulsory and speedy handling of "interpretational" disputes (as distinguished from the "interest" disputes dealt with by the Mediation Service). Cases brought before the labor court are usually completely disposed of within two weeks. The court follows straightforward, informal but standardized procedures in holding hearings and handing down decisions interpreting contract provisions. It also conducts trials and fixes the amount of damages when an agreement signatory is found to have injured another party to his labor contract.

The Swedish labor court is held in high respect by both labor and management. Much of its success is attributed to the unusually fair-minded and equitable quality of its administrators. The chairman, who fortunately is a person of very rare caliber with wide experience in labor relations, acts as both trial-examiner and judge—an arrangement which, in the hands of a less impartial person, might contain the seeds of oppression. Although labor unions bitterly opposed both the Labor Court and the Collective Agreement Acts at the outset, they now view them with great esteem, according to Norgren.

One of the most unique features of the Swedish collective bargaining system is that wage rates are determined to a certain extent by an index of the cost of living. In most

agreements the nation is divided into from three to nine geographic areas, with wage rate schedules providing differentials according, first, to the regional location and, second, to the degree of urbanization or industrialization of that region.

Further differentials in the basic minimum rates specified in the agreements are customarily provided for workers of varying age groups and experience groups. Differentials from the basic are likewise provided for women's work, for type of occupation and for the degree of an individual's ability within that occupation.

Wages in Sweden are almost universally paid according to basic piece-rate schedules established by joint union and employer negotiations. Even in the building trades, piece rather than time rates predominate.

Piece-work rates for the building trades are agreed upon in advance and the work, upon completion, is surveyed and literally measured with a yardstick. Thus electricians may be compensated according to the length of wire or conduit installed, with rates varying according to the size used. Similarly determined rates are agreed upon through negotiation for other building trades operations.

Obviously building trades agreements must be very detailed and cumbersome in presenting piece-rate schedules. The carpenters' agreement, for example, states prices for over 2,500 different job classifications.

What are the principal results, one asks, of paying a working crew as a group in accordance with piece-work rates such as exist in the building trades in Sweden?

In the first place, since earnings depend not on the effort of the individual but upon the combined output of the group, working teams are loath to retain in their crew a person whose proficiency is below the standard of the others. Pressure of very substantial weight is therefore put upon the individual by his fellow workers to make him keep up the pace.

So real is this semi-coercive pressure that employers of Sweden have, according to Norgren, found much less need for the use of foremen than over here. At a single stroke, it is claimed, employers can both reduce their supervisory staffs and boost the morale of their workers.

Nevertheless, pressure is pressure, regardless of the origin of its exertion. We conclude that the effect of piece-work payment in Sweden is probably very little different from what it is anywhere else.

But the Swedish collective bargaining system is not wholly to be condemned. Far from it. In the seven-day cooling-off period before strikes and lockouts they undoubtedly have something. Their extensive use of mediation in adjusting differences during collective bargaining negotiations must certainly contribute greatly to industrial peace.

Their Labor Court for interpreting existing provisions of union contracts, however, is probably more necessary there, where agreements are made upon a national basis, than it would be here, where agreements are most frequently made directly between local workers and their employers.

Labor has always stood in favor of the written agreement, but the Swedish system practically rigidifies existing conditions for the life of the contract—usually two years.

In the United States, now that the war is upon us, the need for continuously peaceful industrial relations is obvious. Its necessity is well recognized by both labor and management. The outcries against labor by the unfriendly few are now melting away into a united roar from all sides for greater and greater defense production.



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Table with multiple columns of financial data, organized by union category (L. U., B-1, B-2, etc.) and sub-category (I. O., B-1, B-2, etc.). Each entry includes a numerical value and a corresponding union identifier.

L. U. 238— 28043 182196 182212	L. U. B-283— 645806 645825 781478 781494	L. U. 325— 142884 142891 3729/3 373038 677004 677039	L. U. 360— 336110 336116 897837 897968	L. U. 415— 220014 220065 397775 397798 693895 693958	L. U. 454—(Cont.) 774735 774750 528301 528322 906907	L. U. B-497— 802362 802367 B-498— 541209 541245
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DEMOCRACY RULES PROJECT

(Continued from page 10)

tribution has so stimulated the demand for power that the valley has contracted to buy 30,000 kilowatts from the distant Parker dam.

Consistent with democratic practices, in 1917 the government turned the operation and maintenance of the project over to the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, subject to payment of the unpaid balance of the construction costs in small longtime installments. The association has since then invested \$22,000,000, in addition to the \$21,000,000 originally invested by the government.

Contrary to a long sustained belief, the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association is not a publicly owned utility. It is a private corporation, the landowners holding one share of stock for each acre of land served by the project. While the history of the project, its financing by the government, and its social character seem to support an opinion that it is a public agency, probably the greatest factor in contributing to that misconception is a ruling by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Some time in 1937 the Bureau of Internal Revenue ruled that the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association was not an employer liable to the taxes imposed by the Social Security Act. Since the Act excluded employment in the service of the U. S. government or an instrumentality

thereof, and employment in the service of a state or political sub-division thereof, it seemed likely that the Bureau of Internal Revenue considered the association a "federal instrumentality."

Since many of the association's several hundred employees were members of the I. B. E. W., and were likely to be excluded from Social Security benefits if that ruling was well founded, International Representative Shackelford became curious. He caused an inquiry to be made of the Bureau of Internal Revenue as to the express terms of the ruling and the grounds on which it was based. From the attitude of the bureau, however, such an inquiry was equivalent to asking the disclosure of high secrets of state. Not even the legal principles, if any, on which the bureau based its rulings would be indicated.

The matter was important for it clouded the rights of the association's employees to the benefits of such laws as the National Labor Relations Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Arizona Minimum Wages Act. Yet the Bureau of Internal Revenue had to be lengthily convinced that the "confidential matters" which could not be mentioned were

prejudicing the rights of workers without even a hearing. Eventually the bureau agreed, subject to a sequence of qualifying conditions, to discuss the matter with a representative of the employees, but as one condition would be complied with, still another would be added.

By that time, due to action initiated by International Representative Shackelford with other government agencies, the question was being rapidly determined. It was therefore not necessary to comply with the expanding rituals thought necessary by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

In the meantime, that bureau has evidently become reconciled to the fact that the association is not a federal instrumentality. Its secret, however, is still secure. The basis of its earlier ruling is a jealously guarded mystery. It would be unfortunate if all government agencies felt obliged to hide their errors in a similar manner.

The history of the Salt River project illustrates how the obstacles which had long impeded its development have been overcome by application of the processes and techniques of democracy. The integration of federal aid with local operation has made a verdant valley in the desert. As the relationship between man and nature has been improved, so also has the relationship between men. As the members of Local Union No. B-266 can testify, they now have the benefits of the Social Security legislation and are enjoying the rights of collective bargaining with the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association. The future of Salt River Valley promises to be as bright as the sun which shines upon it with unusual constancy.

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***

* Please add 10% for Federal Tax

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

At the risk of keeping an old argument alive, we're going to publish this lineman's reply to the ditty by B. J. in the October issue.

SINKING IN THE SPURS

As a lineman I would like to state
Your judgment of a lineman does not rate.
They don't wish you to praise or flatter,
To them your judgment does not matter.

There are many, it is true,
Can wire, I judge, as good as you.
They will not climb a ladder with their spurs,
Their inspections will pass as good as yours.

Praise is what I am sure you wish
But for it you serve a very poor dish.
Praise for climbing over rafters,
People wonder what you are after?

With your fish line in the bend—
If it don't go, you try again,
If there is a bend that is too small,
You will give it a much harder haul.

Makes no difference how it might fit,
Just so the juice can get through it,
If with your hickey you can write your name
Why to us linemen give any blame?

The wires you work are usually dead,
So when you work you have nothing to dread.
You will find you must be wise,
To work with the man you criticize.

To bend a pipe, you make me laugh,
What's really so tough about that?
To wire a bungalow with spurs—
Why that, Brother, would be absurd.

R. E. TURNHILL,
L. U. No. B-1111.

* * *

Here's another answer to B. J.—on another subject—how he does stir up comment!

IN ANSWER TO B. J.

B. J.'s poem, "Sadness,"
About his wife and spree,
Her stony silence, plus the roses
Are sure a kick to me.

He asks for a solution,
Advice on what to do.
Well, B. J., I'm chuck full of advice,
But it's not all for you.

Some is for your little woman,
And I hope she lends an ear,
And the next time you go on a spree
She grabs herself a beer.

I hope she dines and dances,
Spends your hard-earned dollar,
And sends some Brother lineman home
With lipstick on his collar.

The next time you go "native"
It would be a wonderful thing
If she'd kinda loosen up a bit,
And have herself a "fling."

You may be awful charmin', B. J.,
But it sounds kinda "dull" to me,
For the little wife to stay at home
While the old man's out on a spree.

And my advice to you, old boy,
If you want things hunky dorey,
The next time you go on a spree,
Think up a better story.

WIFE OF LINEMAN,
Local No. B-18,
Los Angeles, Calif.

P.S.:

And here's a little postscript,
If this thing has really got your goat,
There's one sure way to square it
And that's—a new fur coat.

* * *

Well, another! B. J., you sure do stir 'em up.
Better give everybody the answer how you
solved the problem.

DOG HOUSE

Here's my advice, pal,
You might try it some time;
It may not work on yours,
But it did on mine.

Go buy you a dog—
Any kind will do.
What you'll see in his eyes
Will be fondness that's true.

You bought a dozen roses,
But she didn't understand;
Just pat your dog's head
And he'll lick your hand.

A dog understands better
When a man feels dumpy
Than most any man's wife,
Who is jittery and jumpy.

So this is the solution,
When you return in a fog:
Stay away from your wife
And crawl in with the dog.

—J. C., L. U. No. 77.

* * *

RHYMED DEFINITIONS

"Anti-Trust"

The law of anti-trust
Is unfair and unjust,
When applied to a labor organization:
It is bound to create
Distrust, unrest and hate,
At a period of sorely-needed coordination.

Pride

A fine trait, that'll team
With glory and esteem
When applied, deservedly, with moderation;
But it'll destroy more
Than the bloodiest war
When abused by excessive application.

A Bit O' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.

LINEMAN JOE

Lineman Joe doesn't give a hang;
He works all day, using linemen's slang.
He's up and down the sticks all day,
And to Lineman Joe it seems like play.

He topped this pole that's tall but clean,
And against his safety he did lean;
He dropped his chew and at the ground he
looked,
And his grunt's goose was cooked.

His eyes popped open and his face turned red,
And everyone in the gang heard what Joe
said:

"Headache Grunt, come out of your trance,
The Bull said you had lead in your pants.

"What's wrong with your one-phase mind?
Hang that arm on the end of my line.
Now pull away with all your might.
(And you'd better be at the hall tonight.)

"Hold it steady, don't be afraid;
We'll soon be through and in the shade.
Dang your hide; you sure are slow.
Those pins and knobs should be ready, you
know!"

Across the arm the wire did slide
While Joe was cussing his groundman's hide.
Then Joe lit a weed while sitting on top;
The stamp on the pack said Union Shop.

"All right, Brother, pull 'em up light,
And don't forget our meeting tonight.
All right, Grunt, I'm on my way down,
So gather up that scrap off the ground."

When the gang got around and started to talk,
While back to the truck they had to walk:
"Listen, Brothers, I'm telling you now,
This grunt of mine is a wow.

"Working with him sure is a pleasure,
And if you give him trouble I'll take your
measure."

So off they went, through for the day,
The grunt and Joe went a different way.

The very same night at the union hall
The Brothers were listening to the roll call.
As I looked all around not a seat was bare;
The gang, the grunt and Joe were there.

—JIMMIE TUTEN,

L. U. No. B-108, Savannah, Ga.

* * *

WRITE YOUR OWN CAPTION

Seems that a lineman's life in the far West
is very exciting, what with catamounts, cou-
gars, black bears and other predatory crea-
tures which he encounters along the line.

The latest addition to the album comes from
Boise, Idaho, via a newspaper story. A line-
man told the reporter he found a snake tied
in a knot on a power line midway between the
poles. He thought it tried to turn around and
got into a knot it could not untie.

The story was most incomplete in details,
failing to state how the lineman got down the
pole, or whether he took the reptile with him.

“**W**E NOW know, or ought to know, that this whole world struggle is our war, just as much as it was to the people of Chungking or Warsaw in 1939, or to the people of Rotterdam or London in 1940, or to the people of Athens and Moscow in 1941. We now know, or ought to know, that there can be no half way method of fighting an attempt to dominate the entire earth. We now know, or ought to know, that this total war will require total effort on our part, with everything we have and everything we are, with all our resources pledged to final and decisive victory.”

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU.