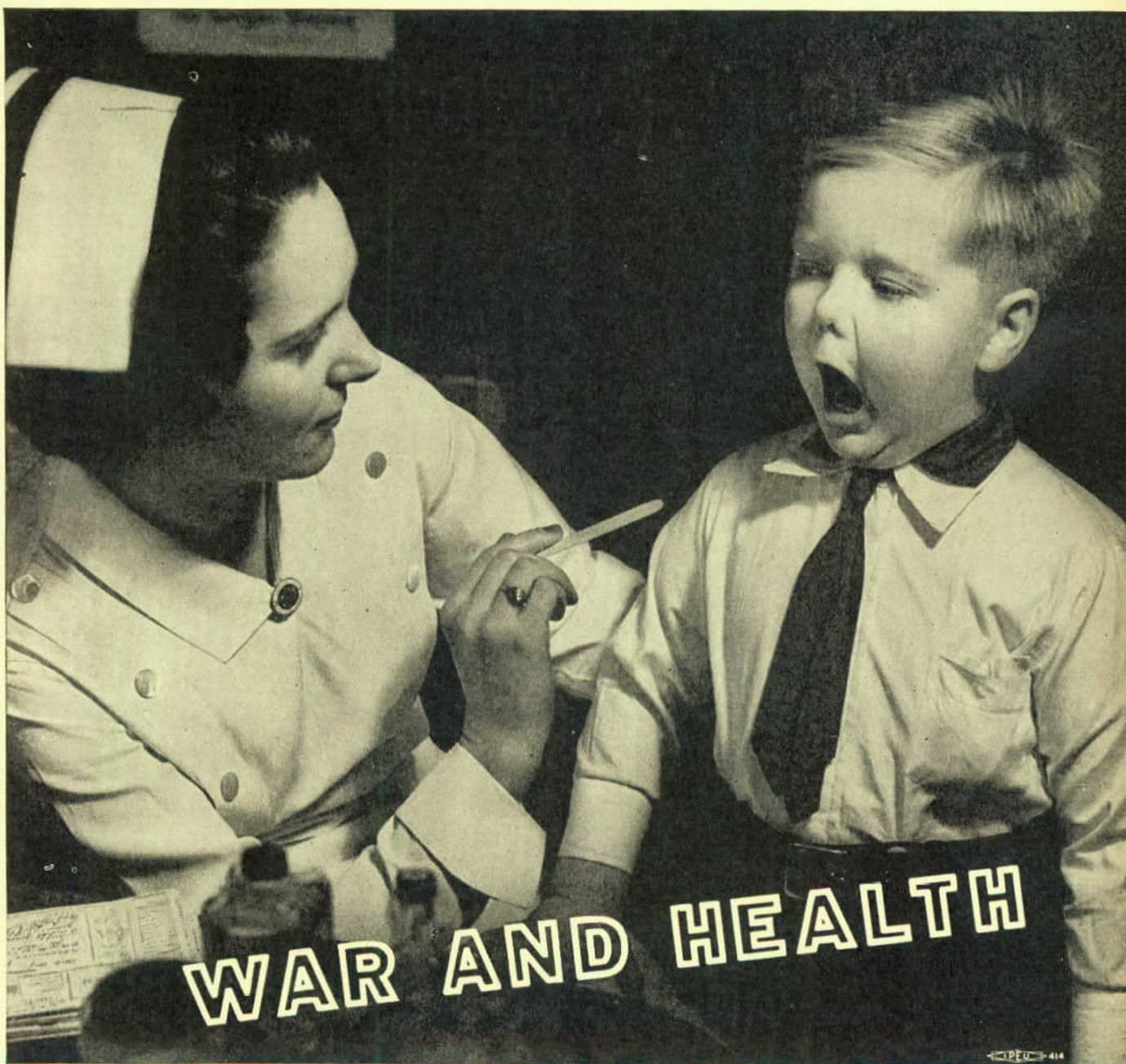
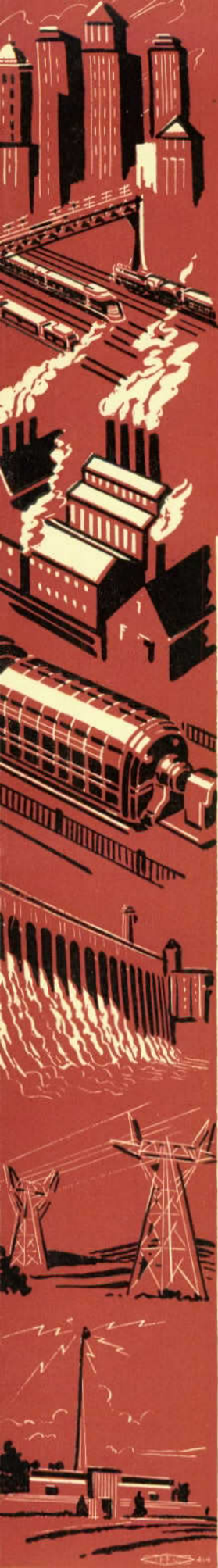


THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



WAR AND HEALTH

VOL. XLII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY, 1943

NO. 5

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!



THE TIDE HAS TURNED

The tide has turned—
The shore is still far off
And sailing will be rough,
The stormy sea holds many menacing streams.

The tide has turned—
Let's help our captain and crew
To guide and steer us through
To that coveted port of a war-torn world's
dreams!

And brutal pirates in panic will flee
When free people are determined to stay
free!

A' B'IT O' LUCK,
Abe Glick, L. U. No. 3.

THE LINEMAN—AN APPRECIATION

Here's to the good old lineman,
As ever brave and true,
Daring to fight the "hot stuff"
And fortune's elusive hue.

He starts out in the morning
Whistling "Casey Jones"—
He comes back in the evening
A pack o' weary bones.

For the day has been a wet one,
His work was hard and long,
And his footsteps lag, as home they drag,
And hushed is the merry song.

For the "hot stuff" has been creeping
Around his neck all day,
The spark—and flash; the averted crash,
But we hear him bravely say,
"If she fights you, fight her back."

From the ground I watch you climbing;
Many "hot spots" you pass through,
Climbing, climbing, ever upward,
Closer to the skies of blue.

So in life, in any weather,
Faithful may you be, and true,
Meeting life's recurring challenge,
Keep on climbing toward the blue.

CORA JACK,
Wife of T. A. Jack, L. U. No. 77.

THE TEST

It's easy enough to be union,
When union means time and a half,
But the man worth his salt
Says, "I will not default!"
When being union means standing the gaff.

SOCIABLE SECURITY

"How do you feel about the Beveridge
plan?"
"O. K., if you're treatin'. I'm broke."

ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

THE DEVIL AND DR. ANNANIAS

When Gabriel blows the gold cornet,
Herr Goebbels will be lying yet,
I bet!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

THE NON-UNION MAN

He sneaks around behind the lines
And grabs a job that's none too fine.
The pay is less, but what cares he?
He's stringing wire, and filled with glee.
He beat the union out of a fee,
And didn't pay. Or—pay did he
Double over for that fine trick?
His family needs food, the baby's sick,
His pay doesn't stretch to cover the bills,
All because he's filled with misgiving ills
That the UNION'S an ogre
And will take all his pay.
But does he investigate? Nay, nay, nay!
Now let's have a talk with this ignorant man,
Ignorant of the union and for what it stands.

Our pay is good, the work is fine,
Our safety factor is high in line;
Our insurance the best, our pension plan fine,
Our members are skilled, there's no loss of
time.

They're all in demand, regardless of pay,
They get the job done, then happily play.
Their pay check goes round and meets all the
bills,

With enough left over for a hunt in the hills.
Now, Mister, just listen, you, too, may be free
By joining your union, with a very small fee
That will give you the work, the pay, the
protection.

We think our union the height of perfection.
This isn't just sales talk, it's facts, and it's
true—

Just ask any Brother, you'll find him true
blue.

FRANK M. HARRIS,
L. U. No. 226.

DEFENSE WORKER'S THOUGHT

Let's keep us flying,
Let's keep them frying—
The more we shirk,
More time for Hitler's dirty work.
Here's a worm that has no turning
So let's make him do plenty of squirming.
This is a free country, let's keep it that way
And put Heil Hitler on his Axis to stay.
Remember Pearl Harbor
And our boys on land and sea,
And let's keep 'em flying
For a quicker victory.

CLARA A. DAVY,
L. U. No. 1098.

SOMETHING ON THE SIDE

Just like a bow line on a bight,
Bowlegged linemen are a sight.

Two round turns and two half hitches,
Like digging holes next to ditches.

I never did see a square head
That couldn't tie a square knot.

Did you ever try a running line
On a rattler trying to make up time?

Do wall knots come from walnut trees?

H. J. DELANEY,
L. U. No. 39.

WHAT I'M AGIN

Take this rationin' of petrol,
I'm agin it!
Cuttin' down my share of meat-roll,
I'm agin it!
Dolin' sugar out by ration,
Spendin' less to curb inflation,
Drivin' slow for the duration—
I'm agin 'em!

I'm agin' the army a-draftin' married men.
I'm agin' the army a-drafting single men.
I don't hold with 'teen-age boys
Havin' Tommy-guns for toys,
Messin' up their youthful joys—
I'm agin it!

These are things that, gen'ly speakin', I'm
agin,
If it weren't for the kind of jam we're in,
And it weren't that I hate a greater sin.

Bombin' schools an' homes an' steeples,
I'm agin it!
Makin' slaves of peaceful peoples,
I'm agin it!

Teachin' folks that lies an' killin'
Is the way to make them willin'
To say "Mister" to a villain,
I'm agin it!

Yes, an' further:
Talkin' pious like a deacon
While their kin are swiftly sneakin'
Up behind your back an' wreakin'
Bloody murder!
I'm agin it!

There's a war on, folks—we're in it!
So, what warps our chance to win it
Or holds us back one doggone minute,
I'm agin it!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

WHAT'S COOKIN'?

"Well, I don't know. Let me see the next
one you have there in the case."
"All right, lady."
"What do you think of that one, Emma?"
"The third one down looks a little better
to me."

"Please let me see that one."
"Well, I just can't tell, Myrtle. Let's see
the one on top."

"Which do you like the best?"
"It's up to you. You're buying it."
"Well, I'd like to see the other two."
"Oh, dear, isn't this too, too difficult?"
What's cookin'? The butcher, these days,
when the ladies pay out their ration points
for a steak.

WAR SAVINGS DAY

Make every day War Savings Day,
Give your 10 per cent and more—
It's going to take it, fellow American,
To win this second world war.

MRS. C. D. FOUNTAIN,
Wife of C. D. Fountain, L. U. No. 124.

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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—Jefferson and Labor	178
War Probes Weaknesses, But Builds Health	179
Captain Rickenbacker, Those Profits Ain't Hay	181
Bad Officers Produce Psychopathic Men	182
Debts Crumble as National Income Soars	184
When Johnny Comes Marching Home	185
New World's Record in Building Dam	186
Reflections on Two Years' Experience in Washington	187
What Books Do You Read in War Time?	188
Member Rewarded for 40 Years Company Service	190
I. B. E. W. Sends Cigarettes to Soldiers Abroad	191
Editorials	192
Woman's Work	194
Correspondence	195
In Memoriam	206
Death Claims Paid	211
Official Receipts	213

• 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.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, **EDWARD J. BROWN**, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. International Secretary, **G. M. BUGNIAZET**, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
International Treasurer, **W. A. HOGAN**, 647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District..... **E. INGLES**
R. R. 3, London, Ont., Canada
Second District..... **JOHN J. REGAN**
Rm. 424, Park Square Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Third District..... **WILLIAM D. WALKER**
1807 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Fourth District..... **ARTHUR BENNETT**
Room 1517, N. B. C. Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
Fifth District..... **G. X. BARKER**
301 Woodward Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
Sixth District..... **M. J. BOYLE**
4300 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Seventh District..... **W. L. INGRAM**
3641 Loughton St., Fort Worth, Texas
Eighth District..... **H. W. BELL**
504 Denver Theatre Bldg., Denver, Colo.
Ninth District..... **J. SCOTT MILNE**
910 Central Tower, San Francisco, Calif.
Railroads..... **J. J. DUFFY**
330 South Wells St., Room 600, Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHARLES M. PAULSEN, *Chairman*
4937 W. Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.
First District..... **HARRY VAN ARSDALE, JR.**
130 E. 25th St., New York, N. Y.
Second District..... **F. L. KELLEY**
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.
Third District..... **WILLIAM G. SHORD**
2104-5 Law & Finance Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth District..... **C. F. PRELLER**
2025 2nd St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
Fifth District..... **DAN MANNING**
130 No. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth District..... **D. W. TRACY**
Eddystone Apartments, Washington, D. C.
Seventh District..... **CHARLES J. FOEHN**
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Calif.
Eighth District..... **J. L. MCBRIDE**
165 James St., Labor Temple,
Winnipeg, Man., Canada

Magazine

Chat

Sergeant Charles G. Payne, 17 and one-half years in good standing, I. B. E. W., writes from Aberdeen, Md.:

"I am stationed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, where there are — soldiers, many of whom are members of the I. B. E. W. I can back up that statement, believe it or not. I am but one of the many sergeants here and I have eight I. B. E. W. members under me. They are tops, take it from one who knows. Also on this post we have a small service club with a small but efficient library. In this library there are many periodicals but only one of a labor organization. That publication is the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. I was surprised and proud the first time I saw it alongside the best magazines in the land. Yes, there in one row were Fortune, Electrical Workers' Journal, Bell Laboratories Journal, News Week, Scientific American, Reader's Digest and a great many technical and trade journals.

"Yes, sir, there it was with the best, and it was well worn from use. I was so impressed that I asked the librarian about it and she said that so many soldiers looked at it that she would not attempt to estimate the number of readers, but that about 200 would be a conservative estimate. It was interesting to look through the well-worn copy (current issue, too), and see what the boys had read. The news from the locals and the obituary column were well covered with marks. Suggest the press secretaries contribute more local news.

"There was a statement to the effect that it might be necessary to discontinue sending the JOURNAL to the camps. That is what I hope can be avoided. I hope to see the JOURNAL sent to all camp libraries wherever soldiers may be.

"I believe that the men in the service are more interested in the I. B. E. W. now than they were in civilian life. In civilian life they took it for granted that everything was O.K. and got the news from 'Joe' and were content to let the 'clique' run the local. Now the boys have to rustle the news themselves and look to the gang at home to take care of the present and prepare for the future."



Jefferson and Labor

"The great mass of our population is of laborers; our rich, who can live without labor, either manual or professional, being few, and of moderate wealth. Most of the laboring class possess property, cultivate their own lands, have families, and from the demand for their labor are enabled to exact from the rich and the competent such prices as enable them to be fed abundantly, clothed above mere decency, to labor moderately and raise their families. They are not driven to the ultimate resources of dexterity and skill, because their wares will sell although not quite so nice as those of England. The wealthy, on the other hand, and those at their ease, know nothing of what the Europeans call luxury. They have only somewhat more of the comforts and decencies of life than those who furnish them. Can any condition of life be more desirable than this?"





THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. XLII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1943

NO. 5

WAR Probes Weaknesses, But Builds HEALTH

"Much of absenteeism is due to the human organism running down. We don't have manpower that can stand 100 per cent production day after day."—Dr. Frank S. Lloyd.

FROM 25 to 40 per cent of the nation's youth have been rejected in the draft by reason of the fact they don't come up to physical requirements. This sweeping deficiency arrives in a nation which has a high standard of living comparatively, and more doctors per thousand of population than any other nation in the world. It presents a challenge to all the public forces of conservation as well as to the union leaders who direct the policies of unions charged with the responsibility of conserving the manpower of the nation.

ACTION AGAINST HAZARD

How vitally the question of health is wrapped up with the question of production is illustrated by an occurrence in a Seattle shipyard during last February. News of four deaths from yellow atrophy of the liver in a New York State plant manufacturing electric cables reached the ears of the workers in the Seattle shipyards. Electricians in Seattle shipyards were using similar cable, and inasmuch as occupational skin diseases had occurred among some of them, shipyard workers became alarmed at the reports of this industrial disease from New York. Fearful, the electricians threatened to strike. State health authorities persuaded them to postpone action until an investigation could be made. Medical Director Louis Schwartz, of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, immediately flew to Seattle, where he examined electricians in four yards. He discovered that yellow atrophy of the liver appeared only in the shipyard using the offending cable. Health protection was instantly instituted against the "cable rash," control measures were set up and the medical director was able to prevent serious time-loss due to a walkout in this vital industry.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pritchard, of the U. S. Public Health Service headquarters at

Our nation,
soft in spots, rises, as a whole
to the awful brutality of total
war. Unions can help

Washington, D. C., believes that every union can perform a public service by setting up a health committee. Mrs. Pritchard sees clearly that good housing and good sanitary equipment are absolutely essential to the health of the workers, and believes that union officials, as they have done in the past, should continue to demand good housing and good sanitary measures.

According to Mrs. Pritchard, the U. S. Public Health Service is fighting manfully to keep down the death rate to the standard of 10.5 per 1,000 population. The Public Health Service is engaged in control measures, and their service has to do largely with fighting typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox and diseases that come from outside conditions. The Public Health Service has mobile T. B. units to deal in effective, preventive and corrective measures against tuberculosis. Plant doctors and nurses appear to be almost a necessity in this campaign against diseases. When a worker grows slightly ill, the opportunity presents itself to avoid a long period of lay-off by taking instant action and giving the worker rest and proper medical treatment.

NEW PLAGUE—WAR NEUROSIS

The war gives rise to a great many nervous diseases. In the first World War these nervous diseases were classed as shell shock. They are now spoken of as war neurosis. This branch of the Public Health Service is not as strong as the preventive branch. Mrs. Pritchard believes that this branch of the service should be greatly widened and expanded.

In England at the first sign of strain among the men of the R. A. F., furloughs are given. The men are then given a thorough rest and when they return to

their base, they are given some other type of work to do before they are put back in the air. The same type of restful treatment is being given to the men in the Merchant Marine, where the work is especially hazardous. Rest homes are being established for the men where they can go for rest and recreation before returning to sea again.

Now more than ever looms on the horizons of the world the threat of plagues and pandemics. Millions of men are at war in tropics, and the tropics have been always the source of plagues and fatal fevers. While every control is being exercised by the Army in the tropics to fight malaria, yellow fever and plague, when men are fighting it is not so easy to fight disease at the same time.

Medical people fear mass migration of tropical disease. Every soldier may be a mobile reservoir of infection. Sound public health programs must be developed if the world escapes the ancient plagues.

DEFECTS REVEALED

The wide rejection of men in the draft, thereby probing the basic weakness of our population to meet the world crisis, has surprised authorities. The major cause of rejection of approximately 290,000 out of 1,000,000 'teen-age boys examined was eyesight. Other major causes were mental, musculo-skeletal, cardio-vascular and educational deficiencies. Of the first 2,000,000 men examined, 50 per cent were rejected. After Pearl Harbor physical standards were lowered, but the lowest the rejections ever reached was about 35 per cent. In the 45-year group 85 per cent were found unfit.

Colonel Leonard G. Rowntree, chief of the medical division of National Selective Service, has commented on the condition of our national health. Colonel Rowntree says frankly that Americans are a pampered race, accustomed to too many luxuries. You must begin with an individual early in his life to build him up in body and mind.

Another authority, Colonel Theodore Banks, chief of the athletic and recreation branch of the War Department, makes similar comment. He declares: "There are lots of lives being lost in the Army because of the accumulation of fatigue and the lack of endurance and strength."

The U. S. Public Health Service has faced all of these major problems. It has issued a Manual of Industrial Hygiene, for example, because the Public Health Service believes that production is de-

pendent upon the basic health of the workers. Here are some comments on industrial diseases taken from the Manual of Industrial Hygiene:

ELECTRIC WELDING

One of the most significant changes in industry today is the greatly increased use of the electric welding arc. It has revolutionized shipbuilding, and in doing so, has enormously increased the number of workers exposed to serious hazards. Industrial medicine has known the potential hazards of welding for a long time, effective methods for control are also known, but their application has been "too late and too little" in many plants. The supply of protective and control equipment has not kept pace with the demand, in some areas, it is true; but needs are too urgent to discount the fact that protective measures could have been, and *should* have been devised. Frequently, measures have not been taken to shield the arc and protect other workers in the vicinity from welding flash, or to remove toxic gases and fumes with local exhaust ventilation. Burns, dangerous ultraviolet radiations, severe and even fatal poisoning from oxides of nitrogen fixed by the arc, metal fume fever due to zinc oxide fumes produced when welding galvanized iron, carbon monoxide, and other toxic exposures, these are specific problems which war has presented en masse for the first time in the experience of many industrial physicians.

NEW TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Another direct effect of the war upon the industrial hygiene problem is the substitution of more toxic or new and unknown substances, for materials that have been proved less toxic. For example, benzene, with its known harmful properties, had been abandoned as a solvent by many industries. Now, benzene is being reintroduced as a substitute for toluol, a relatively safe substance, which is an essential ingredient in making TNT. A shortage of benzene, even, is threatened, which may result in the use of solvents of unknown toxicity or of toxic halogenated hydrocarbons. Indeed, many new solvents have already appeared on the market, and although it is claimed that they are non-toxic, some of them are in the chlorinated hydrocarbon group of chemicals. Certain members of this group—carbon tetrachloride and trichlorethylene—are known to be toxic; in the meantime, the new solvents are being used without benefit of investigation.

REINTRODUCTION OF SILICA SAND

Twelve years ago steel shot or grit was introduced widely as an abrasive in blast-



THE SURGEON

ing operations to replace silica sand. Today silica sand is being reintroduced as the result of steel shortages and the hazard of silicosis in blasting operations is again in the foreground. Likewise, new dust hazards have been introduced where steel cutting instruments have been replaced with silicon carbide instruments.

CUTTING OILS

The vast increase in the use of cutting oils has increased the occurrence of industrial dermatoses. We have recently encountered two unusual cases of poisoning from cutting oils. In one, the cutting oil had been treated with sulphur chloride; dermatoses similar to chloracne resulted. In the second, sulphur had been added to the cutting oil; in the process, machine threads were cut with silicon carbide abrasive wheels; enough hydrogen sulfide was thus liberated to cause poisoning.

FATIGUE

No discussion of the health hazards in the working environment would be complete without mentioning fatigue. Associated closely with fatigue is overtime. Studies show that the effects of fatigue, whatever its origin, result in lessened

production, increased labor turnover, increased accidents and absenteeism, and higher compensation costs. From two-thirds to three-fourths of the workers in key war industries are putting in from 10 to 12 hours overtime every week. Studies both in Great Britain and in this country have shown that for *sustained* production the optimum number of hours of work is 48 in a six-day week.

Also associated with fatigue is the disruption of eating and sleeping habits among workers employed on second and third shifts, especially with change of shifts occurring too frequently.

Physical fitness in the workers is the basic requirement for the reduction of lost time due to fatigue. Proper adjustment of hours, improvement of the working environment, job simplification, reduction of noise, and provision of rest periods with supplementary feeding will contribute to the control of fatigue.

Improved nutrition is an important factor, not only in combating fatigue, but also in promoting a higher level of health. Up to now industry has paid little attention to the nutrition of workers. Some of our newest plants are making no provision for cafeterias in the establishment, or even convenient to the plant. Great Britain has had to make the provision of eating places compulsory in all factories employing 250 or more persons. Similar action may be expected in this country if the present educational program fails to produce results.

In certain localities nearly the entire population is dependent upon industry, so that the health of the industrial workers in such areas forms an inseparable part of the health and welfare of the community. Furthermore, it is now generally conceded that if we are to advance in the development of physical and mental well being among workers, we must pay attention not only to the working environment but also to factors associated with conditions outside the work place. It is therefore obvious that the health of industrial workers is a matter of concern not only to industry but to the community at large. Thus, industrial hygiene takes on a new meaning and may be said to be public health applied to gainful workers.

Social programs in recent years have increased our awareness of the role which illness plays in the causation of disability, dependency, and insecurity. In view of the socio-economic implications of illness among workers, and the interdependence of industry and the community in which industry finds itself, it seems that industrial hygiene may offer solutions for many of the problems in public health and social security.

(Continued on page 212)

Unions Can Aid By Appointing Health Committees

Captain Rickenbacker, THOSE PROFITS *Ain't Hay*



CAPTAIN RICKENBACKER, as an aeronautical authority and a World War I Ace, you're okay, but honestly, as a labor economist, a production adviser and an expert on absenteeism, you're certainly off the beam. Why, your theories and arguments are so erroneous and impossible that even the most ignorant, if he considered them at all, could shoot straws through them.

Even school children can discern the flaws in your logic. The other day we happened to hear a first year high school debate on labor unions and in the rebuttal one participant quoted something you had said on the subject. His opponent came back with "Since when did 21 days on a raft make a man a labor economist?" An immature statement, yes—but getting down to brass tacks—when did it? When did some sensational publicity and the sincere interest of a people, give a man the right to expound on subjects of which he is grossly ignorant and to say things which for the good of the war effort would much better be left unsaid?

RICK, WE BEGIN TO WONDER

You know when all this started, Captain Rickenbacker, we thought you were sincere. We felt, in spite of some insinuations to the contrary, that you really did want to step up production and do your part to help win the war, even if to our way of thinking, you were muddying things up quite a bit and succeeding only in antagonizing and hurting the people doing their best to produce the necessary material to win this war. But of late, we have our doubts. We are beginning to wonder if perhaps there's not some truth in the charge that your campaign against trade unions is actually at the dictate of the National Association of Manufacturers and their allies.

An analysis of the financial statements of your own company, of which you are president, general manager and director, certainly proves conclusively that it is to your advantage to be on the side of big profits and to do what damage you can to labor, for taking food from the mouths of laborers puts more coin into the coffers of profiteers, and you certainly are looking after your own coffers, Captain. You sit smugly back and raise up strike bugaboos and advocate the abolition of overtime pay, while your own company cleans up on the business advantages a war brings to capitalism. That's a horse of a different color, isn't it, Rick?

Last year the net income of Eastern Air Lines for a nine months' period only—as of the dates September 30, 1941, and September 30, 1942, jumped from \$883,169 to \$2,050,316—over a million dollar jump.

Eastern Air Lines does very well for itself, and production is way up in all war production plants

Captain Rickenbacker, that's not hay. At the close of the year 1942, the net income for Eastern Air Lines was \$1,885,503, which represented a 26.3 per cent return on the basis of the face value of the outstanding stock, plus an accumulated earned surplus. If that isn't usury, we wonder what usury is. But maybe such an ethical consideration as that wouldn't mean anything to you.

Significant in an analysis of the financial status of your company is the fact that in 1942, \$3,500,000 was paid in excess profits taxes. Now a company is not subject to the excess profits tax merely because its profits are great, but only because they are excessive. Thus except for the fact that the government has tardily levied a too-moderate tax on excess profits, Eastern Air Lines would have netted a cool \$5,385,503 in income. That's okay, isn't it, Captain? It's okay for you and for those you represent to make your pile out of this war—but—don't let the workers keep anything. There's something wrong with a philosophy like that, Rick, it just doesn't jive.

It's interesting to note, too, that the Civil Aeronautics Board ordered a reduction in rate of mail payment to your company and also suggested a reduction in passenger rate. At least it's gratifying to know that steps are being taken to reduce bleeding of the American people for your benefit.

COULDN'T BE ANY GOOD CAUSE

Then there's that matter of "absenteeism," Captain Rickenbacker. You seem to be doing your level best to sow seeds of animosity between soldiers on the fighting fronts and workers on the production lines. You are helping to spread the vicious lies that the workers in industry are falling down on the job and that labor legislation and union rules are holding down production. You've snapped up a lot of figures on the absence of workers from their lathes and grinders and their drills and you've used them without rhyme or reason to paint as black a picture of the American worker as possible. Your lack of knowledge of the true facts on absenteeism and production has been astounding. It is true that some persons stay away from work, but this is the exception and not the rule.

To listen to you, the average American would get the impression that a large percentage of our workers are totally indifferent to winning the war and that they stay away from work for no more serious reason than a hangover or because a blonde had them out for some fancy rug-cutting the night before. Did it ever occur to you, Captain, that a worker might be absent because he was too sick to work, or because he didn't have a room to sleep in, or for any number of other reasons beyond his control?

Just take some honest figures—in your own industry for example. Careful investigation has proved that three-quarters of all absenteeism among men in industry is caused by illness. Illness of others in the family accounts for 8 per cent. (If you've had to try to get a doctor or nurse, or just a girl in to help, any time recently, you'll realize how fair a figure this one is.) Difficulties in transportation account for about 12 per cent. Miscellaneous, which takes in malingering, among other things, accounts for a mere 3.3 per cent—certainly not an imposing figure.

Now take a look at some production figures, friend. Our workers multiplied the total output of planes and tanks and ships and guns nearly five times from Pearl Harbor to the December of 1942. Labor, management and government shared in the responsibility but American working men and women operated the production lines and made them yield five times as much in volume.

Take a look at what some of our Army and Navy officials think about the efforts of our production workers. Major General Milton A. Reckford, Army commander in the area covering Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, gave a dressing-down recently to the propagandists "who are trying to make us feel no one is doing any work." "That is untrue and unjust," he said. "The workers in the states under my command are doing their jobs as well as those on the fighting fronts."

Major General Dawson Olmstead, of the Army Signal Corps, had this to say: "It is not the nations; it is not ammunition in itself; it is not the generals that are going to win this war. It is the men and women of the country as a whole who are working and producing everything."

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard, returning from a tour of Navy

(Continued on page 216)

Under the title "Science and the Future," Dr. Parran gave this address recently before Awards Dinner of Second Annual Science Talent Search.

TODAY we and our allies are fighting for the four freedoms outlined by our President and confirmed both in the Atlantic Charter and the agreement of the United Nations. They are, you remember: freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

In a very real sense, the four freedoms are inherent in the spirit and purpose of science to which you boys and girls have dedicated your future. Indeed, the interdependence of science and freedom is our hope for the future. Jesus gave us that hope when He said, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

MEN HAVE DIED FOR TRUTH

Without freedom of thought and its expression, science would not exist, and without science, we could not hope for man's ultimate freedom. Since the dawn of history, and probably in prehistoric eras, men have struggled and died for freedom to know the truth, that others might be free.

One of the earliest accomplishments of primitive "scientists" was to free man from the worship of magic and personal gods. Today, there is no freedom of worship in many lands. More subtle, more destructive than physical restraint, is the spiritual enslavement which fastens man's reverence upon the magic of a super-state and causes him to worship false personal gods.

Through science and its application, down through the ages, we have approached the third freedom—freedom from want. We know that now and hereafter, our greatest task will be to implement the third freedom which the President defined as security "to every nation of a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants." In so doing, we shall secure freedom from fear, for just as science dispels fear of the unknown, so the free peoples will cast out the powers of darkness which have deluded them and ruled them by fear.

Our great immediate task of winning the war, then, needs brains and skills as well as bodies and materials. For that reason, those who have special talents must use them fully in the service of the nation, so that we may do our part to make the world free and to build a better world. You 40 boys and girls who have been selected from hundreds of thousands of high school seniors by the Science Talent Search will soon join that "ancient and honorable company of scholars" upon whose curiosity, and knowledge, and integrity, so much depends.

Perhaps some of you are wondering how it is that science, which is so bound up with the constructive force of freedom, must be directed toward the destructiveness of war. I can appreciate your confusion, for those of us in the life-saving professions have more than once wit-

BAD OFFICERS Produce

Psychopathic Men

By THOMAS PARRAN, Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service

Noted scientist turns light of medicine upon vexed problems of industry

nessed the imprisonment of the great constructive force of science by man's inhumanity to man. But the first rule of the scientist is to test theory by fact, inspiration by reality. And the reality today is that the enemy is at the door, and if we do not beat him, there will be no freedom for any of us. And so with all knowledge and skill, strength and courage, at our command, we fight him.

EVEN IN DESTRUCTION

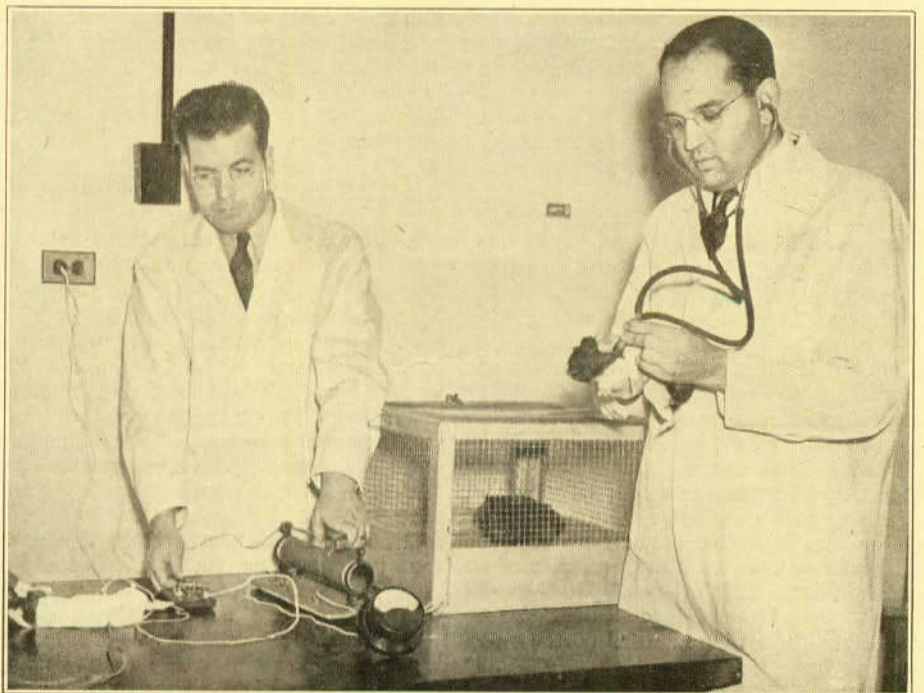
And, too, war—with all its destruction—is like a catalyzer that speeds a valuable reaction. Right now, the life-saving sciences are making great strides in defense of our fighting forces and our industrial army. New knowledge is being sought, found, and applied—to heal the wounded, to protect us against such diseases as malaria and typhus fever, to provide an enormous supply of blood plasma, to prevent poisoning from the chemicals and metals used in the war industries. Right now, the newer science of nutrition is advancing into new fields. And it is being applied, now, on a wider scale than ever before—both in this country and

wherever the United Nations are fighting.

In other fields, incredible changes have taken place during the past two years. Whole new industries have sprung to giant size—for the immediate purpose of winning the war; but they present a vision of future accomplishment for peaceful purposes that is truly dazzling. A new air age is envisioned; the plastics industry promises almost miraculous changes in our ways of living; new methods have been developed which cut the time needed to manufacture a product tremendously. In addition, we have more machine tools, more metal refineries, and more electric power than ever before. True, these enormous physical resources, along with all our manpower and womanpower, are now devoted to the task of winning the war. But after the war is won, they can be turned into a powerful constructive force. And our scientists must tell us how to use this great industrial machine for the health and happiness of the world.

SCIENCE AGAINST DISEASE

Meanwhile, on the health front, research of a fundamental and practical sort must continue if we are to improve and keep our ascendancy over the diseases that we know how to control, and to bring under subjection diseases that are still



RELIENTLESSLY, SCIENTISTS FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE, STUPIDITY AND IGNORANCE

our major plague. Many of the great plagues of human history are no longer in the headlines, despite the disturbed state of the warring world. We may thank the successful application of science for the fact that such diseases as diphtheria, cholera, typhoid fever, and smallpox have so far receded that we can, *and are*, keeping them down, through control methods tried and true. We may thank science for the methods now being directed toward the control of syphilis, gonorrhoea, typhus fever, and yellow fever—methods worked out laboriously, and with great cost and sacrifice in the years past.

Still, much remains to be done by our scientists *now*, and in the future by you and your colleagues. Cancer remains one of the great medical mysteries, for which neither cause, prevention, nor certain cure is known. More knowledge is needed with respect to human nutrition, the feeding of domestic animals, and the production of food. And the very industrial developments which promise so much for better living, offer threats to the lives of the workers in the form of poisonous substances and hazardous processes. Constant research is needed in this field, and is going on now. Few of us realize that before we can produce synthetic rubber successfully, we must learn how to protect the workers from the chemicals used. Few realize that the new speeds and heights of air transport require protection of pilot, crew, and passengers from the effects of high altitude flying.

And, in the application of knowledge already gained, the health professions need more trained people for the eternal vigilance war demands. We can expect plagues to rise again—not necessarily new diseases, but old plagues new in violence, spreading rapidly due to the changing conditions in the upset world. The abilities of those who are to prepare for a medical or public health career, particularly those of you who have the rare gift of creative inquiry, will be needed as never before in keeping the free world healthy.

All of our health problems are not concerned with enemy bombs and bullets, disease germs, or even ordinary sanitation, with which we struggle in peace as in war. In that connection, I want to tell you a story I heard at a conference sponsored by the Public Health Service the other day in New York.

MANY STRAWS BREAK SAILOR

It is the story of a sailor in the British merchant marine, but it could be the story of any of the brave men who are facing constant danger, day and night, to carry food, ammunition, and other supplies overseas. This man had been at sea for two and a half years without a vacation. He had been through many bad enemy attacks. One of his ships had been torpedoed. He had seen other ships and other men lost, time after time. But he did not crack up.

On his last voyage, there were many delays in getting the ship loaded; ship's stores had been removed before she sailed; she ran aground in the harbor; the re-

frigeration broke down while the ship was in the tropics; food ran low—a whole series of irritations. Our seaman began to have symptoms of stomach ulcer.

Then, one night while supervising the loading of the ship in New York harbor, he collapsed with terrific abdominal pain. He was rushed to the hospital, where the doctors made a thorough examination, but could find no symptoms of stomach ulcer or any other so-called physical disease. Yet, he was a sick man, and in real pain. After two weeks, he was better and was discharged as physically sound. They told him to "rest up for his nerves" and turned him loose to wander around New York. His board and lodging were paid; he was entertained at canteens and given free theater tickets; but he hadn't a nickel for subway fare or cigarettes. He was dependent and knew he wasn't well, in spite of the clean bill of health from the hospital.

Finally, he came to the attention of a psychiatrist, a doctor who understands mental distress as well as physical illness. After talking for a few minutes about his immediate worries, the seaman suddenly came out with a terrific blast against his last skipper, and for 10 minutes poured out a mass of hostile talk against the skipper, who, he felt was incompetent, dishonest, and with no regard for the men serving under him.

"WAR NERVES" ARE REAL

That man's story showed the psychiatrist a number of things, chief among them that healthy men and women cannot stand danger, fatigue, strains of many kinds, indefinitely and without relief, and not do some damage to body and spirit—and hence to the very cause we all serve. The man's underlying resentment against his boss showed the psychiatrist, too, that a healthy man can fight on against overwhelming odds and not crack up unless he feels a sense of injustice, in this case that the boss was not looking after the men properly. This story showed the psychiatrist a fundamental case of "war nerves"—a condition which many healthy men and women will suffer before the war is over; a condition of which no one need be afraid or ashamed; a condition which can be prevented and cured.

The story showed me something more: The importance of good leadership to high morale—mental health, if you like. Good leadership—a boss who is competent and interested in the men and women on the job with him—is just as important to the war worker as protection against poison-



Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., dedicated to civilian health.

ous fumes. For there is no more dangerous poison than resentment. Good leadership is just as important to the health of the fighting man as protection against malaria or typhus fever. For there is no more virulent disease than hidden hate.

The theme of this Science Talent Institute is science and the future. You boys and girls will be spending the next years learning technical proficiency in various branches of science, learning to contribute to the world's knowledge through new discoveries in your chosen fields. I hope that many of you will join us in the fight for human health and happiness. We shall need you, and thousands more of your generation—in the laboratory, in the hospital, in the field, and most of all in the troubled hearts of men and women everywhere. The youth of the entire United Nations will be needed to bind up the wounds, heal the sickness, and feed the starved bodies of the millions in Europe and Asia, and around the globe. They will look to you and your co-workers among our allies for succor. Doctors, dentists, nurses, technicians, research scientists, experts in many fields will be needed in untold numbers. This is no idle dream.

(Continued on page 212)

Debts Crumble as NATIONAL INCOME Soars

THE past year was one in which Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen paid off their debts, bought some war bonds and contributed their best toward the war effort.

Mary, who has been working steadily for nearly two years now, had paid the last bit due on that fur coat by summer, and in October young Tom had made the final payment on his jalopy, even though he could not drive around in it as much as he would like for a while yet.

And Dad! You should see him chuckling over having stolen a march and outstripped Jones, down in the next block, by four months in clearing away the mortgage on the house. He had completed the job in only 12 and a half years, too, instead of the scheduled 15. What a thrill of pride to know that their home belonged entirely to the family at last!

A BARGAIN—PAID FOR

Next door, Mrs. Smith has finished up the installments on the refrigerator she had started to buy back in the days before the word became foreign to the retailer's vocabulary. She bought it with the money coming in as rent from the extra room, and she still congratulates herself for having gotten in on such a good bargain while the things were plentiful.

Dad, Mother, Mary and John are at work. Anti-inflationary debt paying goes on

All in all, 1942 had not been such a bad year. Bill, of course, was away in the service now, goodness knows where, but Dad had been promoted twice and now holds a position of considerable responsibility at the plant, while young Tom is as smart and capable a journeyman as any in town. Tom and Dad work terrible hours at times, but that overtime pay goes a long way toward making up for a lot of inconvenience and just plain weariness.

Mother was busy, too, all year. She gives three days a week to the Red Cross now, and also helped out as a volunteer at the rationing center during registration periods. In between times she relieves Dad these days in looking after their small victory garden in the back yard when he has to work late, or his duties in civilian defense prevent his doing the work himself.

Mary, also, has been doing her part. Each week she puts in an evening at the hospital, serving as nurse's aide, cheering and caring for the patients during the

great shortage of graduate nurses because of the war. Much of her scarce free time is spent in knitting warm sweaters and helmets for the boys overseas.

Tom, now an indispensable man down at the big bomb plant, is a member of the labor-management committee there. How proud he is of the coveted Army-Navy "E" burgee flying from its roof! During the latest war bond campaign Tom, remembering Bill, was a whiz.

EVERYBODY WORKS; NOBODY KICKS

Everyone was working hard, doing his bit. Hours were long but pay was good and nobody grumbled. The food, though not always of the choicest varieties, was still savory and ample. The family was out of debt, all buying war stamps or bonds on a regular schedule and tucking a few spare dollars away in the bank from time to time.

Even Uncle John, who had never quite been able to make a go of it before down at the farm, had shocked them all last fall with the payment of \$50 "on account," instead of coming around with his proverbial load of yummy fresh vegetables and lugubrious shake of the head. "Finest year we ever saw," he beamed. "Sure am glad I put in those extra soy beans last spring. Going to do it again next year, and buy a few more pigs, too, if I can manage it."

And so he did. And so did many other farmers throughout the land. The nation's crop and livestock production in 1942 was 12 per cent above what it had been in 1941, but the country is really going all-out for agriculture in 1943. One hundred and nineteen million bushels of wheat were shipped to market during the first three months of this year as compared with 55 million bushels in the same period in 1942.

PRODUCTION CLIMBING

Industrial production, too, was 'way up last year. It climbs to still higher peaks today. The Federal Reserve Board computes the over-all increase in output in 1942 at 15 per cent above what it had been in 1941. In the so-called "durable goods" group of industries (steel, machinery, metal products, shipbuilding, planes, transportation equipment, and the like) our 1942 output was up 30 per cent over 1941 and 81 per cent over 1940, while during January and February of 1943 production of durable goods was again up one-third over that of the corresponding months of 1942.

Everyone is working now. All of Mary's friends and many of Mother's, too, have jobs. For quite a number of them this is their first experience at employment outside of their homes.

All in all a net addition of several million new civilian workers were added to the total employed labor force of the country during the year. Unemployment dropped from nearly four million at the time of Pearl Harbor to the so-called "hard core" or practically irreducible

(Continued on page 211)



—Modern Science Institute Photo.

HAPPY BECAUSE THE MORTGAGE IS LIFTED ON THE HOUSE

LABOR unions have already made plans to make the passage of union-soldiers back into ranks of union workers, if not easy, not difficult. Congress and other agencies are also making plans.

Confidence that the government will take steps to protect the social security rights of men in the armed services is growing as arguments for such action are being voiced both in and out of Congress.

In a message to Congress, September 14, 1940, President Roosevelt recommended enactment of the necessary legislation incident to preserving insurance protection for servicemen under the Social Security Act. In its 1941 and 1942 annual reports the Social Security Board urged measures to safeguard servicemen's insurance rights. Organized labor, both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, are urging such protection as part of their current campaigns for expansion and liberalization of the social security system. And pending in Congress are a number of bills aimed at this general objective.

FUTURE JEOPARDIZED

"We are confronted," Acting Federal Security Administrator Watson B. Miller told the Federal Bar Association last fall, "with the fact that men in the fighting forces and men and women in government establishments who have come from jobs covered by the old-age and survivors insurance system are for the time receiving no credits under the Social Security Act, and their ultimate benefits under the Act are, therefore, jeopardized. We hope for legislation to cure this situation."

Forty-one states and Hawaii already have taken action to "freeze" the unemployment compensation status of covered workers entering the armed forces, and the rest are expected to do the same. No such action has been taken so far to protect such workers in their rights under the federally-operated old-age and survivors insurance system. Under the social security law all government workers, including, of course, those in the armed forces, are excluded from active coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance title of the law.

If men and women have entered the armed services from jobs not now covered under the Social Security Act—persons such as farmers, farm workers, self-employed, housewives, and public servants—their status is not affected. These continue to remain outside the social security system. If, however, they have entered from "covered" employment—that is employment in commerce and industry—their eligibility for retirement benefits and that of their families for survivors' benefits will be impaired if no action is taken.

THE NOT-YET-EMPLOYED

Hundreds of thousands of young men and women who have entered the armed services fresh from school or college likewise would lose out, since if they had not gone into military service they might have

When Johnny Comes

MARCHING HOME

Plans are under way to make his transit from soldier to civilian easier. Social Security involved

been earning social security protection in private industry.

Benefits under old-age and survivors insurance are geared to the worker's earnings in jobs covered by the system (most jobs in business and industry are covered). What monthly benefits he receives at age 65 or what his widow and children receive if he dies before then depend on his average wage or salary from covered jobs and the number of years he worked in covered employment, since 1936 (or since he was 21). Any period of time in which he has not worked in covered employment thus lowers his average wage and his ultimate benefits, and may result in the loss of his right to any benefits.

Take the case of Worker John Doe, age 26. He is married and has two minor children. He had worked as a foundryman for five years at an average wage of \$150 a month and on January 1, 1942, he entered the armed forces. If he had died then, his widow and two children would have been able to collect \$55.13 a month until the younger child was 18. If he died at the end of a year in the armed services,

his family would get \$50.54 a month; \$47.25 a month at the end of two years, \$44.80 a month at the end of three years, \$42.88 a month at the end of four years, or \$41.34 a month if he died at the end of five years in the armed services. If Worker John Doe dies while in the service after July 1, 1947, no insurance payments under the Social Security Act would be due or payable to his widow and children because his extended period of insurance status would have expired through the lapse of over five years from covered employment. Moreover the period in the service will operate to lower the average wage after John Doe returns to covered employment so that future benefits would be smaller than otherwise. Hence, as the law stands now, there is a permanent penalty involved in all cases of workers entering the armed forces.

"FROZEN" STATUS—OR PROTECTION

A number of suggestions have been made for protecting the social insurance rights of the millions of workers who have come into the armed services from commerce and industry. In general the plans have narrowed down to two alternatives: either (1) the status of the worker would be "frozen" as of the time he entered the service, and he would have the same rights when he returned to private life; or (2) his service would be considered as

(Continued on page 205)



—Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

They are fighting in foreign lands, and they are thinking, thinking on problems at home, and will bring back demands for a better land.

THERE is a new dam in the Tennessee Valley holding back the bold waters and generating electricity. It is the Douglas Dam on the French Broad River, 30 miles from Knoxville, and it stands as a monument to the enterprise of the workers of TVA and the management of TVA, for it holds the world's record in dam construction. The dam was completed in 12 months and 19 days. Douglas Dam beat the other world record held by the Cherokee Dam, also in the Tennessee Valley. Six thousand union workers made the Douglas Dam record possible. Recognition of this service was made by David Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Individual citations of workers were made at this celebration.

Congress approved Douglas Dam on February 1, 1942. TVA engineers promised that the dam would be built in 13 months. That promise was faithfully kept and the time cut by two weeks. This remarkable record was possible because seasoned construction crews were moved rapidly from other completed structures to the Douglas Dam site.

KILOWATTS ROLLING ALONG

Douglas Dam adds an average of approximately 100,000 kilowatts to the TVA

New World's Record in BUILDING Dam

TVA Workers outdo themselves. Douglas Dam built in little more than 12 months

system. This gives expanding power for production of aluminum, phosphorus, airplanes, and scores of other war materials. It will aid in pouring power into a super-pool that supplies all kinds of war plants in the Tennessee Valley.

Douglas Dam is no small structure. It is 161 feet high and 1,682 feet long. It stores a vast lake above its structure. The lake is 43 miles long. It covers 31,600 acres. Six thousand men worked approximately 384 consecutive days erecting this huge obstacle to turbulent waters.

Describing this great enterprise, Mr. Lilienthal makes this public statement about the Douglas Dam:

"To build a dam on a violent stream like this one takes a real man, even under the best of conditions. It's hard, hazardous, tough work. And when you have to buck the physical conditions you've had here during the past year, you're entitled to a special citation. Lee Warren, you and your men were not only up against the most punishing schedule of time on any job of this kind, but you were fighting the forces of nature as well. Nature seemed determined to see just how much you could take, just how tough you were. You didn't have time to make a waterproof cofferdam in the river, as you would have done under normal conditions. So you had a battle to keep the water out while you were down there in the rock. You pumped water out of the cofferdam at the rate of 100,000 gallons a minute, 24 hours a day, as much water as the city of Boston uses. You had to face the cold, raw winds of two winters. One hard rain followed another until this whole construction area was a sea of mud. Experienced construction men have told me that they have never seen a set-up harder on the physical endurance and spirit of workmen. And then, on top of everything else, just as you were about to see daylight, the French Broad River went on a binge, and you had to fight the greatest December flood on this river in 60 years of recorded water history. The river bucked and kicked, but you got the harness on, and it's on there to stay. As an exhibition of physical endurance, good spirit and sportsmanship, your performance here at Douglas Dam gives any American a right to be mighty proud.

FIGHTING SPIRIT WINS

"There have been a number of reasons why you were able to do this job in record-breaking time. TVA is a seasoned machine for the building of dams. Douglas is the eleventh major dam that TVA has completed, with several still under way, the biggest job of construction ever undertaken by any single outfit in this country. That experience and seasoning, the sense of teamwork, the knowledge of short-cuts and economies—all of those things have a part. But there is an even more important reason for your record, and that is this: Everyone who has had anything to do with Douglas Dam has known that the power this dam is to produce, beginning in a few minutes, was needed, was vitally and desperately needed for the fighting of this war. It was something we are told good soldiers have on the field of battle, a kind of do-or-die feeling. We knew that



—TVA Photo.

Workers garbed as soldiers hear David Lilienthal praise world's record dam building.

(Continued on page 205)

Reflections on Two Years' EXPERIENCE in Washington

By A. L. WEGENER, Assistant to the President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

AT the outset let it be known that there is nothing personal whatever about the comments which I shall now make. I desire that it be clear that I am merely giving expression to that which to me is obvious.

Slightly more than two years ago I had occasion to locate in Washington, during which time I have had a number of opportunities to observe the manner in which government agencies operate. From my experiences it is apparent that there is an impression that merely because one has had a formal education he is qualified to administer affairs affecting a large portion of the population of the United States.

ADVANCING BY DEGREES

Should anyone care to investigate he will find that there are instances in which recent college graduates, lawyers, and instructors have been placed in administrative positions and other positions of responsibility merely because they have had the benefit of a university education.

I have the highest respect for formal education; however, because of my experiences I am convinced that there are many ways of obtaining an education other than through university training.

The situation may be summed up as follows: We are to a large extent feeling the effects of the influences of formally-educated Utopian dreamers, and the illusions of idealists who have not had the benefits of practical experience.

I cite as one of the reasons for my conclusions an instance in which one of the government agencies supervised the construction of a transmission line costing several millions of dollars. The man in charge of the project, representing the government, confessed that he had never supervised the building of a transmission line. It can readily be seen how much turmoil, inefficiency, and lack of coordination, such an arrangement can create.

WHITE COLLARS GLEAM BRIGHT

There is likewise a common belief that a successful business man can likewise be a successful administrator of a government agency or bureau. This same line of reasoning is held with regard to professors. There can be no question that a man with practical experience who does not have the benefit of a formal education can acquire a great deal of information from business men and from professors. Yet, it is also a fact that business men, professors, and the like, can acquire a great

A plea for union of science and practical experience in government administration

deal from the people who have had practical experience, for education is a process, not a thing. In the strict sense, it cannot be said that any man is an educated man. At best it can be said that one man has more education than another and that one man is educated in a certain field, another in a different field. One man may be well versed in the art of law, another in medicine, another in engineering, another in electricity, and another in shoe-cobbling. A man's time of learning never ends, he remains a student until his death.

It is my opinion that no man, regardless of what his formal education may be, who has not had practical experience, can visualize the problems affecting the manual workers, the office workers, and the farm workers, unless and until he has felt the effects of the experiences and suffered the privations and hardships to which many of such workers are subjected.

There is in Washington a theory that because there is established what is known as tripartite committees for dealing with labor relations that labor has equal representation on such committees. Equal representation means proportionate representation and certainly, by no stretch of the imagination, can it be said that economists or other formally-educated individuals represent as many people as do representatives of labor unions. Nor can it be said that the employer representative represents anywhere near the number of people that the labor representative does.

WHAT "THE PROFESSOR" LACKS

The public representative is usually an economist or some other formally-educated man who in most instances has had the good fortune of having been born of parents of sufficient wealth to send him through grade school, high school and college, without his getting any of the practical experience of having to earn his way through school. There are comparatively few instances in which a professor has had the experience of working shoulder to shoulder with the great masses of the working people. His point of view is not the point of view of the worker, for his face and hands have never



A. L. WEGENER
Assistant to the International President

been besmudged by the grease and dirt acquired by a day's toil in the factory, the shipyard, or on the construction line. His point of view is not the point of view of the worker, for he has not had the opportunity of trudging home with the lineman, the machinist, or the riveter and thus learning their philosophies of life and their problems. His experiences are usually confined to a study of books on social philosophy, with the resultant inclination to lean toward the employer's point of view if and when there is any occasion to decide between management or labor.

While I am not prepared to give approval to the bureaucratic system of government, I do believe that, based on the above observations, if we are to be governed in such a manner, labor should have proportionate representation. There is a possibility that if the thoughts of the two forces (the forces of those who have had formal education and the forces of those who have had practical education) could be combined, the answers to many of our problems could be found. However, I am convinced that wherever the professor has the balance of power this is impossible, since by trait the professor is naturally dominating.

Another one of my observations from my experiences in Washington is that there is a lack of information as to what agency of government is the proper agency to deal with a particular matter. Recently the magazine "Iron Age" published an article with reference to a situation at Scranton, Pa., in which it was said:

"Since the first of the year letters have been written to 400 officials of the Army, Navy and WPB, setting forth in detail, in many instances with charts and figures, what Scranton has in surplus electric power, labor, sites, transportation, etc."

(Continued on page 212)

What BOOKS Do You

Read in War Time?

"America, Russia, and the Communist Party in the Postwar World."

COMPRESSED in a little book of less than 100 pages is the whole question of relations of labor and democratic America to Russia and the communists. American workers can be gratified that this is an all-union job. It is an official publication of the American Federation of Teachers. At its last annual convention the federation authorized its executive council to create a commission on education and the post-war world. This commission is made up of John L. Childs, George S. Counts, John M. Fewkes, Selma M. Borchardt and Irvin R. Kuenzli.

This little volume is the work of this commission, published by the John Day Company, New York. (Price, \$1.25) The book is a model of clarity, realism and objectivity. There is no effort to blink any of the serious aspects of the problem, or to shirk any of the duties of such a responsible commission. It states fairly the case for Russia and the United States, and takes the position that the future of the world depends largely upon these two great nations who must learn how to work together without sacrifice of their internal organizations if peace is to come to the troubled globe.

On the other hand, the position of the commission is that the American Communist Party, instead of working sanely for a good relationship between the two countries, really stands in the way of such a good relationship and poisons at its source the beginning of entente cordiale. In this book is the best non-technical description of Marxian socialism that we know. It shows how this concept is founded upon abject materialism and abject unethical practices.

The American Communist Party is not in fact a party, says the report, but an arm of the Communist International controlled from Moscow. The aim of the Moscow International is world revolution, whereas the Soviet Union does not appear interested in world revolution and is training its youth in patriotism and nationalism. This is what the report says about the communists in America:

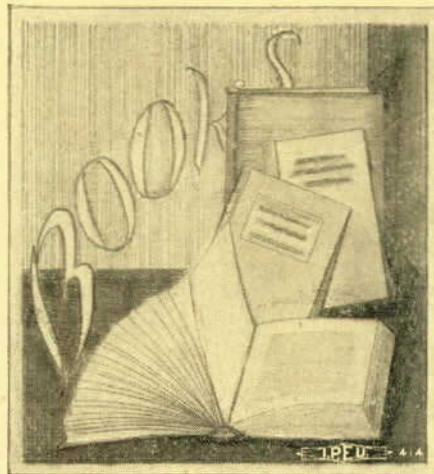
"In its effort to capture for its purposes both governmental and voluntary agencies and organizations, the American Communist Party has developed an amazingly detailed pattern of action. It deliberately schools its members in the techniques of capture, and requires them to allot a large portion of their time and energies to this kind of work. They are trained in the art of public speaking, in the mastery

Changing times bring hundreds of publications which point the way forward and back

of the tricks of parliamentary tactics, in the ways of delaying and speeding up action in public meetings, in the methods of wearing down opponents and of confusing issues, in the techniques of creating division, particularly by the introduction of resolutions cunningly devised for the purpose, and generally in an ever-developing variety of means by which the procedures of democratic group deliberation and decision can be manipulated by a minority in order to attain predetermined ends.

"Prior to any important meeting or convention they hold a caucus of the members who are to attend in order to outline both the strategy and tactics to be followed in gaining whatever results are deemed important for the Party. By circulating rumors, or by direct attack, they misrepresent both persons and measures; in similar fashion they seek to build up the reputations of those who are subject to their control and whom they would elevate to positions of leadership. They will go to almost any length to discredit leaders who refuse to cooperate with them in those organizations whose work they consider vital to their own program. Believing as they do that the end justifies the means, they have developed into a fine art both the defamation and vilification of character, and the enhancement and building up of reputations. In fine, the use of these techniques of capture, manipulation, and control, possible only in a regime of liberty, constitutes an attack on the moral foundations of American democracy."

The report goes on to say that the com-



munists have spread confusion and created division in the ranks of organized labor and all social, liberal and political movements.

"One World"

This is a book by Wendell L. Willkie. Apart from the fact that this book is a book of adventure around the world, an airplane trip in 160 hours, visiting many countries of strange and bizarre content; apart from the fact that it is a canvas crowded with personalities already in the news, including General Montgomery, Stalin, Madame Chiang and many others; apart from the fact that it dramatically tells of battles and secret conferences with kings and premiers, it is an interesting record of the reeducation of a provincial America.

Wendell Willkie, the Indiana farm boy of German descent, decided that in a world as small as this it was essential that someone find out what the world is doing and thinking at first hand, and he undertook this mission in a bomber with the President's consent.

The book is written simply, interestingly and without pretense. Mr. Willkie says that his trip around the world "gave me some new and urgent convictions and strengthened some of my old ones. These convictions are not mere humanitarian hopes; they are not just idealistic and vague. They are based on things I saw and learned at first hand, upon the views of men and women, important and anonymous, whose heroism and sacrifices gave meaning and life to their belief."

Mr. Willkie arrived in Cairo when everyone, including newspapermen, thought that Egypt was lost to the Germans—everyone except General Montgomery, who predicted with decisiveness—We will defeat Rommel.

He visited Turkey and reports vividly the rise of this nation out of medievalism to a modern state. He recalls, "When the Axis radio during my visit complained of my presence in Turkey, I told the newspapermen that the answer was simple: 'Invite Hitler to send to Turkey, as a representative of Germany, his opposition candidate.'"

This reviewer finds Mr. Willkie's report on Russia the most acceptable and most convincing he has read, and he has read many. "The Russian individual," he says, "like all individuals, naturally finds some good in a system that has improved his own lot, and has a tendency to forget the ruthless means by which it has been brought about. This may be difficult for an American to believe or like."

Apart from this point of view, Mr. Willkie believes that there are three reasons for knowing more about Russia and learning to cooperate with Russia.

"1. Russia is an effective society. It works. It has survival value.

"2. Russia is our ally in this war.

"3. We must work with Russia after the war. At least it seems to me that there can be no continued peace unless we learn to do so."

Mr. Willkie points out that productivity of each individual Russian war worker is lower than that of the worker in the United States.

Mr. Stalin told Mr. Willkie that he believes "that one of the most effective methods of destroying faith in Hitler's invincibility throughout Europe was in continuous air-raid bombing of German cities and of German-held docks and factories in the conquered countries."

He concludes his comments on Russia with: "Russia is a dynamic country, a vital new society, a force that cannot be bypassed in any future world." This book is rich in such reporting.

One of the important contributions this book makes is to point out that there can be no decent peace unless the people of every country are taken into consideration. He brings the surprising news that even in dictatorial countries the dictator keeps in close touch with what his people are thinking. "As a matter of fact, in every absolutely governed country I visited, the government had elaborate methods of determining what the people were thinking. Even Stalin has his form of 'Gallup Poll,' and it is recorded that Napoleon at the height of his power, as he sat astride his white horse amid the smoldering ruins of Moscow, anxiously waited for his daily courier's report of what the mobs in Paris were thinking."

It is Mr. Willkie's thesis that people all over the world are thinking alike today. They are asking for liberation from the slavery of imperialistic countries. They want abolition of racial exclusiveness. The application of equality applied to America between individuals must be applied to all nations.

He concludes with the declaration that the American standard of living can not be maintained after the war unless there is a free flow of commerce between all nations.

"A Dynamic Capitalism"

This is a book that emphatically belongs to tomorrow. It is written by an electrical engineer who has had wide experience in this country and in the countries of Europe. He undertakes to apply the principles of engineering to the economic system and particularly to the hit-and-miss taxation system that has grown up in the United States. Like all revolutionary books, this book no doubt has flaws in it that will be instantly recognized by its readers but it is a book that no one should wish to overlook, this reviewer believes, inasmuch as it is a genuine attempt to apply science to the problems of living.

The central point in this book by C. William Hazelett is based on what he calls incentive taxation. Being a power engineer he contends that power is the result of volume of water moving at a given velocity against turbine wheels. He believes this is the fundamental principle involved in a sound economic system, namely, volume plus velocity in the movement of money, which in turn represents

labor. Prosperity to Mr. Hazelett, and of course to many other modern economists, depends on movement of money and not upon the amount of money hidden away in the ground or in banks.

Just as Henry George formulated the system of the single tax on the principle that land unused should be heavily taxed, while land used should be free from taxation in order to stimulate business, Mr. Hazelett believes that money used should be comparatively free from taxation, while idle money should be heavily taxed. By this means idle money is driven out into the economic system, put to use creating goods, which in turn can be bought by workers who are employed. He believes that incentive taxation is the greatest instrumentality to get that aim of labor, namely, full employment.

Of course such a proposal wipes out all the other forms of taxation over which men quarrel, such as sales tax, income tax, capital levy, etc. Such a tax, if applied, of course tends to change the whole economic system, or indicate a change that has proceeded such a form of taxation, and Mr. Hazelett somewhat confusingly undertakes to visualize this new world which would adopt the principle of taxing idle money.

One fallacy we believe that we have discovered in Mr. Hazelett's book is the theory that a rise in wages necessarily means a rise in prices. However, in his intense belief in full employment, in his intense belief in a high standard of living, in his intense belief in the power of consumers on the economic system, he surely is a part of the present generation and is making a contribution to economic thinking.

As a matter of fact, labor in this country for 50 years has accepted in piecemeal, pretty nearly all of the principles involved in Mr. Hazelett's present book. However, such a book must be technical and this reviewer has not had the time to review the technical aspects of it, nor pass on its practical formulae. It is surely a book which should not be overlooked by labor people.

Here are some challenging quotations from Mr. Hazelett's book:

"Incentivism is a system and philosophy of government and its leadership. It is offered as a practical alternative to fascism, socialism, communism and laissez faire capitalism. It is based upon human nature as it is. It assumes that the selection of wise leadership is the greatest problem of man and that so far it has not been solved; that we have no specific means for measuring the ability of leadership in public life; that the specialist must devise a better means for our selecting leaders; that all forms of government and leadership have failed to solve the most fundamental problems of their people; that we may expect most governments to be overthrown when both the victors and vanquished realize that all their sufferings have fulfilled no promises of their leaders; that even the lives of government leaders everywhere will not be considered important in com-



parison with the sacrifice of millions of lives at their behest merely to preserve these failures in power. Nothing can save these governments except a radical revision of policy. * * *

"Individual economic security, government stability, unity of the people, production for defense, and the full employment of our people when the smoke blows away, suggest our domestic economic problems and all of them depend upon the permanent solution of the unemployment problem. * * *

"There is no permanent solution to unemployment, except to find incentives which will increase the promptness with which all classes spend, lend, or invest their money in such ways as to result in employment or production. There is no positive solution to any economic problem unless it causes the continuous movement of money. * * *

"A worker does not spend his wages promptly if he fears the loss of his job. Losing his job means that the customer or his employer has delayed using his money. * * *

"Incentive taxation rewards with the lowest tax rates those who employ more in proportion to their ability. * * *

"The promisers who do not tell the people how they will fulfill their promises are to be ignored. * * *

One of the points of view in this book of Mr. Hazelett that will interest labor most is his castigation of the strike as the social weapon. Mr. Hazelett, according to his point of view, believes that the strike is anti-social because it interrupts production and also the flow of money. He points out that "the maximum real income of workers occurs when all workers are fully employed all the time, and when the greatest demand for them exists, which will occur when idle money is continuously taxed into wages."

Mr. Hazelett warns that soldiers who have made great sacrifices on the field of

(Continued on page 211)

Member Rewarded for 40 YEARS Company SERVICE

J. J. McAFEE, foreman, Salt Lake Lines & Service, and member of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, was honored recently by his company, the Utah Power and Light Company. The Utah Power and Light Company, Salt Lake City, is one of the dominant public utility companies of the West and it is noted for its good labor relations policy.

Mr. McAfee, with four other workers, had 40 years of service with this utility.

The workers of the Utah Power and Light Company have what they call a Veterans Club. This group meets periodically in a social way and takes cognizance of the long service of its members to the company. Forty-three members of the club have had 20 years of service; eight 35 years of service, 12 30 years of service, while 33 have 25 years of service.

In addition to a beautiful medal given to Brother McAfee for his service, a purse of \$100 was handed him.

SERVED UNION ALSO

Brother McAfee has distinguished himself also by marked service to the union. He was one of the leaders in organizing the utility and bringing the company into contract with the union.

J. H. Blomquist, editor of "The Circuit," the official publication of the utility, is also a member of the union, and has given Brother McAfee a complimentary notice in his publication. Brother Blomquist was at one time president of Local Union 157.

Utah Power and Light Company has its principal offices in Salt Lake City. G. M. Gadsby is president and general manager. The company owns and operates electric light and power properties in northern Utah, southeastern Idaho and southwestern Wyoming. A subsidiary, the Western Colorado Power Company, owns and operates electric power and light properties in southwestern Colorado. All in all, the Utah Power and Light provides electric service for 358 communities, comprising a population of about 600,000. The company also operates the street railway lines in Salt Lake City and vicinity. It serves Ogden. Ogden is a great center devoted to the mining and smelting of copper, lead and silver ores. It has diversified industries.

The company owns 12 hydro-electric generating plants. It buys power from the Federal Power Commission from 12 other hydro-electric generating plants. Some of these plants are as follows: Cutler, capacity 30,000 kilowatts; Grace, 44,000 kilowatts; Olmsted, 12,700; Ashton, 5,800; Cove, 7,500; Pioneer, 5,000; Weber, 2,500; Oneida, 30,000.

J. J. McAfee honored by President Gadsby, Utah Power and Light Co.

The properties of the Utah Power and Light are in open and rough country. Frequent blizzards beat down upon the lines, and then the union linemen do their stuff. In one of the great blizzards of recent date line patrolmen performed a feat of heroism on the home front when they fought their way on skis through deep snow and blizzards to repair a broken transmission line, and restored service to a vital war mine.

Nightfall found them at the Dutchman Mine, five miles from their car, and still far away from the Yankee Mine, which needed the electric power. One of the linemen became incapacitated in the storm. He was suffering. The other lineman found that his companion's condition was growing worse and decided to set out alone to the mine over the drifts of snow. The blizzard continued.

By nightfall the intrepid lineman had not returned to his sick friend. The sick man was housed in a nearby cabin. He would go intermittently to the door during the stormy night and lift his voice in

order to guide his intrepid friend back to shelter. Morning came and still the lineman had not made his appearance. Thereupon, the sick man, though he was still in pain, left the cabin and made his way painfully and slowly five miles back to the car. But his companion was not hurt. He reached the Yankee Mine at last, though the going was extremely tough on the trail from the cabin to the mine, with snow varying from five to 20 feet deep all the way. It took him 14 hours to make the three-mile trip. The next morning he took two men from the mine and by two o'clock that afternoon had the line repaired.

The Utah Power and Light Company has supplied many essential industries. It has classed itself as an essential industry, and during the present crisis has advised its employees to stay on the job. But it makes plain, in a sense of fair play, that no man is frozen to his job. Workers are permitted to change their jobs if the new job contributes more to the war effort than the old job.

"... Yet most of all grant us brotherhood . . . a brotherhood, not of words, but of . . . deeds. We are all of us children of earth—grant us that simple knowledge . . . Grant us a common faith that man shall know bread and peace—that he shall know justice and righteousness, freedom and security, an equal opportunity and an equal chance to do his best, not only in our own lands but throughout the world. And in that faith let us march toward the clean world our hands can make."

—Written by Stephen Vincent Benet and read by President Roosevelt on Flag Day, 1942.



Courtesy Utah Power and Light Co.

J. J. McAfee, I. B. E. W. member, being awarded medal by G. M. Gadsby, president of the Utah Power and Light Company.

I. B. E. W. Sends CIGARETTES to Soldiers Abroad

HUNDREDS of thousands of cigarettes bearing the union label have been sent to soldiers at the front with the compliments of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS. Other unions are taking part in this campaign, spreading union cheer among the soldiers, and I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, estimates that over one million and a half cigarettes are being contributed daily by members of labor unions throughout the nation.

THANKS ROLL IN

Cigarettes are sent to some designated port where they are distributed in cartons to the soldiers. They are tax free. Each carton carries a little card which the soldier may use free of postage to make any reply to the donor. Scores of these cards have been sent to the International Office thanking the BROTHERHOOD for this service.

Walter A. Eckert, a card member, sends this message: "Dear Brother: I am a member of 516, Red Bank, N. J. Thanks a lot for the smokes."

Scores of other letters bear similar messages. A sergeant writes, "Thanks very much. Smokes always come in handy."

A corporal says: "I wish to express my deepest appreciation of the generosity you have shown in donating these cigarettes to my buddies and myself. It is very swell of you."

Another sergeant declares: "Thanks very much for the smokes. We have enjoyed them immensely."

Another corporal responds: "Thanks a million. Drop me a line some time."

Another lad says: "Somewhere in Africa. I received the cigarettes and surely appreciate them."

A private sends this message: "I received the smokes. I am surely enjoying them. Thanks very much and thanks for the luck you send with them. I will need it."

Another lad somewhere on the firing line says: "I have received the cigarettes and thanks a lot for them. They come in handy out here."

FRIENDSHIP RECOGNIZED

Another private says: "Thanks for the smokes. It is friends like you back home that make a job like this pay in the end."

Another lad says: "Received cigarettes. Am now in Africa."

Another private writes to the union: "Thanks for the smokes. All of the fellows appreciate them very much."

Labor editors are taking part in this

Warm response comes from hundreds of gratified men, including members

campaign. Jimmy Carpenter of the "Unionist," Omaha, in his column entitled "Brickbats and Bouquets" writes: "I'm not a tobacco salesman and I'm not trying to boost the sales of any tobacco company, but it has struck me that we of the labor movement, with the cooperation of a friendly union manufacturer, have been given a real chance to show our friends on the fighting fronts that their buddies on the production fronts are pretty swell after all."

Some of the editors are turning to the more serious side of the question of the relationship of workers at home to soldiers abroad.

UNION LABEL TRADES APPROVE

During the latter part of the year 1942, the Union Label Trades Department arranged with the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation, of Louisville, Ky., manufacturers of union label cigarettes, for the sale of union label Raleigh cigarettes to our unions for shipment to our boys in all branches of the fighting forces overseas.

The plan is a very simple one; the unions desiring to make a contribution forward their check direct to the company in Louisville. The firm immediately acknowledges receipt of the check and ships the cigarettes to the port of embarkation which forms the outlet to the country where the cigarettes are to be distributed free. For example, if a union directs that their contribution be used for cigarettes for the boys in Australia, the order would clear through the San Francisco Port of Embarkation. If the order is consigned to North Africa, the order would clear through the Port of Embarkation in New York City. In each instance a special service officer of the United States Army receives the cigarettes and directs their shipment. When the cigarettes reach their destination, special officers of our armed forces accept them and supervise their free distribution. There is no additional overhead expense for the distribution of the cigarettes among the members of the fighting forces.

For every order of 5,000 packs of union label Raleigh cigarettes, the corporation donates an additional case of 500 packs free, which brings the net cost of the union label cigarettes to four and one-half cents a package. The cigarettes are packed with a special sticker on each package of 20 cigarettes, bearing the name and address of the donating organization. A message of greeting to be selected by the union is enclosed with each carton. Two times each week four unions are selected for reference on a world-wide radio hookup; one night on the Red Skelton program and the following night on the Tommy Dorsey program.

Within the last 30 days the company and the Union Label Trades Department

(Continued on page 216)



—Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

MARCHING MEN MUST HAVE THEIR SMOKES

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XLII

Washington, D. C., May, 1943

No. 5

Postwar Committee President Brown has appointed a committee on postwar problems. This committee will cooperate with a parallel committee from the National Electrical Contractors Association. The membership of the committee is as follows:

<i>Union</i>	<i>Contractors</i>
M. H. Hedges, Washington, D. C.	Paul Geary, Washington, D. C.
J. Scott Milne, San Francisco	Charles Langlais, San Francisco
Louis Ingram, Fort Worth	T. J. Reneberg, San Antonio
J. C. McIntosh, Philadelphia	W. F. McCarter, Philadelphia
Guy Alexander, Minneapolis	George Andrae, Milwaukee

The committee is charged with the responsibility of gathering all the data that bears on the future of the electrical construction industry in the coming months. It will examine this material, analyze it and make recommendations to the two organizations. The committee will face stirring problems. It will have to decide what part the electrical construction industry is to play in rebuilding the world that was destroyed by war. It will have to decide on such problems as termination of contracts with government, reemployment of members in peacetime occupations, and it will have to speak with certainty and with accuracy.

President Brown's appointment of this committee is just another example of the progressive administration that is being given the membership from Washington.

Force vs. Administrative Competency The War Manpower Commission has been a going concern for more than one year. It is a fact that on the very day of its first meeting it had a practical problem before it. That practical problem referred to the transfer of workers from one job classification to another. The War Manpower Commission knew that this was a problem in wartime because England and Canada had the same problem before them. One would think that in the period of 12 months following the War Manpower Commission's establishment that some administrative solution of this problem would be forthcoming, but in that period of 12 months the War Manpower Commission has done exactly nothing about this problem.

Now only recently the administrator of the War Manpower Commission has issued an order that undertakes to solve this problem by sheer force and not by administrative competency. The freezing of men to jobs is no answer to any administrative problem or any practical problem in the manpower field. It is a mere makeshift. It took no brilliance or skill to reach this decision. For 12 months the War Manpower Commission has performed exactly nothing. It has debated, it has talked, it has cried wolf, wolf! And now it has espoused force as a solution to a problem that should be solved by technical efficiency.

Slow-up There is every indication that there will be unemployment in the midst of a so-called manpower shortage before the summer is over. All the facilities needed for our vast war production are built; many of the stores of materiel such as ammunition and tanks have reached such abundance, so that, as a result, certain war industries are tapering off already and men are being thrown out of work. All this is to be expected and is probably unavoidable but it certainly shows that there is no reason whatsoever for a labor draft act or even for an administrative mandate tying workers to their jobs.

It has been the position of the Electrical Workers Journal for more than two years that there has never really been any manpower shortage in this country, there has only been ineffective administration of manpower problems. As the summer approaches this will become increasingly evident.

If America Fails Whatever faults the United States has as a nation, and they may be great, it still remains the most hopeful experiment in the world. In a very real sense, the United States was a planned nation from the beginning. It grew out of the aspirations of common men for a better life than that which they left behind in the old country, and it may be pointed out with accuracy that more recent newcomers to the country also left behind what they considered an old way of life to take on a new way.

Our literature is filled with the record of these aspirations, and an American philosopher says that America means opportunity and it has meant this to common men for generations. But because of the very freedom and tolerance implicated in the American system, there is always a chance that the strong man will arise and become a dictator. We have had these threats before and we will have them again. With freedom of speech and action guaranteed by the Constitution, the marauder, undemocratic in aim and autocratic in purpose, may easily arise to overturn the traditions and set up some other kind of system. There is always this threat. It is a threat because implicated in human nature itself is the willingness to exploit and enslave. Abraham Lincoln said, "As I would not be

a slave, so I would not be a master." He meant, of course, that he would not exploit other people. But many leaders who do not have the same inner check upon their own actions as Lincoln had believe that it is their God-given right to exploit other people.

In times such as these, that is in wartime, the threat of dictatorship always appears in malignant form, and it may be said, too, with historical accuracy, that there is always a tendency for the military forces of the country to back such kind of dictatorial power. This is, by-the-way, observation. But every American should recall that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and turn with hard, shrewd opposition against any attempt of any group, whoever it may be, to seize power in wartime.

The Future of Social Security Before many days go by, the American Federation of Labor will have introduced in the Congress of the United States a new bill liberalizing the Social Security program. In the main, the federation will ask for a national system of employment security. The present system is a federal-state system. The federation has spent months of research in this field and has reached the conclusion that the best social insurance service to the members of the federation and to all wage earners will be given under a national system of employment security. The national system will insure uniformity of payments and uniformity of policies. In addition the federation is prepared to recommend a widening of coverage for many workers now outside the social insurance program, and also seek to widen benefits to include disability insurance, health insurance, and possibly one or two other types of benefits. The federation is taking a progressive stand. It is claiming leadership in this field, as it should, since it represents the principal beneficiaries of social insurance.

The federation's bill is a good bill. It is in line with what the workers are standing for in England under the Beveridge plan, and it is close to the evolution of social security in this country. Every wage earner should study this bill and give it full support. There is a crisis in the social security camp. Only the workers can pick up this program and carry it on to needed changes and a secure future.

American Individualism Americans have learned in the last 10 years to do more things together. But this does not mean that they have lost their individual initiative. Every time an American goes forth to plant his victory garden he is making a declaration that the free individual man is capable of coping with difficulties and making a contribution to the common good. Every time a farmer goes forth into his field, whether it be behind the old horse team or on top of a modern tractor, he, too, is fulfilling the American philosophy of private initiative. Every time

a woman gets along without a servant and does her own house work, she, too, is making an individual contribution to the war effort.

Those citizens who feel that the good old American spirit of private initiative is waning should have no fear. We are great people and we can be great in two lines, as individualists and as cooperators.

Attention, Cooperatives One of the oldest, most efficient and successful cooperatives in the United States is the Central Wholesale Co-operative at Superior, Wis. It is a kind of clearing house for member societies, numbering 135. It has been in existence many years, and it may be said with assurance that it is a going concern. It operates a bakery, coffee roastery, and two feed mills, in addition to purchasing hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of products for its members.

This successful cooperative has recently concluded its annual convention. One of the resolutions passed with a sweeping vote is of interest to all of the newer farm cooperatives under the REA. By resolution the Central Cooperative Wholesale reaffirmed its belief in the right of labor to organize unions and bargain collectively. It emphatically condemns anti-labor legislation now being pushed by some farm cooperatives. This comes from a society that numbers in its membership about 40,000 farmers.

The fact is that the cooperative movement has always been close to the labor movement historically and ideologically. Those misguided farm cooperatives under the REA who are now fighting labor are repudiating the very principles of cooperation upon which their societies are founded.

Making Public Opinion One of the most interesting facts brought back from his world tour by Wendell Willkie involves the probing of public opinion by dictators. Here in America citizens believe that public opinion is made naturally, chiefly through the press and radio. In dictatorial countries the press and radio are controlled by the government and so dictators have their "Gallup Polls" to find out what the citizenship is thinking and wishing.

Here in the United States it is even hinted that the White House has its methods of finding out what citizens are thinking apart from the current channels of the private press and the private radio.

The fact is that neither the press nor the radio in the United States reflects much more than the opinion of 30 per cent of the citizens. Before anyone can discover what America is really thinking about they must read the labor press which is of considerable scope if not influence outside of the labor movement.

Finally all this might add up to the fact that citizens should go on making public opinion assiduously and without fear in order to effect the destiny of the nation.



Woman's Work



FOES OF LABOR NIBBLE INSIDIOUSLY

By A WORKER'S WIFE

A RICH, deceitful "lady" is up to her old tricks. The National Woman's Party again is trying to get its so-called Equal Rights Amendment through Congress. Now, to many of us in the labor movement, this is an old, old story, but we must be careful that through our indifference, or absorption in other matters, this harmless-looking but extremely dangerous piece of legislation doesn't quietly slip by in the war-time turmoil.

This is a bomb done up in very pretty wrappings—a "booby trap," as they call it on our African front. It pretends that it will confer on women an "equal" status with men. What it actually would do, is to remove the special protection which has been so laboriously written into state laws to compensate for the inequality which nature herself imposes.

Take a look at this "booby trap" which could send sky-high the great volume of legislation which labor unions and other socially-minded organizations have fought for—legislation for the special protection of women, but which has invariably worked for the benefit of men also and of the nation itself.

"Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States in every place subject to its jurisdiction.

"This Amendment shall not require uniformity of legislation among the several States, the District of Columbia, the Territories and possessions of the United States.

"Congress shall have the power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation."

Looks perfectly innocent, doesn't it? As it originally was written only the first and third paragraphs were included. The second paragraph was added in the resolution's most recent session with the Senate's judiciary subcommittee, and what it means is in considerable doubt. The original resolution has been regularly introduced in every session of Congress since 1923—20 years.

This time it was reported favorably to the Senate Judiciary Committee by the subcommittee, then on April 12, 1943, the entire committee reported it favorably.

Why is it that organized labor, including both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., is unalterably opposed to this "Equal Rights" Amendment? Don't they believe in "rights for women"? Well, no, they don't. They don't believe in the "right" to work long hours for poor pay, with bad

health conditions—the right to be exploited. The A. F. of L. in particular, because of its long history, has fought on many occasions to raise the working standards of both men and women. This is not a matter which can be accomplished in the wink of an eye, like rubbing the magic ring and wishing for a beautiful palace to appear; it's a process like building a stone wall, fitting each stone to the ones around it, and chinking it well with mortar to make a strong wall. To millions of people this wall truly represents progress and protection.

So now the National Woman's Party wants to blow its trumpet and have the wall fall down.

What matter of "ladies" are these members of the National Woman's Party, so firmly convinced that they alone see the light? Well, I'll tell you. Most of them are women of wealth, firmly convinced of their superiority of brains, also. They are not really interested in the problems of the average woman because they don't know anything about her. All they are thinking about is the Superwoman, such as they conceive themselves to be. Now and then they get hold of some poor dupe of a woman—a worker—preferably mem-

ber of a union—whom they flatter and "convert" and take her around to make speeches, inferring that she speaks for organized labor.

Recently the "Equal Rights" Amendment was debated on the radio, on the American Forum of the Air, with two speakers on each side. I would like to quote for you the remarks of Miss Gertrude Lane, general organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, A. F. of L., a working woman who really does represent women workers. Miss Lane said:

"I represent and speak directly for 20,000 working women in the hotels and restaurants in the city of New York. And in a deeper sense I am presenting to you the sentiments and convictions of the overwhelming majority of the working women of the nation.

"Today we are engaged in a titanic war for the purpose of preserving our institutions and way of life. Inherent in that way of life are all the laws and customs which have come into being to safeguard and protect the health and well being of the women of the country, particularly the working women. This nation is prepared to shed the blood of thousands of men to preserve our kind of civilized life, because world fascism which we are fighting threatens it. In the light of this new situation, the proposed 'Equal Rights' Amendment of the National Woman's Party is revealed in all its insidiousness. For the import of that amendment is likewise to strike down and destroy those standards—the very thing our country is fighting to preserve.

"But the proponents of the amendment say that their proposal offers women equality, and what could be more desirable than that? Of course, we want equality—real equality—but not the illusion of equality that this amendment offers. We want equality that would give us full political and civil rights, full opportunity for education, full opportunity to work and receive remuneration without discrimination because of sex, but in addition we want the guarantee that government shall have full and complete power to safeguard, through legislation, the health and living standards of women against physically harmful conditions of employment and special economic exploitation of women.

"For 20 years we have opposed consistently this deceptive 'Equal Rights' Amendment because we have recognized

(Continued on page 205)

THREE POINT DINNER FOR TWO

• • •

Swedish Meat Balls

Buy one-half pound ground beef or beef-and-veal. Beat one egg slightly, add one-half cup fine bread or cracker crumbs, and one-half cup of milk. Add the meat, mixing well, and a dash of salt and pepper.

Melt about 3 tablespoons cooking fat in a smooth frying pan. When hot, drop in meat mixture with a spoon, forming meat balls. When browned on one side, turn carefully with spatula or pancake turner. They should be lightly browned on both sides. Then remove from pan and make a gravy, using 3 tablespoons of flour and one and a half cups of milk. Season with salt and pepper and one teaspoonful Kitchen Bouquet sauce. Stir until smooth and bubbling. Return meatballs to pan, cover tightly, and bake in a 350 degree oven till meatballs are cooked through (about a half hour).



Correspondence

— PFD — 414



L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor: Please publish the following contribution from Brother Frederick V. Eich, an officer of our educational committee:

At a meeting graced by the presence of many prominent people, which was held on Thursday, April 12, 1943, L. U. No. 3 again honored a group of its older members who had attained the age of 60 years, by presenting them with honor scrolls and badges. More than 200 members were so honored with impressive ceremonies that will long linger in the memories of all those present.

The invited guests included Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, of New York City; Charles T. Douds, regional director, National Labor Relations Board; Edward T. O'Brien, regional attorney, National War Labor Board; Reverend William J. Kelley, commissioner, New York State Labor Relations Board; James D. Lynett, supervising chief electrical inspector, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, of the City of New York; Joseph D. Keenan, associate director, labor production division, War Production Board, also secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor and recording secretary of L. U. No. 134, Chicago; John J. Brennan, secretary-treasurer, New York City Building and Construction Trades Council; William D. Walker, international vice president of the I. B. E. W., and William Collins, representative of the American Federation of Labor.

After a very timely introductory speech by President Bert Kirkman, of L. U. No. 3, Mayor LaGuardia gave an interesting talk, principally on preparing for the post war period. We believe his remarks so much to the point that we quote him as follows:

"Your president spoke about economic security. When we go into this new era after the war, and it won't be long, we will have to adjust the age of retirement and pensions and the hours worked in a week, according to the economic conditions of the country." He praised L. U. No. 3 for its 30-hour week when employment was scarce and said,

"That is, in my mind, the sort of formula that we must adopt after the war. When work is scarce, the shorter workweek and earlier retirement age at which older workers may be pensioned should be adopted. When labor is scarce and work plentiful, the workweek should be lengthened and the retirement age increased. However, there must always be a living wage for all. Poverty and want can be abolished from this country and our task is not as great as it is in other countries. They have scarcity and want. We have surplus or think we have. What we really have is poor distribution. But more progress has been made since 1932 to date than in any period three times as long in the history of our country. To put it plainly there has been more progress since President Roosevelt took office than in any other period in American history."

The mayor also said, "American labor has got to get together in one organization. The quicker we get unity the better it will be for the working people of the country and the

country itself." To those sentiments, we believe all can subscribe.

JERE P. SULLIVAN, P. S.

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

Editor: Work around Springfield is gradually coming to an end and quite a few of the large defense jobs have gradually been cut down to only a few local men.

It has been a wonderful lift for members of the out-of-town locals from all over the country, and I know quite a few of them have been around Springfield from one to two years, and we still have a few left in some of the smaller jobs.

We are happy that Springfield with a well-organized local, No. 7, should have the honor of taking care of so many members from out of town for so long a time. I can truthfully say that the members who had to leave Springfield when the different defense jobs finished up, sure hated to leave. They were treated like our own local members, and a good many of them made more money in a year than the local members did. Business Manager Caffrey made them feel at home, and they can thank him for making conditions so good around Springfield that they will remember him wherever they go and will always have a good word for him.

Our business manager has received wonderful letters from the different business managers around the country thanking him for his cooperation in taking care of the different members and they hope in the near future to return the favors he had done. A local, no matter how small, can always be in line to help another Brotherhood local.

I sure was surprised at our last meeting to find so many of our members have been laid up sick. One of our old reliable Brothers, Charles Ainley, has been laid up sick for some time. Brother Bill Bailey had to take his place as auditor and Bill did a good job of it, although we miss Charlie, who has been making the report for quite a few years, and we all hope and pray for Brother Ainley to have a speedy recovery and to be back with us soon again. Brother Ed Synancyk, who has been on crutches for some time, is gradually getting on his feet again and hopes to be back with the tools shortly. The sooner the better, Ed.

E. MULLARKEY, P. S.

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

Editor: Work fair in this jurisdiction, especially at the shipyards on the production line, with another small yard just starting at Tell City, Ind. Weather has been very bad; have really had no spring as yet.

This local had the misfortune to lose two members by death during March. Brother George Duncan, one of the real old-timers, who had carried a card since 1903, but who had been retired on account of physical infirmities for quite a number of years. He would have been eligible to his pension in June of this year.

Brother Duncan will be remembered by the old-timers through the Middle West, Texas,

and the Buffalo and Pittsburgh districts, where he had worked often.

We also lost one of our younger Brothers, Arnold Van Meter, who was overcome by gases in his trailer.

The local has just rewarded the membership by presenting service buttons to those entitled to them. There were 11 10-year, 21 15-year, and 12 25-year buttons handed out at this time, and as others get the necessary age on their cards, they will be rewarded, also.

The following is a list of the Brothers who were rewarded with 25-year buttons: William Schlange, Chester Greer, C. W. Finney, E. J. Willem, J. W. Springer, E. E. Hoskinson, Ed. A. Schwartz, Bruce McNeely, R. C. Judd, Harry P. Doerr, Roy Hoskinson, and E. L. Mitchell, and we have quite a few others on the 25-year border line.

Thanks to Bill Thomas and Frank Hatfield for their fine letters relating to days gone by.

E. E. HOSKINSON, P. S.

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

Editor: Chase M. (Jack) Hedgecock, business manager of the Electrical Workers' Local 17, passed away Sunday, April 11, at Veterans' Hospital, Dearborn, Mich., after a long illness.

Brother Hedgecock was elected to office in June, 1940, and after serving two years was reelected in June, 1942. Shortly after his inauguration in July, 1942, he became ill and was taken to Veterans' Hospital, where he remained for nine weeks.

He returned to his work, but after two weeks found it necessary to return to a hospital for further treatment, entering Harper Hospital. After leaving Harper Hospital, Brother Hedgecock felt as though he was well enough to resume his duties and came back with the local. But after a few weeks he decided to ask for a two-month leave of absence, which was granted.

It was with great sorrow and sympathy that the news of Brother Hedgecock's death was received by the officers and members of Local 17. Burial was from the funeral parlors of A. H. Peters, 12057 Gratiot Avenue, where he lay in state Monday and Monday evening, April 12, where a host of his friends paid their last respects. His body was shipped Tuesday morning for burial at High Point, N. C.

For many years before Brother Hedgecock was elected to office in Local 17 he was a foreman for the Detroit Edison Co., and was well liked by all of the men who had ever worked under him.

He leaves a wife and three children.

WILLIAM FROST, B. M.

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

Editor: A few years ago the writer remembers there was a story circulating to the effect that there was not a native-born machinist in the United States under 40 years of age. Although doubtless quite inaccurate, this story did draw attention to the inescapable fact that we as a nation had for many years quite persistently refused to train our sons and daughters for anything that smacked of a trade. Office work, selling work, anything

of a "white collar" nature was to be and was preferred; and from about 1920 on, any boy who upon leaving high school engaged himself to learn a trade was looked upon as probably moronic by his more "normal" fellows, who after a brief romp through some cinch courses in a school of "higher learning" expected the world to dump its riches in their neatly-clad laps.

Ours is, I think (I expect to be contradicted), the first apprentice-training agreement between a municipally-owned utility and a local union. Our four-year training program has been designed to comply with all State Apprenticeship Standards. Our instructor, Brother M. E. Harrison, has received his credentials; class room and adequate training facilities have been provided by the utility; the first class of 15 have signed their indenture papers and the date has been set for our first night of instruction. Frankly, we are proud of our progress and of our committee who made all arrangements.

The training both on and off the job as now planned is, in my opinion, about as thorough as it is possible to have, and I am confident that those apprentices who complete this course and receive their diploma and journeyman's card in Local No. 18 will be better linemen than 90 per cent of those who have come up the hard way. Our only regret is that the class must of necessity be limited in numbers and that many who would otherwise be eligible are at the present time undergoing an equally thorough training for an even more dangerous trade.

The awakening during recent years to the need of some adequate training program for craftsmen has led to a resumption of the methods of earlier years—the apprentice system; and the writer, who went through such training a good many years ago, is well pleased to see its return.

GEORGE SIMMONDS, P. S.

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

Editor: To date we have given, and intend to continue to give, our men to the service, gifts, and all of our time towards winning this war.

The war bond buying program now includes 100 per cent of our membership, which is a record to be very proud of.

Contributions to the USO, the Mile of Dimes, Community Chest and the Red Cross have proven our untiring efforts to help in the drive towards victory.

A committee has been appointed by our local president, James McDonough, to purchase some needed equipment for the Red Cross. This equipment will probably be an iron lung or an ambulance.

Only recently Local No. 26 sent to our armed forces overseas, hundreds of cartons of cigarettes for their enjoyment.

It is with the deepest regret and sorrow that Local No. 26 notes the passing from our midst two of our esteemed Brothers and steadfast friends and loyal workers, Brothers Joseph Zea and Raymond Wise. May their souls and the souls of all the faithful departed Brothers rest in peace.

Business Representative Clem Preller called on the entire assembly at our meeting to stand for one minute in reverence to these departed Brothers.

The large attendance at our regular meeting of last month was indeed gratifying to your officers, and it is hoped that more of the Brothers will attend future meetings and give the BROTHERHOOD their loyal support.

We will be well represented by three members of Local No. 26 at the District of Columbia-Maryland State Federation of Labor convention to be held this month at Cumberland, Md.

Much praise must be given to Brother Bill Smith for the splendid work he has rendered to our local in his effort to increase the number of teams to the Building Trades Bowling League. Local No. 26 finished well up amongst the leaders with three fine teams, and with high hopes of even outdoing this record next year.

TED MOSELEY, P. S.

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

Editor: The Maryland state legislature passed a number of bills that are worth mentioning. All of these, of course, affected labor by way of the Workmen's Compensation Laws. Brother Robert J. Buxbaum, president of the Maryland State and D. C. Federation of Labor, was in constant attendance at the various sessions and it was due to his efforts that labor gained what it did.

Weekly benefits have been stepped up from a maximum of \$20 per week to \$23. Hospitalization has been increased from \$500 to \$750, and at the direction of the State Industrial Accident Commission, can be raised another \$250. Where formerly written reports of accidents had to be made out within 10 days of accident an oral report is now sufficient. When a workman breaks his glasses on the job he is now compensated for the time lost in having his broken pair replaced.

Formerly when a casual employee was placed on a job and then hurt he did not collect compensation. Under the new law when a man works only an hour and is then hurt he is entitled to compensation. In the case of loss of hearing, benefits were increased from a period of 100 weeks to that of 150 weeks. Frost bite and occupational diseases are now covered. Doctors and employers are compelled to report any condition that may lead to occupational disease under penalty of \$250 if not reported.

Insurance companies collected premiums for various and assorted reasons but when time came to pay off always resorted to court procedure to beat the workingman out of his just due. Now they are compelled to pay for whatever type of claim they accepted premiums. All in all, we can be thankful to our representatives in the legislature and to our friends and to the governor for some great improvements in our compensation laws.

Bart Foreman came up on the job after a four months illness. Welcome home, Bart. Frank Klein is now back at work after a major operation. Our financial secretary, Bob Forrest, is laid up with sickness and has been away from the office for some time.

We note where Brother Otto Holzchuk has been awarded the decoration of the Purple Heart for wounds suffered in World War I during the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

It seems that the local transit company agreed to abide by any decision made by the WLB affecting employees, but when the de-

cision favored the employees the Baltimore Transit Co. squirmed and squealed and had its high-priced lawyers fight the board and flout all the laws and the President of our country, too. What do companies of this type know about the meaning of patriotism? Seems the number of corporations famous for their evasions of the laws of the land, and of the moral laws of decency to their employees is increasing.

They stoop low to try to degrade labor, accusing it of all the acts they themselves are guilty of. Their officers draw down fabulous salaries and bonuses but when labor asks but a mere pittance they immediately raise the cry about the danger of inflation as if we never saw inflation. What do they call the present tremendous increase in the cost of living? It couldn't possibly be inflation by any chance?

We forgot to mention that Bob Johnson dished out the cigars this time. It was a boy. Bob is famous as an authority on high pay. Where art thou, Bob?

R. S. ROSEMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor: We are sending you herewith a photo of the electrical workers employed on the Outhwaite housing project by the Portchester Electric Co., under jurisdiction of L. U. No. 38.

Top row: R. Eckelkamp, S. Katz, P. Weigand, C. Segerlund, C. Rothenburg, H. Kiebert, R. Dorsch, H. Baisch. Second row: A. Wilson, L. Pierce, T. Mills, V. Wollen, C. Tuma, S. Steveson, J. McDermott, H. Hughs, H. Pierce. Third row: A. Ciani, H. Wanner, William King, M. Harris, T. Burk, J. Fiening, William Klomfas. Fourth row: K. Suhr, C. Tanenboeum, J. Terrell, J. Carlson, M. Rosin, R. Burkholder, E. Pierce, W. Rosser, L. Seaman.

The first section of the Outhwaite Housing Project was started in 1937 and it comprised 18 buildings of 579 units covering 18 and one-tenth acres. The electrical wiring was done by the Martien Electric Company. The second unit was started in 1941 comprising 25 buildings of 449 units covering 14 and two-tenths acres. The wiring was done by the Harrington Electric Co. The third unit was started in 1942 comprising 83 buildings of 1,287 units covering 39 and four-tenths acres. The wiring is being done by the Portchester Electric Company.

We think that this total project of 126 buildings with 2,315 units, covering 71 and seven-tenths acres, is one of the largest in the country, and Local Union No. 38 is proud of its participation in such a wonderful project.

CLAYTON R. LEE, F. S.

L. U. NO. 76, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor: Brother Wallace Morrisette has passed to the Great Beyond and in his passing



ELECTRICAL WORKERS EMPLOYED ON OUTHWAITE HOUSING PROJECT

the labor movement of the Northwest lost one of its most successful and respected leaders and one of its most sincere and faithful workers.

For 16 years past he had been business manager of Local No. 76 and was one of the real leaders who time and again stood by their own convictions in face of strong opposition and later saw these convictions vindicated. He was a leader, not a follower.

During those years of the depression, when labor was striving to maintain as many as possible of its conditions gained through years of costly struggle, Brother Morrisette was one of a small group who devoted their time and energies and personal resources toward formulating a plan for the recovery and putting that plan into effect progressively just ahead of the recovery; and to this group, the labor movement of the Northwest is greatly indebted for its complete recovery and gains made since. And while the immediate efforts were principally with the building trades, the results were far-reaching and affected the whole labor movement, either directly or indirectly. The plans formulated and policies adopted by this group have since been adopted in principle in many other sections of the country.

His work took him as a delegate to all the central bodies of this jurisdiction, and these in turn led him into the activities and deliberations of public and semi-public organizations. For several years he had represented Local 76 at sectional, state or international conventions of the BROTHERHOOD, Building Trades or A. F. of L. Wherever Local Union 76 sent delegates, and wherever he went he was in action, not on the side lines.

Representing the Tacoma Metal Trades Council in the Conferences in Washington, San Francisco and elsewhere, he was one of the small committee selected to work out the present master agreement for the Pacific Northwest. He gave his entire time for several weeks to this agreement, and the thoroughness of the committee's work is attested by the fact that this agreement is being accepted as a pattern for nation-wide agreements for the shipbuilding industry.

As a member of the conference board of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Pierce County, he sat in conferences between contractors and the various unions and was looked to and respected by both parties for his fair dealings and faithful services.

As a member of the industrial committee of the Chamber of Commerce, he took an active part in the business life of Tacoma and the Northwest and his services were sought by both the employer and labor groups.

During all these years there was not an hour of any day but that he was available for his fellow workers.

And throughout these years, through thick and thin, through hard times and good, his good wife stood with him and shared the ups and downs. To her we offer our deep and heartfelt sympathies and appreciation of her help and of the spirit in which it was given.

And to her and to his sister we can give this assurance—that in this world of joys and sorrows where the Almighty has given each of us work to do, Wallace has done his, and we know that the Great Creator will make a place for him. "Even as ye have done unto the least of these ye have also done unto me."

V. A. SORENSON,
A. J. NEWTON,
REX MEEK, F. S.

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

Editor: Perhaps presumptuously we would venture a commentary on the serious hopes and aims of men generally and union labor

READ

L. U. No. 308 entertains armed forces in a gorgeous way

A unique local in the far North—by L. U. No. 485, Argentina, Newfoundland

The home front's double task, by L. U. No. 1258

Fifty thousand cigarettes a month with the local's compliments, by L. U. No. 271

Twenty-five year service award—a great idea, by L. U. No. 697

Two radio hams give lessons to Horatio Alger, by L. U. No. 617

Local donates \$2,000 to Red Cross, by L. U. No. 349

Our local unions are trained down to fighting trim. Read these and all other letters.

men particularly—starting with the premise that no movement lacking a spiritual character ever amounted to much.

Our own Washington warns us, when in company take the lowest place lest the host ask us to give place for one worthier. "He that exalteth himself shall be humbled."

Thomas Carlyle owes some of his fame to the declaration: "Sense of duty is prior to considerations of happiness." Note the marriage laws of the traditional Church.

Theodore Roosevelt accented "the dignity and privilege of human life"—even as St. Paul.

Charles Wagner, in the nineties, held his "public" with his book, "The Simple Life." Yet Matthew Arnold had years before started the practice of "getting away from it all" in England and staying months at a time with the Carthusian monks in southern France, whom he regarded as:

"Wandering between two worlds, one dead
The other powerless to be born,
With nowhere else to rest my head,
With you, like you, I weep forlorn.
Your prayers, my tears the world deride;
I come to shed them at your side."

The past did not mean too much to poor Arnold. He died disappointed.

We challenge those among us who affirm that the American labor movement is "concerned with wages and conditions of employment alone." If this is true let us with such grace as we may, "Fold our tents like the Arabs, and as silently steal away." Remember, you of bedimmed vision and contracted hope: Man has never lived by bread alone.

Our fighting men have unquestionably caught the spirit of the Crusades: "God wills it!" Indeed, this war may be known as the last Crusade.

The labor movement has borrowed freely from the guilds of the middle ages. At its best it has stood with Christ for the "dignity and privilege of human life." At its worst we have forgotten the past, and dearly have we answered it.

THOMAS BERRIGAN, P. S.

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

Editor: The Pine Tree Inn was the scene of another oyster roast, where the boys of L. U. No. 80 got together again and met the old as well as the new Brothers. A good time was had by all.

I want to praise the Teamsters in their recent story regarding Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker.

There is no sickness in L. U. No. 80 at this time.

I agree with Brother Herb, of L. U. No. 734, because a man in uniform there is nothing done about it if accidents occur. It is getting to be a menace in this district and there surely should be something done about it.

M. P. MARTIN, P. S.

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

Editor: On April 1 the Rhode Island State Sickness Compensation Fund started to pay benefits to those who are unfortunate enough to fall sick or meet with accidental injuries serious enough to keep them from their work. The payments have hardly started, yet they are already under fire. Dr. Emery M. Porter, president of the Providence Medical Association, is worried about the workers who may receive sick benefits in addition to wages or salaries paid by employers, sick benefits from company sponsored funds, or accident compensation payments.

The good doctor is afraid that, under certain conditions, it may be more profitable, in a monetary sense, for a worker to be out sick or on the injured list than working. As if it were ever profitable to be sick or broken in body! The additional money received by those fortunate enough to get it is hardly ever enough to pay for the additional expense of doctors' bills, medicine, and incidentals that go with sickness.

The law may have its faults, nevertheless it is a step in the right direction. As workers, we should make it our business to keep an eye on it, try to have it improved and, if need be, fight those who would weaken it in any way.

Brother Bill Hawkins, president of Local Union 1327, says that organization of the electrical workers in the employ of the Walsh-Kaiser Shipyard is progressing rapidly. Good luck to you and the boys, Bill, and welcome all of you, into the great INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS! Brother Steinmiller, I. O. representative, has, by the way, been directing the organizing drive at the yard.

The yard launched its fifth Liberty ship today, the S. S. James De Wolf. Brother Frank D'Antuono, who has been doing temporary light work on the ship while it was being built, was very much pleased with the name. Said it made him feel as if it were more or less named after him. For, after all, isn't he known as "de wolf" of Olneyville Annex and Fields Point? It's all in fun, Frank, and forgive me for leaving you out of that list of boys who lost a dear relative during the last year. The memory of your dad is still fresh in your mind, we know.

Brother George Sullivan's lame foot is coming along fine. Still unable to place much weight on it, though. Brother Tom Watts is back at work, I notice, after his layoff due to a foot injury suffered as a result of a fall in the fabricating shop at the yard. Brother Art Grimwood is back home and working in Quonset Naval Base. Been down Philadelphia way for a spell. Saw Brother Swede Nelson at the Executive Board meeting the other night. Horseback riding isn't much good as a reducing exercise, judging by Brother Nelson's midriff. No falls lately, we hope. Wish I had more news about the boys to pass along. So you guys working in the various shops and on other jobs please send the news material, if any is laying around.

Notice Pete Hoedemaker of 102 and right next door in these columns is back in there batting away. Keep it up, Pete. Miss you

NOTICE

We are advising that the Virginia Engineering Company, Inc., of Newport News, Va., does not have a signed agreement approved by this office. Therefore, all representatives of the Brotherhood and all representatives of local unions are instructed to refrain from furnishing them with men on any jobs on which they have not already been furnished men. If it so happens that you are asked by them to furnish them with men, kindly contact this office before doing so.

when you lay off. You are the only scribe I know personally.

After reading the many timely articles like "Who Is to Blame for Wide Absenteeism?" and "Indicated New Sources of Apprentice Supply" in the April issue of the JOURNAL, these feeble attempts at writing seem puny, indeed. So, boys, a word to the wise is sufficient—read your Journal! The feature articles, at least.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA, P. S.

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

Editor: At its April meeting, L. U. No. 102 was honored by an unexpected visit from International Vice President Walker. When called upon for a few remarks, I. V. P. Walker reviewed the position of our organization in war time, how the stabilization agreement was arrived at, etc. The puzzle of how that section of executive order 9240 which limits the number of annual holidays to six was superimposed on the stabilization agreement without consultation with or even direct notification to the union heads who participated in the stabilization agreement remains a puzzle. (Perhaps it is the Washington Merry-Go-Round.)

I. V. P. Walker stated that he felt that the head of our government is favorable to labor but that as orders get carried down the line, the persons carrying them out do not always use the best judgment.

We were glad to have had I. V. P. Walker with us and trust that he will find time to stop in again.

Work has slowed up considerably. For a time it looked as if the bottom had dropped out. However, all laid-off men were reabsorbed on other jobs. Better salt away a few bonds, Brothers, they will come in handy later on.

PETER HOEDEMAKER, P. S.

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

Editor: L. U. No. 130 is very glad to see that the Higgins-Michaud plant, originally intended for the construction of Liberty ships, and recently changed into a cargo plane factory, is rapidly taking shape. The electrical contract has been won by the Harlan Electric Co., of Detroit, Mich., after numerous bids were entered.

Local 130 has agreed to furnish all electricians possible and will cooperate with Mr. A. J. Higgins, Sr., in every possible way in order to complete the construction of the plant on schedule. We also wish to state that the completion of their present plant is nearly accomplished.

The Consolidated Airway Corporation on the lake front is planning to greatly enlarge the plant. At the present time their aircraft plant is one of the finest and most picturesque structures in the South.

The above numerous plants all will require the employment of many electricians very

shortly. Local 130 takes this opportunity to invite any I. B. E. W. members who may be coming this way to stop in to see our business manager, Brother Herbert C. Fisher; so come on, men, "let's get 'em flying."

Local 130 has just recently lost one of the oldest members in the Brotherhood. Way back in 1900, a man entering his fourth decade of life attained membership in the I. B. E. W. at Philadelphia. From that day on he began working for the advancement of himself and his Brother members. In 1915 he entered Local 130, of New Orleans; from that year until his death he remained among 130's outstanding members. Liked by everyone who knew him, he slowly became one of the Brotherhood's immortal members among the workmen, always standing up for the by-laws and rules of his local, even after he retired on the I. B. of E. W. pension.

He kept in close contact with the men and business of his union, attending every meeting he could possibly attend.

Sad to say, on March 7, 1943, as it must come to all men, death came to this unsung hero of the I. B. of E. W. It grabbed him from our midst like a stroke of lightning. He was injured when struck by an automobile—next day, March 8, 1943, Sam Clissold, Sr., at the age of 83, succumbed to his injuries and left his brilliant past to the memory of his many friends.

HAROLD FISHER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: On our military front I report the following: Jack Sweeney (Navy), son of Charles Sweeney, home on furlough around March 26. J. Gerke, son of Alvin Gerke, home on furlough around March 25. Milton Weisenborn, Jr., home on furlough around April 19. While Milton was here he attended our regular April meeting and we were very glad to see him. Robert Donaldson (Navy), son of James Donaldson, on furlough around April 19. Another service star has been hung in Elmer Rabanus' window, making three, with the enlistment of Raymond Rabanus in the Navy. Paul Hunney, son of Myron Hunney, the distinguished checker player, is an Air Force cadet and I am told, a teacher at that. I'm late on this item but I didn't know it before: The two sons of Joseph Coy are in the Air Force. Tracy Palmer Coy is stationed at Monroe, La., and Jack, the younger son, enlisted last February and will leave for training after the close of the school season. The home of Harry and Emma Williams (he's our business manager) was visited in middle April by Uncle Sam, and their son, Bernard Macke, is now in the service.

On our sick list we have William "Red" Carroll suffering from a throat ailment for quite a while now. Also we hear Robert Fobbe has an attack of the flu. We hope both are recovered by now. Glad to report that Herbert Goebel is back at work after a six-months lay-off due to an injury.

At our last meeting we had the pleasure of seeing Ben "Pop" Jansen, one of our older members, attending as our guest.

Sorry to report the death of Mrs. Walters, wife of our member. She passed away on March 25 and was taken to Pueblo, Colo., for burial.

Our Lord and Master has taken another fine member of our local, Jesse Lambert, who passed away March 25. Our deepest and most heartfelt sympathies to the family.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

(Continued from April)

Editor:

Bratchi and Clark, of operation, both have sons in the Army who are now taking basic training. Bob and Dale are writing some very fine letters home and both dads are justly proud.

William Roscoe, formerly of the Acme, is at the University of Alabama in the service of Uncle Sam. J. George, of the line department, is also on the Army payroll. Chet Keller's son, George, is in the Signal Corps at Camp Crowder, Mo., and Chet is as loquacious as ever.

Walter French is wearing hash marks on his sleeve and it's Corporal French now. James Shoemaker and Harold Pohgue are also students in the U. S. A. school for soldiers, and we hope to hear more from all these boys.

Two new citizens arrived recently to grace the hearths of Brothers Brown and Packer. Bernard Brown says "It's a boy" and Lawrence Packer proclaims a girl. Both dads are doing well and are very proud.

Carl Tamelin was very ill and is at present much improved. Many old timers will be glad to hear that Joe Wright is back on the job. The long illness certainly streamlined Joe's chassis.

Chester Sprout was seriously injured in an accident at the Army Ordnance Depot and is confined to the hospital.

Brother Lanus was killed recently when he fell from a pole. He was known as a competent and safe man to work with and will be missed by his many friends around the property. The death of Brother Lanus has left a vacancy on executive board which will be filled for the unexpired term by Cliff Mathews.

Brother Charles Hoffman, of Local No. 8, is in Fort Bliss, Texas, having been recently moved from Los Angeles, Calif. Mrs. Hoffman is the daughter of Charles Nevers, of Acme. I wish that space permitted the printing of the letter I received from Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman about their trip and experiences. Mrs. Hoffman has highest praise for all the soldiers, their manners and their courtesy, and she is a sincere booster for the U. S. O. hospitality. Charles is now a corporal and will soon graduate from the Army School of Electricity at Fort Bliss.

D. D. DETROW, P. S.

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

Editor: Governor Schoeppel signed the Hitler bill establishing state control of labor unions in Kansas, after delaying until the last possible minute. Chairman Meskimen, of the Railway Clerks, announced that the Brotherhood will file a test case on the constitutionality of the drastic new law. I will try to point out the provisions that this unheard-of law demands as published in the Labor Review, of Hutchinson, Kans.

To begin with, the law is not a regulatory measure. It is a criminal statute. It provides no supervision over unions. It does invoke the police power of the state against union practices, some of which never before have been considered disorderly. It contains 15 prohibi-

tions against activities specifically listed. It does prohibit sit-down strikes, although there has never been a sit-down strike in the history of the state. It prohibits picketing violence, which already is prohibited by federal laws and other statutes.

Under the section prohibiting "secondary boycotts" the language of the law would make a criminal of the housewife who demands the union label on an article and refuses to patronize the store which does not supply it. She must not go elsewhere to fill her wants on pain of fine or imprisonment under strict interpretation of the language of the law. IT IS THAT GOOFY! The law provides that actions against unions SHALL be heard by the court WITHOUT a JURY, thus denying ancient right of free men—trial by jury.

Our local at the last meeting voted to buy \$5,000 in bonds. That gives us a sizable amount of bonds now. The K. G. & E. contract was approved by the War Labor Board last week after many months, and the boys are now being paid the back wages. The local also voted to send 50,000 cigarettes per month for a period of six months to the armed forces overseas.

JOE OSBORN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor: Men from the Army Air Force, Maritime Base, Coast Guard and Navy enjoyed a St. Patrick's Day dance replete with refreshments and floor show at the Million Dollar Recreation Pier, given by our Local 308. Music for this gala occasion was furnished by Pvt. Jimmy Baker and his orchestra. Jimmy has a hot band, and the music and dancing were enjoyed by more than 1,200 servicemen. The party was formal, and the Bomb-a-Dears (as we call the cute little girls who shoot straight at the serviceman's heart) saw that each boy got a spray of real orange blossoms.

The success of the affair was due largely to the cooperation of the women of the Civilian Defense Council. In charge of the recreation were: Chairman, Mrs. Bruce Blackburn, assisted by Mesdames Ray Knipe, Paul Bartow, and Warren Sika. They saw to it that the boys had plenty of refreshments and a liberal quantity of smokes was furnished to all. Brothers D. B. Sinclair and V. V. Carroll, special committee from the local, worked with the committee from the Civilian Defense Council. The tables and decorations were in green and white, in keeping with St. Patrick's Day, and the stage was decorated with palms and gladioli.

The committee was happy to meet so many Brothers from different parts of the country who are in the Sunshine City for training. Among those who made themselves known were Brothers J. W. Key, Local 83; James A. Grubb, Local 601; and Julius Kaplin, Local 134. Our committee was glad to meet them and invited them to attend our next regular meeting.

Brother Grubb did come up to the next meeting to tell the boys how much the affair was enjoyed, and to thank the members for a swell time. He said the I. B. E. W. members at the camps were sticking out their chests and laying it on thick to other union men of different crafts in the several units here in St. Pete.

We hope that other locals throughout the country who have servicemen in their midst, and no USO to entertain them, will follow our example. The cost is little and the reward is great. Local 308 was the first in St. Petersburg to have an entertainment of this kind, and it attracted much favorable comment. The papers gave it a good play, particularly the St. Petersburg Times. Several pictures were taken at the dance by a newspaper photogra-

pher, and we are enclosing one of these for the JOURNAL.

R. D. SOMMERKAMP, B. M.

L. U. NO. 332, SAN JOSE, CALIF.

Editor: This is my first article since being appointed press secretary. It comes from the land of prunes and two of the big Kaiser interests, namely, the Permanente Metals Corp. and the Joshua Hendy Iron Works. In an article published some time ago in our JOURNAL the location of the iron works was given as Sunnyside. It should have been Sunnyside.

Another thing in regard to same article: the Metals Corporation is not a doubtful enterprise, as stated. It really is producing that platinum blond metal and is doing it in record quantities.

The Permanente Cement Corp. hires all local union electricians as well as the Metals Corporation and the Hendy Iron Works.

We are enjoying the best of conditions with all these concerns.

We have lost a-plenty of our boys to the armed forces of our United States. We as individuals and collectively are doing our best by buying bonds and stamps and trying to save enough for our income taxes.

LORIN A. PAULL, P. S.

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

Editor: I have enlisted in the Navy SeaBees with a chief electrician's mate rating. I go to Camp Magruder, which is near Richmond, Va., for a three-months' training period. I hope to meet a lot of my union friends in there.

In the recent Red Cross drive for funds, our local union voted \$2,000 as a donation. To the average person that is a large sum of money. And it is. But we felt that, as the American Red Cross was the only organization recognized by Uncle Sam in the service and because it is doing such a good job so far in this war, and because we have so many of our own members, sons and relatives in the armed forces, that this amount was a small enough token to how we felt for and towards our own folks.

At the same time we made it clear that just because one organization was successful in obtaining so large a donation, that any other organizations wouldn't necessarily get as large a donation merely for the asking. To the contrary. Another reason was that through our newly-formed welfare committee we had notified our membership to withhold any donations requested through the shops or jobs until the committee had recommended to the local for approval of same. The local felt that in the past we had not been given sufficient recognition in the public press for whatever services or donations we gave, and by this means the membership gave collectively and were recognized as a labor union in our newspapers.

Last meeting a very momentous happening occurred in our local. The International Office, through its representative, Brother McGraner, took over the affairs of Local No. 349 until such a time as conditions warrant a change. At this time I am not going into the pros and cons, nor throw castigations hither and yon. Suffice it to say that if I am any judge of character and if Brother McGraner is a man of his word (and I really believe he is), then Local No. 349 will remember April 16 as the best date in its history, for from that date on the local will finally start to emerge from its petty, personal squabbles, bickering and quarrels within to a real, honest, and sincere 100 per cent union where a Brother member is really a Brother and not a competitor. Here is wishing you success, Brother McGraner, from the bottom of my heart. I sure would

like to help you along those lines, but Uncle Sam has first call now.

I met a Brother Ray Maxwell, from Local No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio. He wants to say hello to his friends back home.

BEN MARKS, P. S.

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

Editor: The recent notice from the international secretary, notifying local union officers that the practice of charging non-union men a fee for the privilege of working on jobs within the jurisdiction of such local unions must stop, will, no doubt, cause a great deal of comment. It will be obeyed, however, because the idea behind this order doubtless is to organize the man who floats around the country from one locality to another, without ever having the opportunity of belonging to the union. He is charged a fee that is not applied to any application, in fact, usually no application forms are offered him, and, on the completion of the job or at the first lay-off, he packs his kit and moves on to the next large city where there may be a shortage of mechanics. At no time does he carry a card or pay per capita to the head office, yet frequent requests to the I. O. for assistance, both financial and physical, from districts where these men are allowed to work are the order. That, roughly, is my interpretation of this head office edict, and as union men in the business of creating more union men, we must agree with it.

Yet human nature being what it is, the members who have carried cards for any length of time, especially during the recent long spell of idleness, will naturally feel a little bitter towards the man who belonged to a district that had an organization yet made no effort to join and help carry the load of maintaining wages and conditions.

When contractors and industrial plants started up on war contracts this type of man was in the forefront with suggestions of what we, as union men, should do to improve his conditions, and for us to meekly hand him an application and a pat on the back goes a little against the grain, unless he paid a little extra in the way of probationary fee. This fee, of course, would stay in the local union office. No payment was due the I. O. until his official application was accepted.

Then there is the man who has crashed the trade with no qualifications other than a desire to work as an electrician at a higher rate of pay than he would receive on the farm. With the present shortage of labor this type is growing more prevalent, and, in self defense, we are compelled to organize them with full privileges of a first class mechanic. Examining committees, license board and even employers will make any number of excuses for this man on the pretext of helping the war effort, but let the demand for men drop and this man becomes a problem in your organization. He will demand to be sent to work when men are called for and will be promptly and frequently fired. This will continue until any reputation your office had for supplying first class workmen will vanish.

The probation, or permit fee, was felt by many to help out this condition in that while there were employers who would hire this man under present conditions, and we would allow him to work rather than admit we could supply no further men from our rolls, this fee and his probationary card could be cancelled should he be unable to prove his right to be in the trade.

The officers and executive board along with some of the more prominent members tendered a dinner to the contractors in the King Edward Hotel. Brother Shaw reports the main dish as being filet mignon (him and his education). The contractors report the main

dish as being the fact we didn't want anything from them.

Brother Cheevers has a program laid out for the executive board. It consists mainly of \$1.50 per hour, when we are working and Murphy beds in the day room when we are not.

Now I think I will try Nutland's bed.

J. NUTLAND, P. S.

L. U. NO. 363, SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.

Editor: At this writing all eyes are directed toward John L. Lewis and his half million mine workers who are threatening a complete shutdown of the nation's coal mines, beginning May 1, when contracts between the union and the coal operators expire. John Lewis at this time is set in his demands to scrap the Little Steel Formula and bring about increases in wages to compensate for the rising cost of living. It looks like a knock-down drag-out fight between Lewis and President Roosevelt.

The President has stated that the Little Steel Formula would be strictly followed by the War Labor Board in establishing wages and ceiling prices on all commodities affecting the cost of living. This 15 per cent wage increase limit as of January 1, 1941, is inadequate at this time to compensate for soaring costs of living. As computed by some of our most conservative sources, the figures on the increased costs of living show between 25 and 35 per cent increase over the period since January 1, 1943. While wages are frozen, Congress has turned down the President's proposition limiting salaries to \$25,000 per year.

We all are well aware of the shrinking purchasing price of the dollar. Ceiling prices in most cases are a joke. Potatoes are bringing a dollar a peck today in comparison to the ceiling price of 59 cents; butter that used to cost 35 cents a pound now costs 90 cents; meat that used to bring 40 cents per pound now brings 65 cents, and so I could go down the list. In every case the cost of products increased nearly 100 per cent. Still our wages are frozen and we are not supposed to be able to do anything about the matter. The enforcement of OPA regulations amounts really to nothing. Black Markets are flourishing everywhere. While labor is supposed to have

representation on OPA boards, nothing has happened about the matter. To my knowledge not one member of labor is included on any of the local war price and rationing boards in this county, and in most cases it is the same throughout the country.

The record of labor in the war effort has been remarkable.

Locally we are once more back to normal. The construction of Camp Shanks, New York Embarkation Port, is about completed. During the construction peak we had about 300 out-of-town Brothers employed on the project. Conditions on the job were the best, and the most cordial relations prevailed between the contractors, the government and the union. The outside electrical distribution contract was performed by the Port Chester Electrical Construction Corp. This firm also has all maintenance in connection with the construction. The interior wiring was done by Spitzer Electric Co. This project, one of the largest Army camps in the country, was completed in seven months time. The general contractors, Poirier-McLane-Cauldwell Wingate Co., operating on a 24-hour schedule and against severe weather conditions, during one of the worst winters in history, were able to finish their contract well ahead of schedule.

Local No. 363 held their annual dinner on April 27, 1943, at the Blue Hill Country Club. The members, together with many invited guests, gathered together to enjoy a fine evening of entertainment.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE, P. S.

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

Editor: Went to the state convention of the Electrical Workers, and heard a novel plan suggested there. When a Brother dies the widow spends all of the \$1,000 insurance for funeral expenses. It was suggested by Brother Regan and seconded by Brothers Slattery, Carroll, and Doyle that the local buy a \$5,000 bronze casket and when a Brother died he would get a *dacent* burial. The casket would be placed on the board over the grave; the family would be told to depart, the undertaker would step on a lever, and the Brother that was would take a short drop (He had taken many longer ones), and the bronze casket would be ready to give another Brother a *dacent* burial, and the neighbors would won-

der how she could afford it. The \$1,000 would be left to buy her a fur coat.

It was a very successful convention. We consumed about four cases of business. I thought Charley Caffrey would burst a blood vessel when he started hammering the C. I. O., and there was no privacy when Kenefick started booming the C. I. O. across the street (couldn't get any more information in a telegram). Walter did a wonderful job in conducting the R. A. R.

We did a lot of playing and also much serious, constructive work. We had a Captain Winchester, the liaison man between labor and the Army, and he really is the right man in the right place. His personality was outstanding.

Well, Brothers, as Elmer Davis would say, that's the news as I see it from here, except to Bill Holmes. Lost your card and address. Write!

ED. MCINERNEY, P. S.

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

Editor: The goodwill ambassadors surely get around. Just returned from a short trip to a justly-famous shipyard in the jurisdiction of Local No. 99, and we wish to report that Tom Kearney's outfit is doing a wonderful job in controlling a strictly union setup in the electrical trades. The Apsay's nomination for the world's ace shop steward is ex-warrant officer Bill Beeler, U. S. N. Retired.

Having watched Bill in action your reporter wishes to state that he derived great pleasure and satisfaction from observing the strong and efficient work of the said Bill. Does he tell 'em! And do they listen!

Freddy Cloin is one of our favorite foremen, too, and we would like to have plenty of future connections with all the underground crew.

Your correspondent doesn't get around the home front much and no one ever tells him anything, anyway. We do manage to glean the information that the personnel are engaged in war work 100 per cent, that we have 12 members with the fighting forces, and that Brethren Tim Sullivan and John Gay are a committee to keep the enlisted members supplied with smokes and comforts as far as it is possible to make connections with them.

Recording Secretary Joe Powers read a personal letter from Brother Corporal Tom Plants, Signal Corps, which made Cyril the Demon Helper wish that the war would be over, so that Local No. 396 could draft a real press secretary. Boy, that corporal surely can write!

THE APSAY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 485, ARGENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor: Will you please publish in the ELECTRICAL WORKER this, our only press notice and picture of the union members of Local No. 485, Argentia, Newfoundland, who were present near the end of the job.

The picture was taken by the official naval photographer in Number Eight mess hall, and was followed with a social evening. It is impossible to procure talent, so we do our best to entertain ourselves with jokes, rhymes, poetry, and so on, from the members, which has given us some pleasant evenings.

To our knowledge we are the first union organized on any defense base. The date on our charter is September 1, 1941, and we are the only organized body holding regular monthly meetings, with the sanction of the Navy and the cooperation of the contractor.

I wish to add a thought that here, where other entertainment is nil, we have seldom had 100 per cent attendance at the meetings.

Our officers and E board members have



L. U. NO. 485, ARGENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND

Front row, left to right: C. White, E. Craft, J. Duffy, B. Mullarkey. Second row: H. Marsh, W. Webber, L. Tracey, A. Mullin, C. Abel, H. Gilberg, W. King, W. Jolliffe. Third row: J. McLean, W. McDougall, C. Bailey, E. Taylor, F. Speers, A. Browning, H. Spence, D. Kees, J. Woods, G. Braun. Fourth row: C. Wills, O. Allen, M. Johre, G. Sparks, A. Bacher, J. Hines, J. Henshall, A. Jolly, L. Short, M. McDonald.



THE ELECTRICAL GANG OF L. U. NO. 573 AT THE COPPERWELD STEEL CO., WARREN PLANT

The white collar men seated in the front row are, left to right, S. E. Bramer, president of Copperweld Steel; I. R. Raphael, vice president, Brit Equipment Co.; John Smith, chief engineer, D. P. C.; Roger Hinkley, electrical engineer DPC and Copperweld, Standing at extreme right is Jack Kelso, superintendent of electrical construction, and over Jack's shoulder is George Seekins, business manager of L. U. No. 573. Standing behind Raphael and Smith is James (Deacon) Wines, steward.

changed a number of times and it has been through the untiring efforts of our past president, Joseph Duffy, and loyal members that the past few months have seen it pass out of the doldrums and become an active body. As I write, a number of members have been released and the remainder are expecting to leave anytime.

There is no denying we shall all be very glad to see home again.

Usually amidst fanfare and pomp the unity of the U. S. A. and Canada has been mentioned. Yet possibly the significance of such statements has failed to register with the majority of people. The coordinated efforts, harmony, companionship of the working men on this base, who help to make up the mass of the people, have accomplished much toward cementing these ties and the relationship of these two wonderful countries.

ALFRED G. C. WHITE, R. S.

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

Editor: The word "wireless" gave way to "radio" and the air was cluttered up with ham operators. As the game was new and the air was unrestricted, there were many weird antennae from which many strange noises were received and sent. Such words as DX, heterodyne, grid-bias and low-loss coil became familiar phrases.

During this period there were two amateur radio enthusiasts. Their names were Bill Eitel and Jack McCullough. These two men went deeper into this new interest than most of the hams. They stayed with it, grew up in it, lived with it, and lost many hours' sleep over it, but they stuck to it. They went into radio service work, and from that beginning went to work in the Heintz and Kaufman radio factory. Bill Eitel and Jack McCullough had met in 1925 through the radio contact, and four years later found themselves working together in the same plant building radio equipment and making vacuum tubes. They both had some ideas of their own about how vacuum tubes should be made—they were laughed at, but they went ahead developing their ideas, and by 1934 had come to the point where these ideas had to be realized.

This was right in the middle of the depression, but they decided to risk everything on their ideas so they quit their jobs, borrowed \$5,000 and rented a vacant butcher shop in San Bruno, Calif., and with Carl Porter, who also quit Heintz and Kaufman to go with them, started to make vacuum tubes by hand. They had none of the instruments, machines, processes or techniques of today. They had

only their idea and the will to make it work. Two more men who believed in their idea went to work for them. They are Ronald Gordon, who is the San Bruno plant glass expert, and Gordon Howes, who is the present Salt Lake plant production manager.

At that time Bill Eitel was doing all the glass work single-handed. With this addition to their crew they took three weeks to turn out five tubes which they intended to show at a "ham convention" in Fresno, Calif. When they arrived in Fresno they found that the seals had cracked and every tube was ruined. They fought and battered their way through tough obstacles that confronted them at every turn, but a little ray of sunshine broke through the clouds, and bit by bit their tubes began to be known among the hams as the tube that could take it.

Eimac tubes are now used in police transmitters, airline communication systems and commercial radio everywhere today. The same quality that Bill Eitel and Jack McCullough built by hand into their first tubes in the back of a San Bruno butcher shop, today is aiding in no small measure in the successes of our armed forces on a score of fronts. That quality won for Eimac the coveted Army-Navy "E" award for excellence in September, 1942.

In July, 1942, Eimac started a second plant in Salt Lake City with a number of key men

from the San Bruno plant, which now equals the San Bruno plant in size.

While Eimac started in a vacant butcher shop their business grew until this shop could no longer hold the business and was moved to the present site. This plant has since been enlarged—new buildings added—until they now are working three shifts and have several hundred employees. Much of the machinery and equipment has been developed and built at the plant in one of the best-equipped machine shops in any plant. Experimental laboratories bring out many new things in the vacuum tube field, and they are constantly working to improve their product.

During this rapid growth at the San Bruno plant the electrical equipment was enlarged and added to, piece by piece, until it had gotten beyond control. The Porter Electric Company, of 1500 Church Street, San Francisco, was given the job of re-wiring the plant. There could be no shutdowns, and new switchboards were built and equipment is being transferred, one piece at a time, to these new boards. A crew of 19 electricians has been working for several months re-wiring the old buildings and wiring the new ones.

The three 150-kw transformers in the vault were loaded to capacity, so three new specially-built Westinghouse 333-kw transformers were recently installed. Besides these



Electricians working at the Eitel-McCullough plant, all members of L. U. No. 617 except as otherwise noted: Top row: Bob Anderson, Leo Neist, P. C. MacKay, Mark Ryan, Al Moore, A. Stephens, R. Midgley, Art Riley, foreman (L. U. No. 6); Charles Cobb, Bob Walters, Frank Bouret, Seat'd: Al Cameron, Bud Wiley (L. U. No. 6); H. Barringer, George Sanders, John O'Hara, electrical superintendent; Ken Pudsey, Ralph "Shorty" English, Dave Richardson, Taken in front of the machine shop transformer bank.

the machine shop has three 100-kw transformers of its own. There are several switchboards located at points best suited to serve the equipment, one of which has nearly 300 switches. The transformers are connected Star-Delta-three-phase with three secondary center taps. The requirements of the plant call for a high secondary voltage. The three-phase voltage is 245 volts. From center taps 125 volts and 210 to power leg.

P. C. MacKAY, P. S.

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

Editor: Hello, everybody; back again! Looking back at some of the "old-timey bull" that the hot shots of the railroads put out, I see that it has changed very little; just streamlined and more "corny." Back in those days before highways were built, and the railroads had an 18-karat monopoly, some towns along the right of way would try to have the fast trains stop and pick up passengers, but the railroads would refuse, saying that the cost ran too high to stop and start their train. Twenty-five dollars, to be exact, that these hot shots put out to start and stop, and the poor dupes swallowed it.

I agree most heartily with the engineers driving the diesels who are advertising in our labor paper that there should be two men in the cab at all times, but the third man on the diesel should be an electrician in this power house who is capable and thoroughly familiar with what is going on and what to do in an emergency. The firemen on these trains spend most of their time trying to learn something that does not interest them, and the duties that they are supposed to actually do are very poorly performed, and the cost of parts to these machines in replacements and repair is running very high. These green men playing around in the low and high voltage cabinets are flirting with voltages that demand respect, but being unaccustomed to their danger, they are taking great chances.

There are many failures every day on the diesel units that are costing these companies thousands of dollars daily, and if compared to the stop and start of years ago their figures would run out of sight. Our men have been sent out on the line of roads hundreds of times when the diesel has failed and a steam engine would be pulling it in. And in practically every case after just a few minutes of looking her over and a few adjustments she would crank up and go on her own power. The firemen are truly flops for this work and should not be in the power house, but I agree again, they should be with the engineer. The railroads should get wise to themselves for once without being pushed to put competent men in the proper places. They eternally preach safety, saving, and cost. The time is certainly right for them to wake up and make their saving of thousands of dollars daily with men of the electrical field maintaining their floating power houses.

THE SENTINEL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 669, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Editor: I hope this time my little bit of writing will reach our Editor in time for publication. I guess I have been slow in making my report the last two publications. However, we realize out here in this part of the country that THERE IS A WAR—I only wish more and more people would realize this fact. There are too darn many so-called Americans who take this affair as a joke or an occasion for them to get rich quick at the expense of the balance of the true and real Americans who are sacrificing, working, suffering and giving their all. They are doing this in order to preserve all of the wonderful things we enjoy as citizens of these great United States.

I feel at this time all of us should start a little war, of our own, right here at home, and help place this irresponsible and don't-give-a-darn gang where they belong, either in military service, or maybe a good jail.

Due to a minority group, a great majority of good clean union, and also non-union persons are being criticized for various war-retarding conditions, for which we are not to blame.

We are losing our worthy president, Brother Coffey, to the Sea Bees. We salute you, Brother Coffey! Also all of our best wishes to our other Brothers in the service. We now have six members in the service, including my son, in Air Corps training. At our last meeting, by a strong majority, it was ruled to hold our meetings twice monthly, instead of once a month. Also our men in service are to receive \$5 each for cigarette money and other little things they might wish to purchase. We are proud to report that our men were 100 per cent purchasers of bonds. Our local also purchased an additional quantity of bonds.

We seem to be able to keep everyone busy and feel this summer will also continue as a busy period, however, everyone should be prepared for a condition which sooner or later will reach us, POST WAR. Let's make no mistake, this is serious and every member should attend his meetings regularly. Watch for legislation being forced through, aimed to throttle our organization. Get on your toes, men! Watch closely, many factions are not in favor of our progress. Let's fight to preserve it forever. Buy bonds, men, and help our men in the service! This is everyone's war and must be carried on by everyone.

W. F. DALIE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY, IND.

Editor: I herewith enclose a photo of our 25-year members, in whose honor we held an open-house party and awarded these "old-timers" their 25-year gold service buttons.

Four other 25-year members were unable to be present, so will be awarded their buttons at one of our regular meetings. They are: T. Vessley, B. Waggoner, J. E. L. Rogers and L. H. Davis.

I feel highly honored to have the privilege of describing these men of L. U. No. 697.

The 25-year service award is a great thing in the I. B. E. W. It is a progressive idea that helps to humanize our BROTHERHOOD.

The Indiana State Electrical Association

fathered the idea of the 25-year service award.

It really gives a man who has been a faithful member of a local for 25 years something to be proud of; makes him realize that being a member for that length of time of a great union like the I. B. E. W. is indeed a distinction, and when he wears that gold button and people ask him the meaning of it, he can proudly say, "I have been a member of the greatest union on earth for 25 years, the I. B. E. W.!"

Well, well, so the big, patriotic U. S. Steel (or steal corporation) has been caught in the act of faking tests on Army and Navy steel! How can it be possible that this big super-duper company could be guilty of such a thing?

Surely, Mr. U. S. Steel, you would not let our boys in the armed forces down, these same boys who are fighting to save our country (and, incidentally, you). You, who made those d—d defective Navy guns at your Bridge Company plant in Gary during World War One, you would not think of faking tests on armor steel; no, not much!

Of course, these things are now past history, but they rankle in the minds of thousands of your older employees!

You, who squealed and whined for help from this same U. S. government that you have now been caught cheating, begging for troops to be sent to Gary in the hope that they would browbeat your striking workers back into your smoky, stinking mills when these men were striking in 1918-19 trying to bring decent living conditions to their families; you, who called these American workers "Bolsheviks and Anarchists." Yes, Mr. Steel Trust, things have changed in late years!

Organized labor has finally gotten under your thick hide, and they are making you like it.

Senator Truman, of the Senate War Production Investigating Committee, says, "that guilty knowledge of this chiseling goes on up into your company."

Of course, the little fellows who did the dirty work for you will lose their little heads, but why not be honest about it all and fire a few "brass hats" who may be just as guilty?

Of course, your higher executives will deny all knowledge of this faking of tests in order to save their own hides, but how can you, in the face of the U. S. government's evidence, deny that you are as guilty as hell?



GOLD BUTTON WINNERS OF L. U. NO. 697

Front row, left to right: G. Abbott, J. Dierkheimer, H. Sheeley, F. Seliger, W. Knoth, J. Waggoner, Ray Abbott, D. Abbott. Middle row: F. Keilman, F. Sines, C. Seliger, W. Ahlsleben, W. Boyden, J. Scherer, W. Wilson, G. Brewer, W. Lohman. Back row: W. Kellogg, F. Hollum, Elmer McKay, W. Zahrt, O. Vranter, Ross Stiles, H. Van Sickle, J. Carrouthers.

The American public knows that a minor employee working on these steel tests would not have the guts, initiative or authorization to do this cheating unless he had orders from his superior officers!

Mr. Steel Octopus, all that you have gained by this chicanery is the contempt and loathing of every right-thinking American citizen.

Hello, Marshall Leavitt, of K. C. 124. I wonder if Adolf Touchette will ever need us again on the Zinc Co. plant in E. St. L.?

Remember the medal that "Peewee" Jennings hung on everyone that he thought had a stand-in with the boss? Ha, ha!

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 743, READING, PA.

Editor: We up Schuylkill Valley way have planned for quite some time to have a real twenty-fifth anniversary this May, but after careful consideration and exhausting the possibilities, the committee in charge of arrangements returned the recommendation to the body that the twenty-fifth anniversary banquet and party be postponed for the duration in the interest of war production, food conservation and rationing; also transportation. And added that since Local No. 743 has and undoubtedly will have more members in the armed forces, it would be fitting to have both the homecoming and belated anniversary celebration held together. These recommendations of the committee were accepted unanimously by the body, with a vote of thanks to the committee for their time and efforts on the matter.

While some of the jobs in this vicinity are finishing up or nearly so, there are others that are under way now and some still to come. All our members are working and we have quite a number of out-of-town and out-of-state Brothers working on jobs in our jurisdiction and undoubtedly there will be quite a few more. And while on the subject of out-of-town men, L. U. No. 743 takes this opportunity to extend to all Brothers who are in this territory the cordial invitation to attend some of our meetings, which are held the second and fourth Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at Reed and Court Sts., Reading. We would like to meet and hear from them, other than on the job. Some say they would like some place to go in their off time. Well, here is one place that time can be well spent. How about it, Brothers?

With the coming of spring and open weather, some of our Brothers are really going to have to work double shifts—one at the trade, the other in the victory gardens—according to some of the rumors that are going around, especially some that have recently acquired places in the country and those that are trying out victory gardens for the first time. Success is hoped for all and their spirit is to be greatly admired. Also, all of us must remember our fighting Brothers with stamps and bonds.

R. L. BUCKWALTER, P. S.

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

Editor: The war has produced an awakening of the American people, a deep sense of responsibility, if you please, and a desire to do something toward building and shaping of the future world to be.

Hundreds of thousands of workers within the labor movement are tending to be more socially conscious of their economic status in life, and are asking themselves questions. Their minds are focused on some post-war world; what part they are going to play in it. It seems to me now would be the time to discuss this important question. I'm drawing my own deductions and without going into history I would conclude, by leaving this one thought in mind: The hand of the clock is moving forward and we must move with it.

Jerry Tyler's Birthday Party

By TOM MEECH, L. U. No. 595

On October 22, 1942, while employed as a leaderman for the Pacific Bridge Co., I met with an accident which nearly cost me my life. My old friend, Bill Smart, a regular caller at Providence Hospital where I was confined, would always remark,

"Now, Tom, you have to be out of here by the 24th of January so you can be on hand at Jerry Tyler's birthday party."

So Bill and Ernie Durrell got me out of there and carted me over to Jerry's place Sunday morning, January 24. During the previous week it had rained continuously, but on Sunday morning the sun came out nice and warm, as it always does on this occasion, to contribute to the good time.

By ten o'clock in the morning the guests began to arrive from San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento, Fresno and way stations. They brought food of every description, even a big roast of beef, which is scarce here. In spite of rationing there was an abundance of coffee, and also of other beverages which are not rationed, but the price is pretty high.

This is the old timers' party, the big event of the year for many of us. Looking over the guests I was reminded of two who were missing, never to be with us again, our old friends Charlie Ross, whom the boys called "Baldy," and Frank Brothers, for years electrical inspector for the city of Berkeley. May God rest their souls!

The party went on all day, with food and drink a-plenty and to please all tastes. Climax of the festivities was a big bowl of Tom and Jerry, which started the wire stringing, pole setting, and carloads of conduit being installed at a real war-time pace.

While I am writing this article discussion is still going on before the Emergency Board hearing, the case of the 15 Cooperating Railway Labor Organizations. However, it seems the Emergency Board takes 10 days' recess after hearing direct evidence. Well, that won't be so long, since we have waited eight months. It's a long-drawn-out affair.

In my last article I mentioned our legislative committee. This committee is politically conscious. They ferret out legislation that is opposed to organized labor and they keep the membership informed. I think this is a mighty good thing. The chairman of this committee, Lew Gillies, general chairman of the Belt R. R., Chicago, is a hard working, energetic worker. He is always on his toes. While I am writing about legislation, a bill which is none other than a "union-wrecking" bill was introduced by Congressman Howard W. Smith (Democrat, Va.), a notorious foe of labor. Smith's measure would deny collective bargaining rights to unions that take in foremen and would outlaw union rules construed as interfering with full use of manpower.

W. S. McLAREN, P. S.

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

Editor: On the morning of Friday, April 9, 1943, the employees of the gas plant reported for work at the regular time. Before starting work, they met and walked off the job in protest against conditions in general. This was without consultation with the local.

The Virginia Electric & Power Co. immediately contacted the W. L. B. offices in Atlanta, Ga., and Washington, D. C., with the result that Melvin Levy, of that board, was dispatched here by plane, arriving during the afternoon.

Since the majority of the employees were members of this union, as soon as the officers were notified of the situation they immediately set the machinery of the local in motion and called a special meeting at 5 p. m. of that day.

Mr. Levy was present at the meeting and promised to go over the situation extensively

during the week-end. Thereupon the men agreed to resume work pending his report on the following Monday evening.

Although the walk-out was 100 per cent strong, the men, with considerable difficulty, managed to return a skeleton crew to work in order to maintain a supply of gas for the city during the day.

The following day the electric departments met and expressed desires to support the gas men in any further action.

On Monday evening, April 12, 1943, Mr. Levy attended a special called meeting of the local and stated that he had investigated the matter and that, although he could offer no immediate relief, he felt that the union was qualified to handle the situation, and that upon his return to Washington he would exert every pressure upon the N. L. R. B. to speed up action on the union's petition.

Evidently Mr. Levy was as good as his word, for a hearing was begun on Thursday, April 22, 1943.

The N. L. R. B. was represented by Trial Examiner Shawe and his assistant, Mr. Blinn, from Washington. The examiner declared a joint hearing since the I. B. E. W. and an independent organization called the Utility Workers Union had both presented petitions for certification.

The BROTHERHOOD was represented by Larry Daly, of the I. O.; Representative W. E. Sayers, of Clearfield, Pa., and Representative J. E. Reilly, of Richmond, Va.

The independent had no counsel, so the president of their organization presented their case.

The company was represented by T. Justin Moore, vice president and general counsel, and Attorney Edmund M. Preston, both of Richmond, Va.

The hearing required almost three days, finally being concluded on Saturday, April 24, 1943, at 3:20 p. m. Your reporter had the pleasure of attending the entire session.

Considering the evidence presented, we are very hopeful that the board will render a favorable decision on our petition.

The members of the local are grateful to the BROTHERHOOD for its able assistance with our problems, and promise to fight this battle to its very finish.

So while we await the decision of the board, this local is going to continue to build an organization that each member will be proud to belong to.

H. C. COPELAND, R. S.

L. U. NO. 1006, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Editor: Congratulations are in order to our genial business manager, "Mike" Havey, for his great efforts in securing a wage increase for our local, retroactive to January 1, 1943. Hats off to "Mike" for a good job well done!

At a meeting of the executive board held recently, it was voted that a \$1,000 War Bond be purchased. This is our first War Bond purchase but I assure you not our last.

Substantial gifts have been given to the Red Cross (Lawrence Chapter), Salvation Army, Lawrence Service Men's Center, and to the U. S. O. Local No. 1006 is trying in some small way to lend a hand to these fine organizations who are assisting our boys in the armed services.

Approximately 30 of our members are in there pitching for Uncle Sam.

Our meetings have been fairly well attended, but there is room for improvement. Eternal vigilance is the price of victory, members, so come on, boys and girls, and take an active part in your union meetings and its activities.

We have learned that in unity there is strength—our working conditions and pay envelopes prove that.

There's a solemn wish from our local that all the boys will soon be back with us again.

JOHN A. CALLAHAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1068, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor: Here is a list of our men and girls in the service. Please note that "girls," as Mary Conroy has joined the WAVES and Emma Hagelgans the WAACS.

Mary C. Conroy	Walter Nukie
Emma Hagelgans	George Noll
Owen Sharkey	Jerry Oriello
James Savage	Felex Ryiat
John Kepic	Julius Scoyka
Gregg Wittman	Michael Wiek
Wasel Petuch	Edmund Woods
William Traubman	Walter Zlotek
James Werner	William Pshiel
Frank Gurdino	Walter Pascok
Peter Comyack	John Carey
Norman Decker	William Hendrickson
John Harris	Edward Koch
William Maxemow	Patrick Maloney
Edward Good	Victor Rotolo
Walter Paszek	Anton Rodugues
Joseph Custrillo	Earl Taylor, Jr.
John Hess	M. Yablouski
Henry Ford	Robert Meehan
Nuchey Dzugar	Carl Kaczmarek
John Peilsch	Stanley Koziol
Raymond Redling	Richard Savage
Stanley Polewczak	Thaddeus Maeoen
Joseph F. Petry	Fred Bastoch
Walter Duizfuld	Peter Souella
Vincent Szazem	John Coppenger
Saul Fern	Nickolas Marranco
Joseph Cerey	Joseph Cistrello
William Delany	Thomas Smith
Thomas Dudek	Michael Wolkanyyn
Paul Faleo	Michael Stefanko
Thaddeus Garoson	Richard Harold
Joseph Krita	Larry Price
Mickey and Johnnie	Raymond Redling
(the Dead End Kids)	

HELEN R. THORNE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1193, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor: The April meeting of Local No. 1193 was held in the Atlantan Hotel. Brother Bob Minton, chief engineer of WATL, and president of the local, is a proud papa. Bob is new in the president's chair but everyone in this Atlanta local is behind him 100 per cent.

Brother Gordon C. Berry, formerly of WATL and former president of the local, has joined the Army Air Forces. Brother Al Jones is new chief engineer at WAGA, and the new 5HV Westinghouse is a nice looking and sweet working job, eh, Al? Orbra Harrell, who has worked for WAGA in the past, has resigned from a civil service position to resume his old job at WAGA. David S. Newborg has resigned from the WAGA staff to take a position with RCA.

Chief Engineer Ben Ackerman and Brother Ivan Miles have been rebuilding the WGST transmitter console. Brothers David Holt and T. C. Underwood of WGST have about decided to quit sleeping, as it interferes with their work. The same is also true of Brothers Thomas Wilson of WGST and James Burke of WAGA.

We're still trying to get a sliding wage scale approved by the WLB at WAGA, and haven't given up hope yet.

Brother Winston Chilton of WAGA is very much in the clouds these days over that certain young lady. Bet there will be orange blossoms in June or before.

D. D. BROOKS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor: Since reading the last issue of the JOURNAL and by the time the current issue is received, five Brothers will have transferred their endeavors to other fields. Local No. 1216 will feel their loss keenly but wishes them success in their new ventures. Brother Al Asch is on leave of absence from KSTP and is now

stationed at Fort Monmouth. Lt. Asch enlisted in the U. S. Army Signal Corps. Brother A. G. Peck has resigned from the staff of WCCO effective May 1 to take up his new duties in the Airborn Instrument Laboratory of Columbia University, Mineola, N. Y. Brother Peck will be attached to the research of radio in connection with aircraft for the Army and Navy. Brother Peck has faithfully served Local No. 1216 as secretary for the past two years and leaves WCCO after approximately nine years of service in their engineering department. Brother Gordy Johnson has already reported to the Airborn Instrument Laboratory of Columbia University, having resigned from KSTP. Brother and Vice President Harry Siles of Local No. 1216 has resigned, effective May 1, from the transmitter staff of KSTP, to take over the operation of his father's farm. Also to the farm work goes Kermit Holmes of the WMIN transmitter staff. Brice Ekberg of the WLOL transmitter staff has reported for U. S. Army duty. Brother C. I. Olson, recently resigned from the WDGY staff, joined the staff of WTCN on April 16.

WMIN has gone on a 48-hour week and recently employed a woman transmitter operator, holding a restricted license at present. Pay increases at WMIN have been approved by the WLB and are retroactive to February 1, 1943.

The WDGY transmitter staff is two men short at the present and they extend appreciation to Brothers of Local No. 1216 for helping them out as much as possible until manpower can be obtained. Brother Bob Wallinder of the WLOL staff has been working one and sometimes two days a week at the WDGY plant.

KSTP, unable to find experienced men, has two men on their payroll whom they are breaking into radio station operation. As the Twin Cities situation grows worse, re the manpower problem, more stations will be training their own personnel by members of I. B. E. W. Local No. 1216.

Brother Renk, recent addition to the WDGY transmitter staff, located a gas leak in the transmission line that other engineers had been trying to locate for the past four years. Had the pleasure of having Brother McCowen in town again at our April meeting.

GENE BRAUTIGAM, P. S.

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

Editor: Apologies to our friends and Brothers for the omission of news from our locality for so long. Our press secretary is out of town working and all of us feared to compete with his skill with the pen.

Work has been quite slack here for the last few weeks, but with the weather turning warm, we have started to pick up again. We have been very fortunate for the past two years in having plenty of work in our jurisdiction and the prospects are bright for the coming summer.

This month marks the second year of our birth, which we hope to celebrate, not by the consumption of large quantities of rationed foods, but by the presence of each of our members on the defense job doing his level best to defeat the powers which seek to grind us into oblivion.

This is my first effort in print, so please forgive my omissions and mistakes. No one will welcome back the press secretary, Brother E. R. Peck, more sincerely than myself.

WILLIAM GILBERT, President.

L. U. NO. 1258, DES MOINES, IOWA

Editor: In these days of turmoil, with military needs increasing daily, many of our faithful union members are daily leaving for the training camps. And it is of great im-

VICTORY thru KNOWLEDGE

Every possible conduit bend can be designed in a few minutes to exact fit before starting the manual work.

S Your ENERGY by learning to bend pipe to exact measurement
A MATERIAL by NOT making bends for the junk pile.
V Your JOB by being more efficient
E Your MONEY by securing a copy of
"PRECISION CONDUIT BENDING"

By JUAN BOAS, Instructor,
Chelsea Trade H. S., N. Y.

Now during emergency \$1.00
Mail coupon and M. O. to

J. BOAS, 2054 E. 47th St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please send copy of "P. C. B."

Name _____

Address _____

portance to these men, who are no longer on the job, that when they return they will find their jobs are still there and their relationship with the management still good.

Therefore, it is prime importance that we keep our lines straight; that the men who join labor's ranks must be good "union" material, that the men who fill the gaps at the work bench are union men at heart. All locals must consider this seriously, and where closed shop contracts exist, every effort must be made to see that the local furnishes good men to fill the demands of management. Granted that it is hard, in these days, to find them! Management is calling for more and more men and the ranks of the local are sorely depleted. But it can be done and it must be! Local 1258 has done it and every local can do it!

Local 1258 is a new local as locals go. We were granted our charter only two years ago with the minimum. We had 12 members and 12 jobs on that memorable December 7. And we think we have done a good job since Pearl Harbor in dealing with this problem. The armed forces needed radio men and we gave them. Twelve men have joined the war effort, eight to actual military service and four to other war effort; 12 men from our ranks and 12 men to be replaced. And every one of the vacancies was filled by the local. Part of the original 12 are still here, part of the replacements had to be replaced, but every call of the management was met by us. We've tried not to steal from other broadcast stations. We've contacted hams, radio service men and mechanics; we've checked up on new licenses for new material; members have been canvassing their friends, writing old friends and acquaintances and following up on tips and scouring the country. Every time the draft board calls, we think we can't do it again, but we do. Time after time. And in full cooperation with the local U. S. Employment office. Our choice has always been OK'd by them.

We're not bragging. But what we can do every local can do. Get busy now! Start checking up on those tips, hunt out the hams who haven't been drafted. Put your heart in the job and don't let the management say that they had to supply the men. Get a good union man on the job, or we may all regret it when this war is all over!

Buy War Bonds!

F. E. BARTLETT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1335, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor: We were organized last November with a membership of 392. Today we have a membership of 611 with more to come.

We are now negotiating our agreement with the Public Service Electric and Gas Co. of New Jersey. The company has told us they expect to have the agreement settled by April 30, 1943. We all hope it comes true. We are all more or less on edge at present regarding same.

The Brothers who are representing this local at these negotiations are Frank Norton, president of this local, and Frank Merrick, Jr., financial secretary. These Brothers are doing a splendid job and all of the members are behind them 100 per cent and we have given them our support whenever it is needed.

I would also like to write some praise for Brothers Harry Broach and Jim Reilly. These Brothers came here to organize us and they have done a wonderful job of it. These Brothers accomplished a task that was thought could not be done. But no doubt they believed there is no such thing as impossible, for they did their job and in very short time, considering the territory they have covered to date.

There is also a lot of praise due the officers and members of this local who have given Brothers Broach and Reilly a wonderful hand

in organizing other locals throughout southern and central New Jersey.

The members of this local believe that Ted Naughton, who is handling our agreement with the company, should receive some thanks for what he is doing in our behalf.

ARTHUR E. HILL, R. S.

L. U. NO. 1340, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Editor: Greetings from Newport News, in the heart of Hampton Roads. As press secretary, this is my first workout, and I hope the boys of 1340 like my form of journalism.

Well, we were organized on January 15, 1943, with the following officers elected: D. A. Lipe, president; Bob Cottingham, vice president; H. W. Avery, recording secretary; Pop Siceloff, treasurer; W. H. Flory, financial secretary and business manager. Everything has gone along fine and we will appreciate any help from all our Brothers and will do all in our power to help them.

I do not know how the W. M. C. order as to job and wage freezing will affect unions. I hope it will pave the way for larger organizations in the future.

Well, let's all buy bonds and more bonds for victory for U. S. and our Allies and let's work hard to axe the Axis!

RAY MCGOVERN, P. S.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 194)

it for what it really is—a device to wipe out all the economic and industrial gains we have achieved thus far and made secure through legislation. Whatever measure of equality women have today was, in fact, achieved precisely through such progressive legislation.

"In conclusion, I want to point out that all civic and social organizations which are genuinely interested and concerned with the well being of women, especially working women, are opposed to this amendment. Thus, all organized labor, the Women's Trade Union League, and the League of Women Voters, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Councils of Catholic Women, and Jewish Women, the National Association of University Women, the Consumers League, and other groups, are standing shoulder to shoulder in opposition to this amendment, while supporting every legitimate proposal to advance the interests of women."

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME

(Continued from page 185)

"covered employment" so that he would have full protection and build up benefit rights while in the armed forces.

Under a bill introduced in the last Congress by former Congressman Thomas Eliot, of Massachusetts, and supported by the A. F. of L., military service would be classed as "covered employment." Servicemen would not be required, however, to pay contributions. Additional costs incurred because of their coverage would be paid by the government from funds in the general Treasury. For benefit purposes, the serviceman would be deemed to have earned during his service a monthly wage of \$100, or the amount of his average monthly wage up to \$250 during the year immediately preceding his induction, whichever is higher. If military pensions

are available to a serviceman's survivors, the social security benefits would not be payable under this bill.

Another bill introduced into the new Congress by Senator Green, of Rhode Island carries similar provisions.

The administration is understood to favor this latter method of protection for servicemen, since under it the worker is not penalized by reason of his military service. The President also is understood to favor action at the time the other proposed amendments to the Social Security Act are considered. Action, when taken, would doubtless be made retroactive.

BUILDING DAM

(Continued from page 186)

if it were not for the needs of the war this dam would not have been built at this time. We knew that if we failed, certain essential weapons of war would be late. If they were late that might prolong the war, and cost the lives of our fellow countrymen and allies. With that kind of a feeling in your bones, it was possible for you to carry on under conditions that at times must have seemed almost more than could be borne.

"It is fitting today that we pay special honor to the men who never missed a single day's work on this dam, the men who were on the job day after day without a single absence. I am going to call the names of the men on this Roll of Honor:

"William F. Barnes, Noah F. Heath, Patrick P. Marshall, steam fitters; Edwin C. Brown, truck operator; Ira H. Cantrell, blacksmith; Robert H. Carmichael, gas and diesel mechanic helper; Harrison B. Cubber-son, powderman helper; Truman L. Hamilton, outside machinist; Charles L. Hatmaker, concrete mixer operator; Frank A. Jacobs, electrician; Earve P. Leake, outside machinist; Wade Lewis, labor foreman; I. O. Martin, labor foreman; Connie Matthews, sheet metal worker helper; Andrew J. Minton, locomotive operator; Leonard P. Pressley, core drill operator; Gayle M. Thompson, gas and diesel mechanic; James C. Walker, pump operator.

"The same spirit you have shown in building this dam is shown also by your winning of the war-bond flag that we see flying here. You have a right to be proud of the fact that you are doing your part in buying war bonds.

"There is still another flag that shows this same spirit, and that is your service flag. The stars on your service flag number 1,540, men who have gone from Douglas Dam to the armed services, while you carry on the assignment of giving them the stuff to fight with. And let me add that the TVA's service flag for the whole organization now numbers 8,642 stars, 8,642 men in the armed forces from the ranks of TVA."



"JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER SAVES PRECIOUS SOLDER FOR WAR

Uses minimum on each joint. Solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
Send \$1.50 with this ad to
CLYDE W. LINT

100 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO
"The Original Jiffy Line"

Money Back if Not Satisfactory

IN MEMORIAM

O. A. Walker, L. U. No. 479

Initiated May 4, 1926

(RESOLUTION BY HOUSTON METAL TRADES COUNCIL)

Whereas it has pleased our infinite and all-wise Ruler of the Universe to take from us a worthy and well respected co-worker, Brother O. A. Walker;

Whereas by his untimely death his wife has lost a loving, devoted husband, his community a helpful citizen, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers an indefatigable representative, and the American Federation of Labor an honored member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, his associates constituting the negotiating committee to obtain an agreement between the Houston Metal Trades Council and the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation, Houston, Texas, extend our deep and heartfelt sympathy to his wife and relatives in this, their time of profound sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect and esteem in which this Brother is held, we shall hold in memory Sunday, April 4, 1943, the day and date of his passing to higher life, and that the charter of the Houston Metal Trades Council be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife; a copy be forwarded to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, also a copy to Electrical Workers Union Local No. 479, Beaumont, Texas, in which this Brother held membership; and another copy be sent to the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

DON KENNARD,
W. C. REED,
A. H. HOUSER,
SAM H. SANBORN,
J. H. GUTRIDGE,
J. I. BOREL,
MARSHALL W. MARTIN,
C. A. MONDAIZA,
CHARLES P. DRISCOLL,
R. G. ARRINGTON,
M. B. GURRIS,
PAUL C. FERGUSON,
J. T. DAVIS,
C. A. WEST,
O. G. WRIGHT,
E. E. KNOX,
CLIFTON BRIGNAC,
ARTHUR FERGUSON.

Resolutions have also been received from the Louisiana State Conference of Electrical Workers, the Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association, and other organizations.

Millard Esty Damren, L. U. No. 477

Reinitiated January 19, 1941

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to summon to the Great Beyond our friend and Brother, Millard Esty Damren; and

Whereas we mourn the loss of one who always met you with a smile and a kindly word, always did his best and was always on the square; be it

Resolved, That the L. U. No. 477 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy published in the Electrical Worker, and one spread upon our minutes, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

A. D. OSWALD,
JOS. T. RIKER,
HARRY A. SNYDER,

San Bernardino, Calif. Committee

Charles L. Daniels, L. U. No. 549

Reinitiated May 1, 1933

With the deepest of sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. 549, record the passing of our Brother, Charles L. Daniels; therefore be it

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

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

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. W. GRANT,
Recording Secretary
Huntington, W. Va.

E. A. Kleiderer, L. U. No. 369

Initiated July 24, 1922

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edwin A. Kleiderer, on February 4, 1943, while serving his country for the second time in the United States Navy. Brother Kleiderer served in World War 1 and returned to active duty in the Navy shortly after our country was attacked in World War 2. With heroes' blood and loved ones' tears America will be saved. For freedom he was glad to die; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Kleiderer L. U. No. 369 has lost a true and loyal Brother, one who always had a smile and friendly word of greeting, and one who was willing at any time to share his knowledge of the electrical business with anyone seeking advice and counsel; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family, expressing to them our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; 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, a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and that his name be inscribed in gold on our Honor Roll.

L. C. KAEHLIN,
H. H. HUDSON,
J. A. BROWN,
WALTER L. RUH,

Louisville, Ky. Committee

Samuel G. Clissold, L. U. No. 130

Initiated July 17, 1900, in L. U. No. 98

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 130, record the passing of Brother Samuel G. Clissold, whose death occurred on March 8, 1943; and

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be 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.

W. L. ZIRKENBACH,
H. C. FISHER,
L. J. ISLEY,

New Orleans, La. Committee

William J. Benshoof, L. U. No. 621

Reinitiated February 9, 1921, in L. U. No. 372

It is with a deep and sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 621, record the passing of our Brother, William J. Benshoof.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member of our Brotherhood, who had spent more than a just share of his time for the good and welfare of the local union; therefore be it

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

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

F. E. SHAEFFER,
A. E. UPTON,
N. R. LENTZ,

Boone, Iowa Committee

Christ J. Neumann, L. U. No. 1155

Initiated August 1, 1940

With sincere feeling of regret we, the members of L. U. No. 1155, record the untimely death of Brother Christ John Neumann. He was our true friend and loyal member. It is our desire to express our grief to his family and to extend to them our sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication. We shall, in tribute to his memory, drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

H. C. BREWERS,
Recording Secretary
Willmar, Minn.

J. M. Jarrett, L. U. No. 765

Reinitiated March 14, 1939, in L. U. No. 474

We record the passing of our beloved Brother, J. M. Jarrett, on March 15, 1943, with deep sorrow and with sincere sympathy for his family.

Whereas it is the desire of L. U. No. 765 to pay respectful tribute to this Brother, whom Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst; and

Whereas L. U. No. 765 wishes to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this resolution be spread over the minutes, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to the official Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

GEORGE W. DOWD, SR.,
O. ALTON FIKE,
HARRY M. LANE,

Sheffield, Ala. Committee

George B. Duncan, L. U. No. 16

Initiated June 23, 1903

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 16, record the sudden death of Brother Duncan; 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 a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

GUY VAUGHN,
E. E. HOSKINSON,
CHESTER GREER,
T. C. DIECKMANN,

Evansville, Ind. Committee

Dan Hardy, L. U. No. 66

Initiated October 21, 1925

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the membership of L. U. No. 66, record the passing of our Brother, Dan Hardy, on January 27, 1943; and

Whereas we wish to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

H. W. WEATHERSBY,
A. C. ANDERSON,
J. C. WINFREY,

Houston, Texas. Committee

David Donovan, L. U. No. 321

Initiated January 9, 1913

As it is the Almighty's infinite wisdom that has deemed it necessary to call from our midst Brother David Donovan, it is with sincere sorrow and regret that we of L. U. No. 321 record his passing.

In remembrance of him, we express our heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it

Resolved, That the members stand silent for one minute at our next regular meeting as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

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

LOUIS J. BERTRAND,
MAURICE CRAVEN,
MAX DONAT,

LaSalle, Ill. Committee

Albert Sidney Johnson, L. U. No. 66

Reinitiated January 20, 1938

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Albert Sidney Johnson;

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

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

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

J. M. LOVELESS,
A. W. SCHUWERK,
G. A. PRINE,

Houston, Texas. Committee

Edward B. Johnson, L. U. No. 292
Reinitiated February 2, 1937

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 292, record the passing of our late Brother, Edward B. Johnson, on March 2, 1943; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.
CLARENCE JOHNSON,
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

Robert C. Bellamy, L. U. No. 721
Initiated October 3, 1939

With deep sorrow and regret, L. U. No. 721 records the passing of Brother Robert C. Bellamy on March 6, 1943. Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member of our Brotherhood; therefore be it Resolved, That L. U. No. 721 tender its sincere regrets to the family of Brother Bellamy; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy sent to our official publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.
ROBERT W. BLACK,
Chattanooga, Tenn. Recording Secretary

Arnold Van Meter, L. U. No. 16
Initiated March 5, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and sincere regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 16, record the passing of our late Brother, Arnold Van Meter. Whereas in the death of Brother Van Meter we realize the loss of a sincere friend and a true and loyal member; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to his wife; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon our minutes.
CECIL LOHMEYER,
ROBERT ROLAND,
FRED WAHNSIEDLER,
CHRIS KLUSMEIER,
CHARLES ENGELHART,
GUY VAUGHN,
Evansville, Ind. Committee

Carl C. Purple, L. U. No. 161

Reinitiated November 13, 1919, in L. U. No. 37
With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 161, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Carl C. Purple, on March 19, 1943; and Whereas those of us who knew him best knew him to be loyal to this organization and considerate of his fellow men. We also knew him as our business manager and financial secretary, who served this local faithfully in the past; therefore be it Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 161, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.
CHARLES POWERS,
WALDO SANDERSON,
Greenfield, Mass. Committee

O. K. Andreasen, L. U. No. 302
Reinitiated March 13, 1936

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 302, record the passing of our Brother, Oluf Kristien Andreasen, who passed away March 25, 1943; therefore be it Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 302, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, copies to the I. B. E. W. Journal, and to the Contra Costa County Labor Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting of April 9, 1943.
LLOYD M. MURPHY,
JOHN T. MCCORMAC,
E. A. LAWRENCE,
Richmond, Calif. Committee

Raymond Tillman, L. U. No. 1160
Initiated August 20, 1942

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1160, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Raymond Tillman; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local union.
GERTRUDE BYER,
Recording Secretary
Marion, Ind.

Raymond A. Wise, L. U. No. 26
Initiated June 6, 1929

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Raymond A. Wise; and Whereas the passing of this Brother to his reward has deprived L. U. No. 26 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore, be it Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.
C. F. PRELLER,
Business Manager
Washington, D. C.

James Marion Philpott, L. U. No. 369
Initiated November 12, 1941

We, the members of L. U. No. 369, express our deep sorrow and regret in regard to the death of James Philpott, who died in action for his country while serving in the U. S. Navy; therefore be it Resolved, That in tribute to his memory we, in a body, assemble and stand for a period of one minute; and be it further Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family of our late departed Brother; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 369, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication as an expression of our sympathy.
J. C. CAMPBELL,
AMBROSE ROHLADER,
D. WALKER,
Louisville, Ky. Committee

Joseph E. Bell, L. U. No. 323
Initiated November 10, 1902

Whereas the lives of good men, like good things on this earth, must come to an end; and Whereas in the passing of Brother Joseph E. Bell, known and loved by all as "Uncle Joe," we are losing one of the greatest personalities that we have ever known, honored and loved for his honesty of purpose and loyalty to the Brotherhood and the things for which it stands. Though we shall miss him in person, the fruits of his faithful life will remain with us for many years. We are thankful to God for having loaned him to us for a full yet seemingly short life; therefore be it Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 323, express to his bereaved loved ones our heartfelt sympathy, and that copies of this resolution be sent to his family, to our official Journal for publication, and spread on the minutes of our local union.
J. A. HARPER,
R. L. HARPSTER,
R. L. RICE,
West Palm Beach, Fla. Committee

Otto F. Bethke, L. U. No. 704
Initiated December 16, 1914

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 704, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Otto F. Bethke, whom Almighty God has called to eternal rest; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.
WILLIAM L. FIGGE,
Press Secretary
Dubuque, Iowa.

Joseph Zea, L. U. No. 26
Initiated July 5, 1906

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Joseph Zea; and Whereas the passing of this Brother to his reward has deprived L. U. No. 26 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore, be it Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.
C. F. PRELLER,
Business Manager
Washington, D. C.

Paul M. Irwin, L. U. No. 477
Initiated June 22, 1920, in L. U. No. 711

Whereas the hand of death has suddenly removed from our midst our friend and Brother, Paul M. Irwin; and Whereas Brother Irwin was a true and loyal member of our union and an honest and faithful workman; therefore be it Resolved, That L. U. No. 477 extend to his bereaved family their deepest sympathy; and be it further Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory and a copy of the resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, a copy sent to the family, and a copy sent to our Journal for publication.
JACK OWENS,
HARRY A. SNYDER,
JOHN R. PORTER,
San Bernardino, Calif. Committee

Roy Pitts, L. U. No. 125
Initiated February 23, 1940

The passing onward of Brother Roy Pitts brings again to L. U. No. 125 the sadness of parting and loss of a valued member. Our deepest sympathy is extended to his loved ones, whose grief, in a measure, we share in the mutual loss of one whom we have called Brother. We sorrow with them. The charter of L. U. No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Pitts and a copy of this tribute shall be inscribed upon the minutes of this meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.
ROBERT POARCHE,
W. S. FEGLES,
M. KUPETZ,
Portland, Oreg. Committee

William E. Weber, L. U. No. 130
Initiated April 11, 1909

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 130, record the passing of Brother William E. Weber, whose death occurred on March 27, 1943; and Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be 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.
H. C. FISHER,
W. L. ZIRKENBACH,
L. J. ISLEY,
New Orleans, La. Committee

Charles H. Elliott, L. U. No. 18
Reinitiated May 25, 1933

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Charles H. Elliott; and Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further Resolved, That we at this time express our condolence to the family of Brother Elliott in their bereavement; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of the local union; a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Elliott, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.
Requiescat in pace.
C. H. ECKLES,
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
O. H. HIDDEN,
Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

John C. Ellison, L. U. No. 66*Initiated January 6, 1938*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from our midst our friend and Brother, J. C. Ellison; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 66, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy and regret; and be it further

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

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

J. M. LOVELESS,
A. J. BANNON,
G. A. PRINE,

Houston, Texas. Committee

Clarence Bryan, L. U. No. 76*Initiated November 5, 1940*

L. U. No. 76, of Tacoma, Wash., regrets to record the passing of Brother Clarence Bryan; 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 the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

COMMITTEE.

Tacoma, Wash.

Emil Epple, L. U. No. 713*Initiated December 5, 1916*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 713, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Emil Epple; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local union.

GEORGE DOERR,
WILLIAM RUDOLPH,
CHARLES KERR,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

John W. Kelly, L. U. No. 6*Initiated February 8, 1936*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John W. Kelly, 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,
C. FOEHN,
H. MADDEN,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

James Sullivan, L. U. No. 9*Initiated October 12, 1899***James C. Kennedy, L. U. No. 9***Initiated November 11, 1936*

It is with profound sorrow that L. U. No. 9 records the death of its members whose names are written above. These men were conscientious in their duty as members of our Brotherhood, and our great sorrow in their passing is tempered by their fine example in all things worth while to our Brothers and their friends and neighbors.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. No. 9 offer this tribute to their memories for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; therefore be it

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

WILLIAM STOKES,
ERNEST MANN,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Edward E. Maggs, L. U. No. 812*Initiated August 4, 1942*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward E. Maggs, who had been a member of L. U. No. 812 since August, 1942; and

Whereas L. U. No. 812 has lost a faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss, which we share; be it further

Resolved, therefore, That we stand in silent tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family as an expression of our sympathy; also a copy be spread on our local minutes, and a copy to our official Journal for publication.

FRED MARTZ,
CHARLES CHRISMAN,
RALPH KOONS,

Williamsport, Pa. Committee

Claud Birchfield, L. U. No. 18*Initiated September 11, 1942*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Claud Birchfield; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore, be it

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

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

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Birchfield, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

C. H. ECKLES,
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
O. H. HIDDEN,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

George H. Butler, L. U. No. 18*Initiated September 1, 1942*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother George H. Butler; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it

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

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

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Butler, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

C. H. ECKLES,
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
O. H. HIDDEN,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

John Hamilton, L. U. No. 53*Initiated June 24, 1919*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John Hamilton; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Hamilton L. U. No. 53 has lost a true and loyal member, whose kind deeds, noble character and friendly disposition will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 53, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

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

THOMAS McCASSEDEY,
JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,
WILLIAM BURKREY,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

W. A. Edwards, L. U. No. 160*Reinitiated January 20, 1937*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 160, record the death, March 30, 1943, of our friend and Brother, W. A. Edwards;

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

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

G. P. PHILLIPS,
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

Lois C. Greene, L. U. No. 716*Initiated April 21, 1921*

The passing of Brother Lois C. Greene will always leave a blank space in the ranks of the membership of L. U. No. 716, that can be filled by no one else. He was a tried and true member of unionism from the beginning. His quiet unassuming manners will always be cherished by all who knew him.

We desire to take this method of expressing our grief and sorrow to the loved ones left behind, and to extend to them our heartfelt sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

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

GEORGE R. WOLFRAM,
A. V. POTTER,
DAVID H. BEVAN,

Houston, Texas. Committee

Edward M. McFadden, L. U. No. 675*Initiated January 23, 1919*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and loyal Brother, Edward M. McFadden; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our deep and sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication and a copy entered into the minutes of our local union.

LESLIE G. RANKIN,
JOSEPH RUBEL,
JAMES H. HOLTAWAY,
RUSSELL ZINGLER,
SHERMAN G. KISNER,

Elizabeth, N. J. Committee

Loren Owens, L. U. No. 1249*Initiated January 17, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1249, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Loren Owens; therefore be it

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

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

WILLIAM GILBERT,
E. J. PECK,
F. CURTIS,

Syracuse, N. Y. Committee

Max Voag, L. U. No. 102*Initiated March 21, 1918*

On March 5, 1943, death came as an Angel of Mercy to Brother Max Voag, who has long been ill.

We, the members of L. U. No. 102, desire to honor his memory as a true friend and Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

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

SAMUEL MOSKOWITZ,
JOHN HOLMES,
PETER HOEDEMAKER,

Paterson, N. J. Committee

George R. Ruddell, L. U. No. 813

Reinitiated July 2, 1940

It is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 813, record the death of our friend and Brother, G. R. Ruddell, April 6, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow; be it further

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

E. L. MAWYER,
Roanoke, Va. President

Farrand W. Stagg, L. U. No. 6

Reinitiated August 12, 1933

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Farrand W. Stagg, 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,
C. FOEHN,
H. MADDEN,
San Francisco, Calif. Committee

Norman H. Wilson, L. U. No. 77

Reinitiated May 7, 1935

With sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, Norman H. Wilson, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolences of the organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Norman H. Wilson; and be it further

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

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

A. DAKERS, SR.,
ART KENT,
L. L. HILL,
Seattle, Wash. Committee

O. D. Fincher, L. U. No. 477

Reinitiated September 4, 1940, in L. U. No. 169

Whereas it has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst Brother O. D. Fincher; and

Whereas he has always been a true and loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our most heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

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

WILLIAM W. ROBBINS,
San Bernardino, Calif. Recording Secretary

Chester Webb, L. U. No. 6

Initiated May 7, 1913

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Chester Webb, 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,
C. FOEHN,
H. MADDEN,
San Francisco, Calif. Committee

Hugh Palmer, L. U. No. 18

Initiated February 11, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Hugh Palmer; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it

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

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

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

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

Requiescat in pace.
C. H. ECKLES,
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
O. H. HIDDEN,
Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

Edward C. Watson, L. U. No. 160

Initiated February 17, 1937

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 160, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Edward C. Watson, who died on March 4, 1943; and

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

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

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

G. P. PHILLIPS,
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

Louis Drennen, L. U. No. 466

Initiated April 24, 1911, in L. U. No. 575

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 466, pay tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Louis Drennen. His long association and his agreeable personality have served to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship, and we assure his loved ones that we, in no small measure, share their grief. Our sympathy we extend to them in a mutual loss. Therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing family, a copy be spread on the records of our local union and a copy forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

J. R. MILLER,
J. W. MOORE,
M. P. GEENE,
Charleston, W. Va. Committee

Jesse Lambert, L. U. No. 212

Reinitiated November 30, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 212, record the passing of Jesse Lambert; and therefore be it

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

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

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,
Cincinnati, Ohio. Press Secretary

Jacob T. Walters, L. U. No. 603

Initiated December 19, 1941

It is with deep regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local No. 603, report the passing of a beloved member, Jacob T. Walters.

Whereas Brother Walters has been a true and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we of Local No. 603 extend our deepest sympathy to family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

DARWIN A. RABUCK,
Easton, Pa. Recording Secretary

Kurt Rother, L. U. No. 494

Reinitiated December 2, 1940

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

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

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

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

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

Julius Capers Short, L. U. No. 1316

Initiated September 17, 1941, in L. U. No. 613

Whereas it is with the deepest and sincerest feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 1316, pay our last tribute of respect to our late Brother, Julius Capers Short, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst;

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

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

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

J. B. PATE,
J. T. PRICE,
J. L. BROOME,
Macon, Ga. Committee

J. A. Vickers, L. U. No. 702

Reinitiated July 15, 1923

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 702, record the passing of our Brother, J. A. Vickers, who passed away March 26, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

GEORGE H. BAUGHMAN,
WILLIAM C. PAUL,
W. A. VAUGHN,
West Frankfort, Ill. Committee

V. W. Whorrall, L. U. No. 465

Initiated September 2, 1925

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

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

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

F. H. CHASE,
P. ROSENBERG,
W. P. HARRELL,
San Diego, Calif. Committee

L. Wilkinson, L. U. No. 465

Initiated August 8, 1913, in L. U. No. 17

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

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

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

F. H. CHASE,
P. ROSENBERG,
W. P. HARRELL,
San Diego, Calif. Committee

Paul Roy, L. U. No. 869*Initiated September 5, 1942*

Our local union has been saddened by the passing of our late Brother, Paul Roy, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, took to His final reward on Monday, April 19.

To his loved ones we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

As a tribute to his memory, our charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days, and this tribute shall be entered on the minutes of our executive and local union meetings.

Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

L. J. BARRY,
C. H. ROONEY,
L. LaFRAMBOIS,
G. L. SLINN,
H. TOONAN,
H. HILL,

Iroquois Falls, Ont.

Committee

E. A. Gustafson, L. U. No. 77*Initiated July 27, 1914*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 77, mourn the death of our Brother, E. A. Gustafson; therefore be it

Resolved, That the tribute we pay this Brother is by expressing our heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and be recorded in the minutes of our local and a copy be sent the International Office to be published in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped.

JOHN HOLLAND,
HARRY BROWN,
OSCAR SYLLIAASEN,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

Edward Stalter, L. U. No. 41*Initiated February 25, 1904*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward Stalter, pensioned member of L. U. No. 41, who had been a true and loyal Brother of our local union; 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. 41, 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.

JOHN J. CALLAHAN,
WILLIAM P. FISHER,
AUGUST O'NEILL,

Buffalo, N. Y.

Committee

Glen Chichester, L. U. No. 873*Initiated November 8, 1934*

Whereas it is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 873, record the passing of our good friend and Brother, Glen Chichester; therefore be it

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

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

A. N. BUCKNER,
H. G. DOTTERER,
J. S. THOMPSON,
W. C. BURKHALTER

Kokomo, Ind.

Committee

Roy D. Todd, L. U. No. 702*Reinitiated July 16, 1938*

It is with a sense of tremendous loss that we, the members of Local Union No. 702, mourn the passing of our true friend and loyal Brother, Roy D. Todd. His personal example of fair play and sportsmanship, generosity and loyalty, remains as a symbol to all those who have worked with him and for him during the years past.

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

G. R. GILMORE,
M. W. GRAFTON,
E. J. CHARNESEY,

Springfield, Ill.

Committee

Peter Paul Wagenbreth, L. U. No. 23*Initiated March 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 110*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on April 9, 1943, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Peter Wagenbreth;

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

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

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

A. AUGÉ,
A. NOREN,
T. CONNELLY,

St. Paul, Minn.

Committee

Bruno Rath, L. U. No. 195*Initiated May 9, 1932*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, Bruno Rath, to his heavenly home; and

Whereas Local Union No. 195 mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, by members of Local No. 195, I. B. E. W., That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this earth of our dearly beloved Brother, Bruno Rath; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., express its deepest sympathy to Brother Bruno Rath's family who are left to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

HERMAN J. SCHENDEL,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Recording Secretary

Anthony Lozier, L. U. No. 339*Initiated February 6, 1942*

It is with a feeling of sorrow and sadness that we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 339, record here the sudden death by electrocution of our Brother, Anthony Lozier.

In paying tribute to his memory, may we record that he gave his life as a soldier of industry, doing his part to maintain the flow of power to keep the wheels of war industry turning; therefore be it

Resolved, That we offer our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in mourning and tribute to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

"May his soul rest in peace."

GEORGE R. HOLT,
FRED SCOTT,
ERNEST BAKEWELL,

Fort William, Ont.

Committee

William R. Fraser, L. U. No. 1335*Initiated November 28, 1942*

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 1335, of Newark, N. J., record the passing of our friend and Brother, William R. Fraser, on April 11, 1943; and

Whereas those of us who knew him best, knew him to be loyal to this organization, in fraternity we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and assure them that so far as we may, we share their grief, for he was our Brother; and therefore

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

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family, expressing to them our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; 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, a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

FRANKLIN A. NORTON,
E. J. HUGHES,
ARTHUR E. HILL,

Newark, N. J.

Committee

W. P. Flack, L. U. No. 10*Initiated May 11, 1917*

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 10, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, W. P. Flack, financial secretary-treasurer of our union, who was called from us April 2, 1943; and

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local meeting, a copy sent to his family, and a copy sent to the 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.

CHARLES KLEE,

Butler, Pa.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer

James E. Gleason, L. U. No. 623*Initiated February 2, 1923, in L. U. No. 65*

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 623, record the passing of our friend and Brother, James E. Gleason; and

Whereas those of us who knew him best knew him to be loyal to this organization, and in fraternity we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and assure them that so far as we may, we share their grief, for he was our Brother; and therefore be it

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

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family, expressing to them our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; 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, a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

A. A. SUNDBERG,
SAM TRESSIDER,
JAMES J. GLEASON,

Butte, Mont.

Committee

Joel F. Brown, L. U. No. 873*Initiated November 13, 1918, in L. U. No. 429*

Whereas it is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 873, record the passing of our good friend and Brother, Joel Brown;

Whereas in the passing of Brother Brown we realize that we have been deprived of a true and loyal member, for he has served in almost every official capacity in the local. He only recently was presented with a 25-year button; therefore be it

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

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

A. N. BUCKNER,
J. S. THOMPSON,
W. C. BURKHALTER,

Kokomo, Ind.

Committee

Carl Kinkade, L. U. No. 193*Initiated May 14, 1913*

It is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 193, record the death of our friend and Brother, Carl Kinkade, March 26, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow; be it further

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

THOMAS E. WILMAN,

Springfield, Ill.

Business Manager

Charles Amidon, L. U. No. 79*Initiated August 9, 1912*

Whereas our common Creator, Redeemer and Lord has seen fit to take unto Himself our esteemed Brother, Charles Amidon, leaving us powerless before the awful fact of death, let us at least stand in silent attention one minute in respect to his memory and in sympathy with his bereaved family, and let our charter be draped for 30 days.

JOE GRIFFIN,
GEORGE LIVELY,
THOMAS BERRIGAN,

Syracuse, N. Y.

Committee

Chase W. (Jack) Hedgecock, L. U. No. 17
Initiated August 17, 1925

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother and business representative, Chase W. (Jack) Hedgecock, who died on April 11, 1943;

Whereas in the death of Brother Hedgecock L. U. No. 17 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 17 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Hedgecock and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. 17 tender 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 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and that we stand in reverence for a period of one minute to respect our departed Brother.

WILLIAM FROST,
SETH WHITE,
AL MURPHY,
AL REEVES,
GEORGE DUFF,
FRANK DONAHUE,
JOHN McHUGH,
EDWARD HALL,
H. CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN SHULTZ,

Detroit, Mich. Committee

DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1943

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (3)	J. Asmus	\$1,000.00
700	Paul Patterson	1,000.00
700	T. H. Basinger	300.00
3	K. M. Erickson	1,000.00
479	W. C. Russell	475.00
3	D. W. Peters	1,000.00
53	John Hamilton	1,000.00
I. O. (65)	A. S. Wortman	1,000.00
I. O. (127)	John Bløner	1,000.00
134	C. D. Nelson	1,000.00
692	F. Berlin	1,000.00
692	V. E. Fortin	300.00
I. O. (9)	J. Sullivan	1,000.00
134	F. Bigott	1,000.00
193	C. Kinkade	1,000.00
753	E. Myer	475.00
I. O. (177)	S. B. Kitchen	1,000.00
I. O. (98)	E. W. Schultz	650.00
477	P. M. Irwin	1,000.00
864	J. P. Klisinger	1,000.00
134	M. Burton	1,000.00
3	E. P. Dooley	1,000.00
6	C. Webb	1,000.00
1155	C. J. Neumann	475.00
16	A. B. Van Meter	1,000.00
3	J. H. Simmons	1,000.00
3	W. R. Rauth	1,000.00
713	E. O. Epple	1,000.00
9	T. B. Parr	1,000.00
11	J. A. Zinkoski	1,000.00
I. O. (717)	S. Whitehead	1,000.00
316	R. L. Russell	650.00
595	C. A. Webb	1,000.00
18	J. H. Kerlin	300.00
249	M. W. Welford	300.00
6	F. H. Times	475.00
I. O. (151)	W. J. Conway	1,000.00
77	G. W. Swan	1,000.00
125	R. J. Pitts	650.00
3	I. A. Thealus	300.00
164	Charles C. King	1,000.00
I. O. (702)	H. R. Storm	1,000.00
355	E. I. Hayes	650.00
I. O. (38)	Edward Popowski	1,000.00
3	C. H. Pritchard	1,000.00
302	O. K. Andreasen	1,000.00
369	H. A. Halbleif	1,000.00
I. O. (369)	E. L. Kleiderer	1,000.00
I. O. (361)	R. W. Martin	475.00
I. O. (1086)	C. H. Butterfield	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	E. J. Mullen	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
11	R. P. Maybee	1,000.00
I. O. (102)	C. G. Hoffman	1,000.00
I. O. (104)	J. E. Moran	1,000.00
326	J. J. McCaffrey	1,000.00
675	Edward McFadden	1,000.00
I. O. (26)	J. H. Zea	1,000.00
618	D. L. Morse	1,000.00
326	E. C. Payton	1,000.00
58	J. M. Dutton	1,000.00
794	C. V. Blatt	1,000.00
698	W. M. Ellard	1,000.00
3	S. G. Anketell	1,000.00
130	W. E. Weber	1,000.00
748	G. A. Slifko	475.00
10	W. P. Flack	1,000.00
474	J. McJarrett	825.00
479	O. A. Walker	1,000.00
I. O. (46)	S. Youngberg	1,000.00
161	C. C. Purple	333.34
I. O. (758)	J. E. Pepper	1,000.00
134	Albert Wallin	1,000.00
702	J. A. Vickers	1,000.00
39	R. E. Bowen	1,000.00
716	W. C. Prescott	650.00
134	Harold Christeon	1,000.00
77	E. A. Gustafson	1,000.00
77	J. Hensala	1,000.00
18	C. H. Elliott	1,000.00
77	L. DeVries	1,000.00
23	P. P. Wagenbreth	1,000.00
212	J. W. Lambert	1,000.00
466	L. Drennen	1,000.00
789	W. J. Thady	650.00
I. O. (79)	Charles Amidon	1,000.00
779	I. C. Parker	650.00
287	E. H. Whitehead	475.00
76	R. Bratcher	300.00
873	J. F. Brown	1,000.00
1147	E. Hagen	1,000.00
134	S. B. Pattison	1,000.00
103	E. J. Mellyn	1,000.00
46	W. E. Christenson	1,000.00
195	B. E. Rath	1,000.00
494	K. C. Rafter	475.00
I. O. (254)	F. C. Hoffman	1,000.00
3	J. J. O'Brien	1,000.00
3	J. Heimer	300.00
582	John A. Eckersly	150.00
342	Edwin J. Hood	150.00
604	H. Lindsley	150.00
9	Arthur F. Schmidt	150.00
340	Roscoe E. Sutton	150.00
702	John Cadwallader	150.00
595	Claude A. Pease	150.00
993	N. L. Kinkade	150.00
		\$86,808.34

WHAT BOOKS DO YOU READ?

(Continued from page 189)

battle are not going to be content to return to a world of petty solutions to great problems.

His book is a profoundly interesting one, touching all the important problems of this generation and can not be overlooked by anyone who is seeking a sincere solution for these problems.

DEBTS CRUMBLE

(Continued from page 184)

minimum of one and one-half million by the following December, as Helen, Anne and Mrs. Brown answered the call to fill jobs vacated by Bill and six million other young men now in uniform for Uncle Sam.

In manufacturing, employment rose from 13.6 million workers in December, 1941, to 15.9 million last February, while factory pay rolls, swelled by both higher wage rates and a

larger number of wage earners, soared over 50 per cent in the same period.

All of this increase in employment, fatter weekly pay envelopes, greater industrial and farm production and enhanced activity on every hand, add up to a composite picture of more money in the pocket of the average citizen—more money even than in the halcyon days of 1929.

The total national annual income of the United States, as recently announced by the Department of Commerce, reached the all-time peak of 120 billion dollars in 1942. This was 23 per cent above that of 1941 and 41 per cent above 1929.

Moreover, a larger proportion of it went to wage earners and salaried employees. The figures tell the story:

	Total National Income Billions of Dollars	Wages and Salaries Billions of Dollars	Labor's Share Per Cent
1929	83.3	52.6	63.1
1941	95.6	60.9	63.7
1942	119.8	80.3	67.0
1943*	21.1	15.4	73.0

*First two months only.

Because of his greater share in the national income the average citizen was able in 1942 to clear up his debts and double his savings at the same time. But during both 1940 and 1941 the total short-term indebtedness of citizens of the United States (attributable primarily to installment buying and personal borrowings) had been further extended—by a net of \$1.2 billion in 1940 and of one-half a billion in 1941. In 1942 the nation spent a net of \$4 billion in paying off such debts, and in addition bought \$6 billion worth of war bonds (as individuals, as contrasted with corporations) and banked or held in cash a net savings of \$26 billion. The following figures on net savings of individuals are from the Department of Commerce:

Net Savings of Individuals
(In Billions of Dollars)

	1940	1941	1942*
Total net savings	7.4	12.9	26
Applied to reduction of short-term indebtedness	-1.2	-0.5	4
Balance (net)	8.6	13.4	22
Held as cash or bank deposits	3.6	5.6	11
Invested in war bonds	1.0	1.8	6
Invested in private insurance	1.7	2.1	2
Held in other forms	2.3	3.9	4

*1942 estimated. Figures for 1942 do not add to exact total because of rounding of items to nearest billion.

Prospects for 1943 are that the trends shown in 1942 will continue. The disappearance of many comfort or luxury commodities (such as radios), the inability to fully utilize others (such as autos), the current price-and-quality combinations found in present markets for available goods, the uncertainty as to future taxes and the length of the war and the reduction in the average person's leisure time, together with higher average earnings, are all factors tending to increase the savings of the individual in one form or another.

In addition the genuine desire to clear away outstanding debts and the normal urge to get behind the war effort by increasing one's purchases of war bonds and producing to the best of his ability are becoming more evident every day.

EXPERIENCE IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 187)

"Iron Age" continued:

"More than 300 answers have been received and have been examined by a member of the 'Iron Age' staff.

"They provide a post-graduate course in the run-around."

Note the statement: "They provide a post-graduate course in the run-around." The significance is that it is very difficult to find out which agency deals with what, and after the proper agency is found, a proper answer still cannot be had. Much criticism, especially from the representatives of government agencies, has been heaped upon the people in organized labor because of jurisdictional disputes. If there is any instance in which the question of jurisdiction arises more frequently than it does between government agencies, I have not yet had the occasion to become acquainted with it.

If the huge masses of approximately 60 million manual workers, clerical, agricultural and other workers, prefer to proceed under the bureaucratic system, then, of course, they must reconcile themselves to the regulations, restrictions and dominations imposed by government as a result of our bureaucratic system. They must reconcile themselves to the ruthlessness with which, consciously or otherwise, people who become government representatives proceed in carrying out the rules, findings and, too frequently, whims of such bureaus or agencies.

For illustration, one of the agencies insists that when an agreement is negotiated with an employer operating a plant for that agency, a seniority provision designed by that agency

must be written in the agreement. Note the significance of their position. The seniority clause is written by that agency and the other parties to the agreement must accept it. There is no choice. They must also reconcile themselves to the delays, postponements and buck-passing in which government agencies are so apt. Again expressing it as "Iron Age" does, "They provide a post-graduate course in the run-around."

There seems to be a peculiar affliction with which people become inoculated once they become representatives of government. One of these representatives of government informed me that the rulings of the government agencies are likened to the philosophy that the government is king and the king can do no wrong. Another one made the statement: "Mr. Wegener, someone must be wrong and it cannot be I." Men do not change merely by becoming representatives of government.

There is no difference in them morally, physically or mentally. They still have the same human frailties, regardless of their walk of life. Therefore, regulations which they impose can very definitely be wrong.

Sad to say, it is my impression that some of the representatives of government agencies expect more than a proper respect for the positions they hold. They grant conferences in a condescending manner. They expect anyone granted such privilege of a conference to be humble when appearing before them, and they regard anyone who has the temerity to disagree with the manner in which the agencies are being operated, as just another malcontent, Republican or anti-New Dealer.

My experiences with the bureaucratic system have not been satisfactory. I have seen enough of it to cause me to withhold my approval for the reasons I have given and for the further reason that it bears all the aspects of the first steps toward regimentation and a military form of government.

Authority can be and is a dangerous asset when given to certain people. Add to that authority the power of martial law with the power of enforcement by the sword and gun, and there is subjugation—the very thing our boys are fighting against in the war against the Axis nations. According to the public press, one of the moves in that direction is the establishment of a military training school in Kansas for the purpose of educating business men on military procedure.

Because of all of this, I feel that the agencies are becoming a sword of Damocles over the heads of the working people. We are fast reaching the stage where labor unions will either yield to the will of the agencies or be disposed of.

BAD OFFICERS

(Continued from page 183)

The way is being prepared for you. Some of our young scientists from the Public Health Service with specialists from other organizations are already forming Health Expeditionary Forces, whose first task will be to control epidemic diseases and feed the starving in liberated areas.

There is that other kind of pestilence which I have touched upon and which may spring up in many lands when the fighting is over. That is, the mental distress, even serious mental illness, arising from years of hatred, unsatisfied desires, repressed and conflicting emotions. Resentment and despondency will surely be widespread in the defeated and conquered nations—feelings inspired by disillusionment in leaders who have let the people down so often and so badly, even abandoning them with no regard to their fate. This may seem too gloomy a picture. But

let me remind you that now, and in the future, everlastingly, we have working with us a force stronger than hate. A force, which if coupled with the enemy now so destructively released in aggression, will indeed make the world free. This constructive force goes by many names, frowned upon, I regret to say, by some scientists as not being subject to proof. It is brotherhood, charity, love—the force for good in each of us. We have not yet used this force as we should; nor have we yet been able to put "love" in a test-tube. In fact, we have been so busy harnessing our environment that we have learned relatively little about man himself.

Here, then, is a challenge to science and the future. A challenge to you and the future. Some of you may have read or seen Robert Sherwood's fine play, "There Shall Be No Night." If any of you boys and girls have entertained a doubt that there is no longer room for the pioneer in science, these words should still it. The central character of the play says:

"You have heard it said that the days of exploration are over—that there are no more lost continents—no more Eldorados. But I promise you that the greatest of all adventures in exploration is still before us—the exploration of man himself—his mind—his spirit—the thing we call his character—the quality which has raised him above the beasts. 'Know thyself,' said the oracle. After thousands of years, we still don't know. Can we learn before it is too late?"

You see, we need you and thousands like you, for the world we build will be your world and your children's. Science needs not only the talent and the skill to acquire new knowledge, but the spirit and the faith to apply knowledge for the welfare of men, women, and children everywhere.

Among countless millions, there is today a growing sense of fellowship, a growing will to have done with destruction, and to release instead mankind's capacity for peace. This underlying faith stems from the sure knowledge that practical application of science can be used with the same revolutionary effects in saving life as it has been used to destroy. We have only begun to glimpse the future's promise; I know that these young men and women, armed with the disciplined freedom of science, will help fulfill it.

WAR PROBE WEAKNESSES

(Continued from page 180)

The U. S. Public Health Service has prepared and issued a pamphlet entitled "Outline of Industrial Hygiene Program." If unions set up health committees, they can secure copies of this pamphlet and have influence with management in setting up the proper health agencies in a given industry or plant.

Unions can be well aware that the question of health is so dependent upon good working conditions that a public health program is working in the same direction as the unions have worked for the last 50 years; that is, in taking care of the physical conditions of the workers in industry.

KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



● **AUDELS HANDY BOOK OF ELECTRICITY**
For Engineers, Electricians, Students and all interested in Electricity. A quick, simplified, ready reference, giving complete instruction and practical information. Easy to understand. A reliable authority and a handy helper that answers your questions.

● **INSIDE TRADE INFORMATION ON**
The Rules and Laws of Electricity—Maintenance of Machinery—A. C. and D. C. Motors—Armature Winding and Repair—Wiring Diagrams—House Lighting—Power Wiring—Cable Splicing—Meters—Batteries—Transformers—Elevators—Electric Cranes—Railways—Bells—Sign Flashers—Telephone—Ignition—Radio Principles—Refrigeration—Air Conditioning—Oil Burners—Air Compressors—Welding, and many Modern Applications explained so you can understand. READ FOR PROFIT!

Get this assistance for yourself, simply fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

THEO. AUDEL & CO., 49 West 23rd Street, New York
Please send me "Audels Handy Book of Practical Electricity" for free examination. If satisfactory, I will send you \$1 in 7 days, then \$1 monthly until \$4 is paid. Otherwise I will return it.

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Reference _____ EEE

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 11, 1943, INC. APRIL 10, 1943

Table with multiple columns of numerical data, organized by union number (e.g., L. U., B-1, B-2, etc.) and corresponding receipt amounts.

L. U. B-391—(Cont.) 383492 383471 509772 509773 187772 187784 394—187772 187784 B-395—607377 607394 396—198510 198573 397—381297 72254 72259 533281 533315 398—326497 326572 670446 670460 400—494377 494426 401—315886 315900 360601 360618 403—319395 319397 503300 503397 404—731449 731500 405—359470 359561 569014 569015 406—332580 332604 436036 B-407—25496 25500 354498 355000 B 718086 718162 745051 745092 408—79164 79246 149665 149667 271083 271090 409—322690 322780 B-410—514191 514200 671900 899256 899259 B-411—482351 482542 491470 491481 740101 740158 B-412—139874 139887 B 180891 181058 254028 254084 413—414398 414400 108615 108651 788381 788397 B-414—439253 439259 715655 715736 415—823081 823045 416—649087 649120 417—61491 61494 148021 148032 872611 872734 B-420—B 262457 262459 685595 686117 B 737009 737148 908729 908731 421—20631 20689 B-423—365440 365459 424—676476 676497 425—27471 27529 594057 594059 426—199200 357087 357112 427—145069 145231 428—160583 355511 355547 429—393828 394480 513359 513366 454514 454600 693001 693375 430—893614 893630 B-431—39523 852997 852138 B 693486 693505 B-434—150196 150280 220018 B 343034 343047 B-435—B 961982 961983 B 305146 305154 709926 709951 436—305945 306000 B-438—239453 239455 453376 453387 682879 684000 827251 827268 B-439—196304 196326 47186 47187 B-441—366071 366702 442—674000 674015 731366 731400 443—60921 60942 444—60821 60825 628007 628027 445—672980 856861 856968 446—250834 250835 291870 291890 B 473419 473434 448—896564 896577 449—859591 859610 451—163756 163780 452—846387 846405 B-453—718474 718481 B 761795 761771 781545 781724 455—513874 513890 513838 513900 457—773792 773813 458—136807 136822 165540 165543 459—236733 338503 338616 460—288881 289032 461—315326 992955 992988 B-463—71382 71405 B 373283 815481 815565 464—96337 96372 B-465—B 5251 5630 55796 55800 B 188767 188794 474039 474235 B 812871 813000 914321 466—221865 221875 613791 613792 467—227748 227780 599448 599462 B-468—457092 457104 470—323633 323657 471—565907 565946 B-472—B 725573 725583	L. U. 473—574072 574086 B-474—428086 428250 505651 505666 B 794414 794439 800051 800028 B-476—61711 61733 B 835011 835051 479—332251 332393 366951 366944 521914 522000 560280 560561 813370 813396 480—11636 11637 678256 678287 481—157316 157500 187553 187558 783091 783070 B-482—220987 711935 711945 483—24000 81747 81750 258751 258920 678256 678287 484—789046 789066 963556 963608 485—109599 109615 486—125911 125917 174901 175010 208829 208800 489—276469 276506 569129 619086 619103 491—88235 88282 562414 562418 492—333869 333912 B-493—339701 339708 B 464251 662994 663000 B-494—575816 577139 737214 737250 781051 781128 B-495—212974 213000 380021 380032 357445 357462 252295 252495 496—251869 251985 587436 587443 R-497—292535 292544 541320 541322 B-498—80011 80125 331975 331976 761326 761334 500—890671 890809 B-502—B 255469 255483 753065 753071 B 927784 927788 336568 336696 499597 499609 504—57658 57750 276674 276750 276802 277354 320251 320636 492276 492429 506251 506341 546751 546779 B 683251 683258 361862 361915 B-507—B 383409 B 465991 466000 600425 600465 703091 508—121298 121366 330294 330346 475785 877590 990001 990870 278960 278991 511—432008 432013 509—502941 503019 702977 702716 512—103278 103420 332551 332554 513—392549 392586 516—47017 47023 111692 111709 B-518—276123 276167 B 464953 464958 B-520—B 221618 499267 499450 673634 673637 521—124153 124270 732623 732994 736983 737016 B-523—364229 364239 B 465175 461836 524—203845 203866 237118 247132 490781 490787 525—357496 357590 527—781951 781954 501162 501181 531—89638 89686 747797 747803 532—43937 46211 46280 302299 302325 533—67399 67400 703501 703506 714120 534—791426 791428 270411 270417 537—550380 550405 538—259931 251001 539—106489 106500 540—573751 573798 237064 237076 543—41626 41632 544—392429 392520 519001 519193 B-545—33735 33736 81496 81580 B 328560 B 737916 737935 100139 100164 547—124754 124757 548—112474 111976 550—412299 412316 792344 551—529966 529984 680876 552—110437 110449	L. U. 553—121785 121851 369176 369497 B-554—307021 307039 651778 651780 B 678791 678783 160221 160251 558—21007 21023 120657 120679 478603 478608 582293 582338 735191 735300 183459 183486 291880 292340 705251 705253 218253 218283 562—105612 105673 115727 564—535679 535688 695633 B-565—733869 733910 B 759626 480914 481082 722825 722849 B-569—B 275925 275929 501365 700876 700892 814947 815489 B-570—175645 175616 B 272058 272062 362101 362132 757491 757500 893408 893427 571—412123 412140 423606 423621 B-572—46829 46807 660196 660197 574—14376 14400 B 180091 508812 514284 514494 751402 751418 575—300444 300461 722651 722650 146657 146659 813821 813838 577—57458 977843 825603 580—847139 847152 581—418261 418322 582—281930 281931 887882 887918 584—366478 366719 558223 538450 849412 850686 742129 742162 586—597536 597555 587—318952 518953 993687 993725 588—73704 73706 177001 177750 284251 284571 480001 480085 910474 910590 589—500456 500636 588123 588129 591—187681 187740 320238 320240 592—682967 683020 686651 686677 490547 490580 593—448990 449008 291194 291457 454274 454500 600—681516 681560 455251 457310 457501 457756 794711 795000 795058 795530 908251 908308 596—258888 258890 261154 261163 597—213196 261163 442229 442277 598—118700 118702 599—37846 66816 66840 600—519772 519790 601—365101 365135 549444 549445 637568 637573 502—755678 755700 603—502036 502135 764333 764372 94946 95140 722994 604—582524 585350 607—664447 681150 681174 B-600—536378 536392 60—667995 668044 612—701449 701464 613—116585 116609 515251 516310 517561 518250 966100 966111 615—835971 836130 B-616—293377 293544 762535 762537 617—374631 374697 697514 697743 618—715291 715298 364643 364680 704812 704816 619—537651 537710 795931 795939 620—435001 435018 831748 831750 953841 953870 623—120468 120443 B-624—844901 845040 309531 309740 R 311504 B 690851 690875 769466 769467 B 340606 340656 B-627—B 213756 682224 628—312390 312394 694129 694178 271929 271935 631—7931 7944 57181 57197	L. U. 631—(Cont.) 519770 519844 58002 58117 209961 209962 632—623257 623317 555791 555880 773277 773382 781361 781363 B-636—42920 B 283526 792871 792890 668501 668603 900809 900885 B-638—51229 512485 B 304450 684255 684255 B 738813 738827 639—702771 702795 730729 730732 18231 18420 B-640—178241 178330 469935 469936 686223 686228 B-641—626223 B-642—212989 B 700824 672324 672333 698260 698266 257181 257182 873421 873499 63790 63944 148884 148973 227493 634—11992 6231 149024 646—100924 100956 160264 647—66245 66250 648—251251 251259 485785 485814 671163 671226 649—42646 42750 226334 226350 542251 542440 813751 813785 650—281787 281789 825518 825603 651—318379 318382 847743 847774 652—79812 79835 21722 21729 871949 871999 30074 30105 295970 296075 592600 592604 604708 604717 816451 817145 B-655—B 343595 343596 565124 565160 B 824521 824555 322456 322590 349291 349220 194016 615182 658—194016 250143 250157 B-659—291428 291430 295105 295122 468403 468862 481732 481735 852009 852085 41274 24338 660—341464 341469 661—681516 681560 198255 198270 532052 532089 112271 112296 B-663—186724 186731 255274 255345 B 737366 737372 337748 338000 601888 601996 665—64595 64609 90217 90276 334679 334679 666—325871 326105 348872 348873 B-667—B 289565 289569 325734 325735 331746 331900 B 921174 921315 877482 877496 780933 780940 282634 282684 672—377513 377535 B-673—67279 630078 630094 466474 466500 721438 721466 674—764251 764346 27399 27407 82639 82649 676—688935 689009 546458 546596 722993 722996 799136 799190 678—835971 836130 45725 825899 825911 363352 363384 719306 719301 682—715291 715298 787701 787768 683—09090 345001 345134 B-684—225143 584040 584100 B 760637 760649 957507 957517 225490 225491 340731 340775 972735 972750 686—71796 747549 747586 335488 335582 B 341601 341603 857251 857266 689—307947 307950 448624 448671 67041 67106 692—742386 742443 579170 579172 693—645924 645947 491073 491085	L. U. 695—506277 506328 238145 238149 54218 54230 205991 206250 296383 296693 297001 297786 698—195971 194000 B-699—B 930796 916279 916317 165632 165633 (Orig.) B-702—67471 67524 244225 244238 431816 458807 458814 496517 496553 447347 447357 B 467032 467036 512562 512574 522776 522787 656475 656474 676502 676503 723663 723667 725836 725838 854813 854848 855991 855995 910713 910775 B 290722 B 300591 300599 998388 998439 775087 775621 B-705—681149 681157 B 742847 742849 B-706—171718 7124 100357 100386 498466 498467 B 163455 163457 188659 188767 730063 730082 119381 119393 814408 814446 B-713—B 212560 23250 54751 54830 86541 86560 919100 919105 B 215751 216290 B 712501 712550 748691 749250 714—74464 74468 456931 457250 520761 520790 527501 527630 344491 344630 545011 545650 299788 299907 452581 452582 634680 634682 B 739835 739836 727321 727367 17751 17836 B-721—288295 288383 313483 313586 473209 473226 594392 594394 679—69394 958984 959028 B-723—B 299427 336782 336792 426274 426278 955555 493001 951527 486128 486200 112271 112296 170439 170440 B-727—69595 69600 360691 360692 301571 879426 879467 433658 433659 626491 B-730—949082 949106 672116 672250 903001 903002 749296 749331 B 158161 158250 701251 701350 731081 731091 B 713963 714004 794753 794804 798485 798750 B-735—15301 15429 15864 15900 B 218299 218294 584481 584614 700033 700050 746851 746861 B-737—300967 300976 397808 397814 474795 474802 737557 737558 B-738—158521 158577 323975 323976 401082 401095 743—1681 1682 388052 388074 585071 585338 684162 684163 61398 61399 B-746—127373 B 394552 394557 118148 118238 726161 726164 B 36311 943403 943485 240217 240398 494805 360496 360505 751—423448 423632 790979 B-753—322291 322302 B 459003 459025 311579 311593 694963 694963 709134 709140 690274 690277 748005 748008 757—255509 419474 419500 691069 B-759—57809 57837 B 376299	L. U. B-759—(Cont.) 680575 680639 290066 290080 807200 807240 761—746035 746077 762—1197 9203 329079 321000 346801 346825 392101 392120 910451 910450 119055 119058 389281 389342 570162 570163 438232 438239 788292 788295 660232 660251 B-769—B 510001 51012 B 145241 145242 249757 249760 B 878041 878250 492784 492788 802284 802500 828001 828005 B-773—13305 290242 290288 774—77849 77850 239115 239192 160861 160863 571874 571910 76622 56885 B 439201 490743 490771 732901 724110 897561 897560 703234 703258 B-778—B 458648 458652 289420 289427 96909 96300 675754 675760 517177 517191 525562 525577 169952 361256 657673 657750 B 77710 77763 B 241234 362704 362763 356868 53701 338986 564616 564693 479296 479318 289648 289666 302660 302691 603733 942599 942620 324401 324422 567471 567690 748777 748793 768307 162965 162996 324115 324133 789354 789355 313483 313586 367801 367807 858285 858326 168568 311145 311147 490339 490341 76771 466408 637730 B 745172 745182 761549 761550 491341 491436 720369 720423 324618 324632 B 402222 460236 728861 126114 126133 1029207 1029240 290388 290391 425286 425296 475751 475765 738533 738536 B 702629 702680 388111 388279 612071 612075 B-814—228930 228932 B 326950 794753 794804 798485 798750 B-815—15301 15429 15864 15900 B 218299 218294 584481 584614 700033 700050 746851 746861 B-817—300967 300976 397808 397814 474795 474802 737557 737558 B-818—364860 364884 B 325439 325454 B 782576 782819 34103 34134 1681 1682 277962 277963 B-820—327675 327682 460705 460708 917764 917832 305198 305199 68412 68417 B 367550 697049 697069 B-830—B 917235 917243 B-833—B 357664 357665 386786 386809 B 692292 692392 B-834—308169 308170 B-835—490688 490754 469693 290789 290787 750339 B-837—24220 24233 B 2
--	--	--	--	--	--

L. U. B-1 —(Cont.) B 518109, 140, 798381, 397. B-3 —A 14889, 15651, 15664, 15767, 15844, 15912, 15999, 16001, 16011, 16025, 16059, 16062, 16089, 16125, 16143, 16155, 16196, 16244, 16400, 16421, 16544, 16545, 16548, 16585, 16621, 16625, 16729, 16759, 16767, 16773, 16826, 16827, 16853, 16865, 16945, 17102, 17129, 17265, O 1A 33128-33130, B 9631, 10014, 10020, 10070, 10083, 10090, 10103, 10104, 10121, 10176, 10177, 10741, 10749, 41341, 41359, 41361, 41428, 41465, 41894, 41917, 41823, 42045, 42068. B-4 —14221, B-13 —21246, B-10 —10922, B-11 —B 106721-723, 801, 850, 191250, 263, 267, 268, 271, 209341, 329936, 947, 975, 995, 435349, 442863, 443044, 133, 464, 44421, 422, 454, 477, 499, 515, 519, 520, 535, 539, 560, 584, 610, 629, 673, 445223, 228, 239, 316, 337, 340, 354, 358, 386, 400, 409, 428, 431, 482, 446312, 314, 335, 359, 371, 42864, 757955, 933145, 192, 889, 936817. B-12 —91295, 913017, B-16 —328282, 412, 913719, 721, 726, 728, 749, 752, 802, 830, 831, 895, 906, 918, 921, 938, 940, 967, 979, 991, 914050, 070, B-18 —B 307498, 764913, B-23 —388398, 567, 688123, 936373, B-25 —497991, 992, 997, 999, 598464, 495, 534, B-26 —236695, 820569, B-28 —695773, B-34 —429093, 35—181997, B-38 —522777, 619313, B 852559, 581, 584, 654, 680, 39—551051, 40—134226-230, 41—245565, 388134, 160, 43—119524, 537, 313126, 350, 190, 229, B-46 —462220, 867, 893, B 475150, 408582, 583, 622, 636, 701, 706, 710, 674338, 864, 865, 383, 434, 517, 588, 613, 682, 801, 811, 868, 888, 937, B-48 —130985, 986, 157074, 093, 271, 273, 284, 348, 370, 371, 436, 745, 853, 976, 158096, 159173, 205, 232, 242, 246, 301, 403, 518, 534, 554, 586, 616, 699, 758, 762, 794, 795, L. U. B-48 —(Cont.) 814, 879, 915, 160908, 181, 187, 204, 576, 612, 616, 636, 660, 685, 686, 709, 717, 750 mem., 169523, 537, 548, 549, 572, 599, 725, 161401, 443, 450, 603, 613, 646 misc., 283420, 284896, 904, 285115, 300, 594, 664, 702, 285772, 286098, 595, 597, 586, 608, 622, 756, 287947, 115, 280, 296, 586, 871, B 774281, 376, 782357, 405, 430, 455, 474, 487, 809756-758, 765, 50—289718, 751-760, 814, 822, 52—104072, 116881, 384079, B-57 —780787, B 966545, 553, 639, 901, B 967028, 031, 047, 59—372658, 717, 726, 510142, B-66 —207624, 702, 318329, 349726, 815, 819, 848, 35006, 011, 525211, 240, 252, B 645623, B-72 —36978, 37012, 024, B 72—229648, 233631- 626, 674, 680, 686, 723, 742, 815, 468399, 418, 495, 643, 649, 587277, 392, 361, 371, 588982, 876, 931, 980, B-76 —B 727730, 84—123733, B-90 —189057, 95—259936, 982, 983, 200044, 110, 229, 534006, 042, 095, 171, 173, 214, 225, 96—374629, B-107 —276865, 932, B-108 —350607, 352077, 484205, 358, 438, 625581, 540, 599, B 838324, 858903, B-120 —129069, 304, 371, 393, 445, 481, 489, 588, 589, 792, 410277, 329, 341, 417, 428, 539, 609, 637, 685, 706, 723, 35—181997, 729, 738, 788, 829, 911, 411074, 202, 253, 693697, 789563, 564, 646, 694, 736, 799, B-116 —157333, 335, B-124 —B 883510, 537, 436181, 44183, 501, 609, 710, 493912, 494483, 510, 521, 495712, 851-940, 981, 496233, 240, 243, 270, 547, 608, 690, 711-713, 497040, 251, 634, B-145 —508706, 799710, B-145 —154416, 463, B-160 —878881-890, 926, 877105, 226, B-164 —184108, 188, 487, 185088, 266409, 583, 589, 267764, 896, 938, 960, 268056, 142, 269263, 339, 341, 361, 427, 516, 517, 717, 828, L. U. 164 —(Cont.) 270360, 525, 668- 670, 710, 867, 271121, 122, 200, 543, 561-570, 631, 933, 934, 27214, 273255, 298, 299, 354, 431, 509, 273762, 794, 957, 969, 979, 274063, 202, 712924, 933, 757908, 761889, 910, 920, 175 —1806, 177 —18439, 479, 495, 508, 257569, 258056, 156, 266, 294, 317315, B-196 —535267, B 764286, B-202 —B 1307, 1319, 1404, 1436, 1468, 1470, 152594, 508, 338, 562, 616, 621, 625, 659, 273822, 729, 426—537097, 100, 106, 429—513357, 434—156199, 435—709937, B-446 —291885, B 473419, B-465 —B 5391, B 5623, B 188780, 467—227317-319, 321, 322, 324, 749, 599448-450, 452, 453, 456, B-244 —140097, 118, 245—00890, 61424, 665640, 645, B-246 —B 335026, 027, 571540, 559, 583, 587, 613, 652, B-249 —B 713918, 263—71126, 216, 241, 82691, B-268 —725365, 271—543328, 377, 402, 417, 448, 459, 491, 500, 513, 553, 566, 571, 589, 591, 600, 619, 704999, B-277 —319029, 403-410, 379456, 749, B-284 —319047, B-287 —10326, 351, 367, 281, 440, B 839635, B-292 —427169, B-294 —793506, B-295 —805034, 043, 054, 055, 302 —104376, 389, 405, 434, 572, 606, 630, 635, 405762, 842286, 365, 434, 438, 480, 496, 510, 754, 759, 760, 783, 925149, 152, 159, 211, 213, 378, 398, 400, 436, 453, 471, 519, 529, 569, 590, 673, 684, 687, 792, 858, 883, 969, 998, 926007, 014, 078, 090, 172, B-309 —100337, 378, 428, 459, 402452, 455, 548, 634, 713, 741, 903, 942, 403565, 631, 660, 974, 407326, 567, 567864, 866, B 891881, 969484, 499, 506, 313 —360302-304, 321 —184585, 586, 589, 390, 610, 625, 652, 665, 676, 632, 326 —18185, 792714, 328 —385161, L. U. B-345 —107389, B-354 —136989, B-357 —286979, 992, 287623, 529306, 831627, 682, 830475, 479, 362 —244751, 752, 775, 365 —369749, 750, 369 —231074, 082, 295170, 382 —127069, 384 —657054, 390 —253307, 444888, 415041, 700, 701, 721, 957, B-391 —B 596742, 398 —670455, 404 —737466, 405 —359470, 408 —79178, B-412 —B 139885, B 181056, 059, 067, 415—822044, 417—148029, 873711- 729, 426—537097, 100, 106, 429—513357, 434—156199, 435—709937, B-446 —291885, B 473419, B-465 —B 5391, B 5623, B 188780, 467—227317-319, 321, 322, 324, 749, 599448-450, 452, 453, 456, 479—332276, 338, 340, 521925, 569507, 131387, 480—11637, 189010, 307, B-505 —57471, 709, 712, 276702, 703, 377145, 700, 333, 350, 320265, 289, 443, 463, 491, 492299, 341, 351, 397, 506306, 511 —562951, 970, 981, 990, 563007, 098, B-518 —276127, 143, 539—250943, 971, 540—578788, 561—391926, 562—318264, 569—819056, 815193, 214, 240, 249, 311, 572 —423609, 574 —508558, 607, 514302, 393, 399, 437, 588 —177031, 284558, 566, 592 —682974, 686657, 670, 594 —448990, 595 —794761, 617 —374658, 682, 694, B-624 —845066, 845008, 631—510808, 639 —702773, B-642 —672325, 326, 643—873465, 492, 498, 644 —63856, 914, 148899, 935, 938, 648 —251252, 485793, 812, 671193, 654 —592903, B-657 —451611, 167, 660 —681543, 674 —721446, 676 —689032, 033, B-684 —584045, 688 —335564, 692 —67080, 136, 147, 697 —296178, 495, 702 —810739, 703 —408394, B-713 —B 219972, L. U. B-713 —(Cont.) B 216011, 716 —457190, 166, 175, 181, 192, 195, 211, 543339, 498, 504, 58—646, 649, 527593, 545032, 058, 061, 071, 088, 101, 112, 123, 131- 140, 142, 150, 175, 194, 204, 256, 389, 398, 504, 584, 646, 649, 730 —69106, 732 —748306, 310, B-733 —783482, B-735 —700050, 584558, 751—423468, 755—694912, 924, 760—290660, 760, 789, 807292, 210, B-776 —490748, 897562, 564, 573, 780 —64157, 196, 245, 298, 299, 300, 786 —53595, 596, 617- 621, 564638, 652, 795—162982, B-818 —364878, B-823 —697062, B-824 —B 693299, 354, 391, 861—749822, 865—31478, 867—507386, 882—315207, 903—167376, 377, 409569, 583, 763626, 629, 636-638, 643, 646, 805706, 761, 848, 863, 871, B-916 —24669, 917—736947, B-926 —495086, B-927 —B 355755-758, 767, 768, 775, 928 —243886, 934 —152096, 170, 173, 257, B-949 —451098, 277, 349, 367, 952—178515, 525, 953—433240, 243, 270, 284, 329, 775513, 954—363032, B-959 —692656, B-965 —B 118146, B-966 —B 127145, B 814005, 970—392729, 982—115143, B-983 —B 33186, 358, 363, 479, B 194078, 079, 086, B-987 —B 42722, B 65335, B 64502, 506, 630, B 158292, B-989 —B 695363, 414, B-994 —B 672630, 1004—65680, 681, 698, 368792, 719, B-1008 —B 524184, 222, 224, 224, B-1010 —365805, 1029 —958598, 609, 617, 618, 1030—692324-250, 1031—366097, 349, 1037 —7057-060, B-1041 —B 154743, 829, 836, 895, B 168829, 830, B 721951, 952, B-1058 —B 439508, B-1061 —B 145863, B 146018, 977259, B-1066 —B 108687, B 117506, B-1088 —B 54867, 988, B 55027, L. U. B-1089 —B 687759, B-1097 —B 279784, B-1101 —B 683572, B-112 —683983, B-1130 —1494885, B-1141 —317211, 222, 254, 263, 281, 529, 530, 533-540, B 479930, 937, 942, 547721, 630340, 1144 —665451, 465, B-1159 —127960, 128114, 127, B 894449, B-1160 —381038, B-1164 —B 69784, 805- 910, 864, 919, 947, 976, B 70007, 049, B-1186 —83593, 664, B-1188 —694912, 924, 760 —290660, 760, 789, 807292, 210, B-776 —490748, 897562, B-780 —64157, 196, 245, 298, 299, 300, 786 —53595, 596, 617- 621, 564638, 652, 795—162982, B-818 —364878, B-823 —697062, B-824 —B 693299, 354, 391, 861—749822, 865—31478, 867—507386, 882—315207, 903—167376, 377, 409569, 583, 763626, 629, 636-638, 643, 646, 805706, 761, 848, 863, 871, B-916 —24669, 917—736947, B-926 —495086, B-927 —B 355755-758, 767, 768, 775, 928 —243886, B-934 —152096, 170, 173, 257, B-949 —451098, 277, 349, 367, 952—178515, 525, 953—433240, 243, 270, 284, 329, 775513, 954—363032, B-959 —692656, B-965 —B 118146, B-966 —B 127145, B 814005, 970—392729, 982—115143, B-983 —B 33186, 358, 363, 479, B 194078, 079, 086, B-987 —B 42722, B 65335, B 64502, 506, 630, B 158292, B-989 —B 695363, 414, B-994 —B 672630, 1004—65680, 681, 698, 368792, 719, B-1008 —B 524184, 222, 224, 224, B-1010 —365805, 1029 —958598, 609, 617, 618, 1030—692324-250, 1031—366097, 349, 1037 —7057-060, B-1041 —B 154743, 829, 836, 895, B 168829, 830, B 721951, 952, B-1058 —B 439508, B-1061 —B 145863, B 146018, 977259, B-1066 —B 108687, B 117506, B-1088 —B 54867, 988, B 55027, L. U. B-1089 —B 687759, B-1097 —B 279784, B-1101 —B 683572, B-112 —683983, B-1130 —1494885, B-1141 —317211, 222, 254, 263, 281, 529, 530, 533-540, B 479930, 937, 942, 547721, 630340, 1144 —665451, 465, B-1159 —127960, 128114, 127, B 894449, B-1160 —381038, B-1164 —B 69784, 805- 910, 864, 919, 947, 976, B 70007, 049, B-1186 —83593, 664, B-1188 —694912, 924, 760 —290660, 760, 789, 807292, 210, B-776 —490748, 897562, B-780 —64157, 196, 245, 298, 299, 300, 786 —53595, 596, 617- 621, 564638, 652, 795—162982, B-818 —364878, B-823 —697062, B-824 —B 693299, 354, 391, 861—749822, 865—31478, 867—507386, 882—315207, 903—167376, 377, 409569, 583, 763626, 629, 636-638, 643, 646, 805706, 761, 848, 863, 871, B-916 —24669, 917—736947, B-926 —495086, B-927 —B 355755-758, 767, 768, 775, 928 —243886, B-934 —152096, 170, 173, 257, B-949 —451098, 277, 349, 367, 952—178515, 525, 953—433240, 243, 270, 284, 329, 775513, 954—363032, B-959 —692656, B-965 —B 118146, B-966 —B 127145, B 814005, 970—392729, 982—115143, B-983 —B 33186, 358, 363, 479, B 194078, 079, 086, B-987 —B 42722, B 65335, B 64502, 506, 630, B 158292, B-989 —B 695363, 414, B-994 —B 672630, 1004—65680, 681, 698, 368792, 719, B-1008 —B 524184, 222, 224, 224, B-1010 —365805, 1029 —958598, 609, 617, 618, 1030—692324-250, 1031—366097, 349, 1037 —7057-060, B-1041 —B 154743, 829, 836, 895, B 168829, 830, B 721951, 952, B-1058 —B 439508, B-1061 —B 145863, B 146018, 977259, B-1066 —B 108687, B 117506, B-1088 —B 54867, 988, B 55027, L. U. B-1089 —B 687759, B-1097 —B 279784, B-1101 —B 683572, B-112 —683983, B-1130 —1494885, B-1141 —317211, 222, 254, 263, 281, 529, 530, 533-540, B 479930, 937, 942, 547721, 630340, 1144 —665451, 465, B-1159 —127960, 128114, 127, B 894449, B-1160 —381038, B-1164</
--

Attractive Union Supplies



No. 7



No. 11



No. 6



No. 8



No. 10

Price List In Large Variety

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	\$.50	Ledger sheets for above, per 100	2.25	Seal	5.00
Account Book, Treasurer's	.90	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Rituals, extra, each	.25	Traveling cards	free
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.30
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75		
Carbon for Receipt Books	.05	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50		
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75		
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50		
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75		
Single copies	.10	Receipt *Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50		
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50		
Emblem, Automobile	1.25	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75		
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75		
Labels, Decalcomania (large), per 100	.20	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25		
Labels, Decalcomania (small), per 100	.15	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25		
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50	Receipt Holders, Members' Pocket, each	.35		
Labels, Paper, Neon, per 100	.20	Receipt Holder, Members' Pocket, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, Smallest lot, 50	1.50		
Labels, Paper, per 100	.20	Per 100	3.00		
Labels, Paper, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40		
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index	6.50	Seal, cut of	1.00		
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50				
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	2.50				
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	3.75				
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages (Extra Heavy Binding)	8.00				
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50				

FOR E. W. B. A.

Book, Minute	1.50
Charters, Duplicates	.50
Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75
Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Single Copies	.10
Rituals, each	.25

JEWELRY

No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp	.80
No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.10
No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.60
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.75
No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.25
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.75
No. 8—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	2.25
No. 9—10 kt. Gold Vest Slide Charm	4.00
No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring	10.50
No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge of Honor	2.25
No. 12—10 kt. Gold Emblem; Rolled Gold Chain Tie Clasp	4.00

Jewelry not sent C. O. D.

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

Use for Ring Size



METAL



LABEL

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

1200 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

MUCH of absenteeism is due to the human organism running down. We don't have manpower that can stand 100 per cent production day after day.

—DR. FRANK S. LLOYD,

*Executive Director, Division of Physical Fitness
of the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare*

