

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



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RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



# ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

Brother Hoover has contributed this first in a series of poems which he calls "Rhymes of the Times." Glad to have them, Brother. Send us more!

## INTERNATIONAL SPORTS

I wonder if the reason  
That the nations are afraid  
Could be because they're strangers,  
That they've never really played  
The game of peace straight out in front  
And tried to keep both eyes  
On honest competition,  
Not some up-the-sleeve surprise.

If we'll be sports as nations  
There is common ground to find.  
Fingers busy forming handshakes,  
Do not seek a club behind.

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

## THE MAINTENANCE MAN

Here's to the underpaid son of a gun,  
A jack of all trades and master of one.  
He's a motor inspector and carpenter, too,  
Or a millwright or welder or what have you.  
Call him on breakdowns of any old kind,  
And you will discover he's not hard to find.  
If an armature's gone or a bearing is hot,  
Or a contactor is broken or a pinion is shot,  
If a solenoid valve on a diesel is leaking,  
Or a brake band is binding or something  
squeaking;

If a motor has stopped and refuses to start,  
Or if something is busted and falling apart,  
Doesn't make any difference whatever it is;  
The trouble is usually claimed to be his.  
His good fellow pals can tell him just how,  
To fix any trouble, for don't they know how?  
He is usually told his trouble's a "short,"  
Or a "blown fuse," or a thing of that sort.  
To his bosses and others he's just a dumb one,  
This underpaid electrical son of a gun.  
He works in the grease and grime up to his  
neck,

In the course of a day he may eat a peck.  
He's greasy and dirty and looks like a bum,  
One reason, perhaps, why they think him so  
dumb.

There are times when he uses his clothes for  
a mop,  
And he packs enough tools to start a small  
shop.

In the shop he's supposed to supply all the  
needs  
Of his fellow workers, from brass to good  
deeds.

It's something they want, perhaps it's brand  
new,

A piece of lamp cord or maybe a screw;  
Or if some guy's gadget is partly askew,  
Will he fix it? And hurry! Yes, he'll do that,  
too.

Wearing his tools he goes plodding along;  
Sometimes with a scowl, more often a song.  
Here's hoping some day they'll be paying  
more "mon"

To this underpaid electrical son of a gun.

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

## A LINEMAN'S LIFE

We get tired loafin' and sittin' around,  
We grab our hooks and head for town;  
We go to our local and get us a card,  
We find us a job and the work is hard.

Our hooks are rusty, our belts are worn,  
Yet we climb those poles every morn;  
Yes, they are old, without a doubt,  
But we can take it and stick it out.

A lineman's life is a tough old life,  
That's why we guys don't need a wife;  
'Cause we work one job then on our way,  
Something about us—we can't stay.

We get our checks and head for town,  
Hit some "joint" and buy some rounds;  
When we all get together we haven't a care,  
When the evening is over our pockets are  
bare.

Of all the jobs that we have seen,  
We think the lineman's is most keen;  
We like this work, and that's no lie,  
So we'll be lineman till we die.

By the wife of FRANK BERO,  
L. U. 981.



CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,  
L. U. No. 9.

## ATOMIC QUERY

They discuss the force atomic,  
The formidable power dynamic,  
Its hidden mysteries strive to reveal;  
My query though it be ignoramic,  
To me it's most economic:  
Will atomic age extend my wage  
To fill my stomach with a nourishing meal?  
A Bit o' Luck

ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. 3.

We have some new contributors to our page  
this month. Thanks, Brothers, and send us more.  
Come on, all you poets and jokesters. This is an  
S.O.S. We need your contributions!

## A LINEMAN'S PRAYER

A lineman on a pole,  
A foreman on the ground;  
The lineman said, "May I quit  
When the sun goes down?"  
The foreman did reply,  
"You shall work till dark."  
"Then I will pack my tools  
And on my way I'll start,  
I'll roam this wide, wide world,  
I'll roam from town to town  
Looking for a kind-hearted foreman  
Who will quit when the sun goes down.  
And when I'm dead just bury me deep  
And place my hooks upon my feet,  
Place my pliers in my right hand  
So I may string wire in the Promised Land."

E. E. DUNBAR,  
L. U. No. 835.

## A THOUGHT

Never let your heart grow weary,  
If things don't come your way—  
For usually the darkest night  
Brings forth the brightest day.  
In time of true rejoicing  
With cessation of cruel war  
We've a countless heap of blessings  
To thank our Maker for.

BILL LITTS,  
L. U. No. 215.

This poem was written by "Smithy" about  
L. U. No. 48's treasurer, William Brust.

## LESS WE FORGET

I'd like to write of a man you know  
Who's never tried to put on a show,  
A man who's been tried through many years.  
And not one of his duties ever did fear,  
A man who's done more for labor's cause  
Than the ones who drew up our bylaws.  
A lot of new members never know  
This man that never puts on a show,  
He's an old member with regard to years.  
And has helped to brush away many tears.  
He's paid the rent, so men could meet  
And fed men that were hungry on the street.  
He's paid our per capita when we were broke  
From his private account a check he wrote,  
He's the daddy of our picnics, once a year  
Where everything is free, except the beer.  
Many a widow whose husband has gone  
Received a thousand dollars to help her along.  
I am sure that not many of you know  
'Twas this same man, who never acted for-  
show,  
That paid the rent on our hall;  
Was the daddy of this law that helps us all.  
I am sure I can't write half that he's done.  
That's helped us all, every last one,  
He's watched our treasury for a long time;  
He's always accounted for every dime,  
If I were at a meeting, which I never am,  
I'd take my hat off to this union man.  
If we ever send a man to another conven-  
tion

I hope to be there, his name to mention,  
So now I will close, on a man you all know  
Brother Brust, who never acts for show.

CLINTON SMITH,  
L. U. No. 48.



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

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## Magazine

### CHAT

January slipped in like a lamb. It brought the usual store of resolutions, good and bad, and incidentally, as far as this publication is concerned, it brought in an increased number of letters from correspondents.

It may well be that the old faithfuls who send local union correspondence to the JOURNAL are not aware of the total effect of their letters upon the organization. The letters serve to give a cross section of opinion and a history of the organization each month throughout the entire United States and Canada. This is valuable to our readers.

Throughout the years there has been a general rise in the standard of these letters so that they have come to form not only an interesting part of the publication but a valuable part.

During the last year of the war this correspondence began to fall off. This was, in part, due to the lack of space in the JOURNAL and the failure of the JOURNAL to encourage and express appreciation for the work of the local correspondents.

We wish to make reparation for this necessary oversight and express full and adequate appreciation of the local scribes and encourage them to come back in the publication and perform their usual good service.

Cover: Courtesy Department of Agriculture.

Frontispiece: Courtesy Federal Security Administration.





EMPLOYMENT IS A RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGEMENT





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## Public Interest in Management's PROFITS

**T**HE trouble with the word management, and it is on nearly everyone's lips today, is that it means more than one thing. Management may be the group of individuals who operate business, or management may mean a group of processes or even a science. If people are not careful, they speak of these two different concepts interchangeably and with confusion. However, a distinct growth is seen in the public mind in respect to management inasmuch as management is being distinguished from ownership. There was a time not so long ago when ownership and management were identified as the same group of interests.

Stripped down to the essentials, we have in every industry a group of men who are charged with the operating of the industry and a group of men who do the actual work. One is called management and one is called the working force. One of the prevailing fallacies of the present in some sections is the view that if there were no unions there would be no management-labor problems. This, of course, is absurd. There would probably be more problems and more maladjustments if there were no unions than there are now. And of course there would be no industrial democracy.

### Organizing a Business

Generally speaking, there are only three ways of organizing a business:

1. On the master-man basis where the whip prevails and the workers have nothing to say about their conditions of work. Luckily, this form of organization has all but passed out.
2. A combination where labor is organized but has little to say except in a negative way about conditions of work and other vital matters. This describes most businesses today.
3. A condition where business is organized and unions are recognized as a partner in the business and participate in many vital questions of management. This appears to be a growing trend.

What appears to be in the mood of the people is the growing concept that there is public interest in *private* business and that the relationships between management and labor, and relationships between management and the consumer, and the relationships between management and profits are attached with public interest.

This view was ably expressed by Richard R. Deupree, president of The Procter and

**We are in a period of resurveying relations with management. Some fundamentals**

Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Deupree said:

"It seems to me that we in management have to look to steady employment as a means of taking care of a lot of grief and trouble in this country. And I also think we have to consider the problem of steady employment from the aspect of business economies and from the point of view of its effect upon our social structure. . . .

"If you can tell me a more potent move toward bettering conditions than assuring steady jobs for workers, I would like to know what it is. You do not have to be a very wise man to see the reverse of this—that if we continue to have great uncertainty in employment, there is untold trouble ahead. I do not think any man can predict how serious. I know that you can say no matter what we do there is trouble ahead. That is probably correct. But I say, by the same token, there is no chance of correcting it, no chance of having a stable economy except as we in some manner are able to work out the problem of creating reasonably steady employment.

### Steady Employment

"I feel that this is the job of the manufacturer. I hope very much that neither the state nor the Federal Government attempts to guarantee steady jobs. I think such a program is doomed to failure before it starts, and will do nothing but make for trouble.

"On the other hand, it is going to be very helpful to the Administration at Washington if the men responsible for employment can work out to a reasonable extent steady jobs for their workers—steady employment.

"I happen to be one of those who believes that if this subject were thoroughly tackled (sympathetically, I must add) by industry, such a tremendous improvement would result that labor leaders would see it, labor itself would see it, the Administration would see it, and this would be tremendously helpful to our economy and to our people."

One reason for the new interest in management and management's problems probably lies in the nature of production today.

Most businesses are conducted on a mass production basis. The philosophy of mass production (this even affects industries where mass production does not obtain like the building construction business) turns on the following principles. Large volume of production at low price where good profits are accumulated by reason of the widespread sales over wide areas; low unit costs; the payment of good wages so that high purchasing power is achieved so that a large volume of goods will be distributed. If any part of this process is neglected, the economic system is penalized and the public and the consumer suffer as a result. If, for instance, as happened in the period between 1921 and 1929, wages are not properly raised, goods are not properly priced, a jam results that eventuates in a serious crash such as the great crash of 1929 and the subsequent widespread depression. It is not reasonable to expect the public will not be interested in these matters when the failure of the mass production system to operate properly makes the underlying population pay such a tremendous price.

### Studies Made at Brookings

Led by Edwin G. Nourse, the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., has been making a series of studies in relation to price, distribution and relationship of wages to price.

"... advance proof cannot be given as to the relationship of cost, price, volume, and technique which can be established in the first or the third, the fifth or the tenth year after the close of hostilities. But we believe that the potentiality of our technical productivity in these future years is beyond anything with which we have had previous experience and that the conversion of that potentiality into reality presents two alternatives. Either (a) incomes must be high enough to buy at present or prewar prices, many more goods than consumers have previously enjoyed, or, preferably, (b) prices must be so much lower that more goods and services—a higher scale of living—than they have ever enjoyed can be purchased with incomes of the masses at the accustomed levels. If the increased productivity is not translated into widely distributed purchasing power, this potentiality will not be realized in practice and the prospects that resumption of business under private enterprise will be effected on a basis of full-scale national production will not be bright."

This is from a book called "Price Making in a Democracy."

For the hundred years prior to 1920, prices were supposed to be set by a "divine" economic law called supply and demand, in the open market. So long as free competition did work to a degree, this was in a measure true. At least, the public did not need to worry about some of the problems it is now



**PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAXES  
FIRST HALF YEAR 1944 OVER HALF-YEAR AVERAGES FOR 1939-1941  
AND 1936-1939—1,120 LARGE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS**

	Percentage Increase in Profits Before Taxes	
	First Half of 1944 over Half-Year Average 1939-1941	Half-Year Average 1936-1939
<b>INDUSTRIAL GROUP</b>		
TOTAL OF ALL GROUPS	83.3%	212.7%
DURABLE-GOODS MANUFACTURING	80.2	256.8
NON-DURABLE-GOODS MANUFACTURING	93.2	179.3
NON-MANUFACTURING	64.6	172.4
<b>SELECTED GROUPS</b>		
<i>Durables</i>		
Engines and Turbines	426.1	2,431.3
Aircraft and Parts	127.1	1,686.4
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	117.5	1,064.4
Motor Vehicles Parts and Accessories	236.3	896.0
Electrical Machinery other than Industrial and Communication Equipment	231.3	772.2
Non-Ferrous Metal Products other than Jewelry, Silverware, etc.	272.6	727.3
Metalworking Machinery	95.1	527.8
Electrical Communication Equipment	241.0	520.6
<i>Non-Durables</i>		
Tanned and Finished Leather	229.0	5,403.9
Woolens and Worsteds	204.7	1,049.3
Cotton Textiles	187.5	783.0
Rubber Products	263.6	697.6
Knitted Goods	284.1	533.3
<i>Non-Manufacturing</i>		
Bituminous and other Soft Coal	204.8	1,148.1
Transportation (excluding Railroads)	159.9	749.5

worrying about. But with the rule of monopoly and cartels, prices could be set by owners and employers and the free market became a myth. It is because of this tremendous new power of the owners and employers over prices that we have today the widespread public interest in prices. Someone has said that price is just another way of funneling profits into coffers. Other values change with the change in price control. For instance, what does management get paid for if risk is taken out of business? If the corporation or monopoly or cartel is powerful enough to control conditions, stability is achieved. Then risks disappear. Management then gets paid for mulcting the public and not for taking risks. This is an abrupt and harsh way of painting a condition that has been reached in some industries. Risk capital tends to disappear.

It is well to recall that profits were considerable under the war years of a controlled economy.

Labor is forced to be interested in the question of the relation between wages and prices and wages and profits. The general public in time also will be forced to be interested in these major problems of our time.

## PRICES AND SMALL BUSINESS

One of the most highly controversial issues of the postwar transition period is price control. While recognized as a necessary accompaniment to effective production control during wartime, in peacetime control of prices is viewed by many as wholly foreign to American ideals of free economy. Recent months have seen it criticized roundly and frequently in the name of "free enterprise."

The first 10 to 12 months following V-J Day will cast the mould of our economic history for the ensuing decade. The role of Congress in making crucial decisions and of the various Federal administrative agencies in effectuating those decisions is there-

fore of vital importance in shaping the course of future events. Theirs are the problems of assuring economic stability, of avoiding the pitfalls of postwar inflation.

During wartime the Office of Price Administration was charged with the duty of establishing and maintaining ceiling prices on all essential items of production. Today Congress faces the choice of prolonging the life of the OPA or allowing it to expire as originally scheduled on the 30th of next June.

Early in December, 1945, Price Administrator Chester Bowles appeared before the Small Business Committee of the United States Senate to outline policies and objectives of his agency in regard to big and little establishments.

Since a large proportion of our members' employers—particularly those in the electrical construction and manufacturing fields—belong to the so-called "small business" class of enterprises (i.e., firms doing an annual business of under \$200,000), and since price control is a subject of considerable public concern at the moment, we believe that our members will be interested in what Administrator Bowles had to say to the committee on small business, whether they agree with him or not.

## Inflation Is Devastating

By way of background he first briefly outlined the devastating effects of inflation in destroying values of savings deposits, bonds, insurance and other forms of fixed income, how it multiplies business failures, property losses and foreclosures, how it creates unemployment and decimates earnings of farmers and workers.

"In the price rise and collapse of the last war it was not big but little business that suffered most severely," declared Mr. Bowles. "Big business, with its greater access to economic information and greater resources, filled inventories in advance of price rises. It was little business that filled its inventories when prices were near the peak. So it was little business that suffered greatest

disaster when the bottom fell out of the market."

Pressures leading to inflation, he asserted, are an inevitable product of warfare. Moreover, history teaches that they do not dissipate with the cessation of hostilities but continue to build up through the next few years until a breaking point is reached. In the wake of the resulting collapse follows a serious economic depression.

After the Revolutionary War, he pointed out, the purchasing power of the American dollar fell to 33 cents, after the Civil War to 44 cents, after World War I to 40 cents. On V-J Day it stood at 76 cents. Today we are already well into the foothills of inflation. Whether or not we permit ourselves to be drawn into the dizzy spiral, only to be hurled later over the precipice of collapse, depends upon what steps we take, in the next few months to control inflationary pressures.

These pressures, according to Administrator Bowles, are of two kinds, economic and psychological. "Clearly inflationary pressures at this time far exceed those which existed at the end of World War I," he declared. "It seems highly probable that abandonment of controls at this time would lead to inflation at least as bad as that which brought tragedy to millions after World War I." In support of his position he offered the following comparison:

Source of Economic Pressure	Billions of Dollars World War I	World War II
Volume of public saving	27	145
Currency in circulation:		
At start of war	3.1	7.2
At end of war	4.9	26.7
Rise	1.8	19.5
Balance in checking accounts at banks:		
At start of war	10.1	27.4
At end of war	14.8	69.1
Rise	4.7	41.7
Total cost of war	32	301
Estimated military expenditures in first year after V-J Day	—	41

Dangers stemming from psychological pressures lie in general public fear that the price line will fail to hold. This is evidenced by increased hoarding, by the buying of unnecessary goods, by the progressive increase of real estate prices where uncontrolled, by wild scrambles to purchase those goods which are available and by the bullish condition of the stock market. With many shares hitting 14-year highs it is becoming apparent that today numerous small investors are taking "fliers" in the market, he stated.

## Profits Unsurpassed

Profits under price control, Mr. Bowles points out, have been unsurpassed at any time. In 1945 corporation profits for all types of business combined ran to about 22 billions of dollars before deductions for taxes, and are expected to be around 9.3 billions after taxes are paid. These figures compare with 5.3 billions and 4.0 billions before and after taxes, respectively, for the pre-war year of 1939; with 9.3 billions and 8.1 billions, respectively, in the halcyon days of 1929.

Small, unincorporated concerns shared the prosperity evidenced by larger corporations. So did retail and wholesale establishments,

(Continued on page 75)



# Will Electrical Workers Become ATOMIC Workers?

**W**ILL electrical workers become atomic workers? This may not be a far-fetched possibility. During a very recent meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York a symposium of scientists was held which discussed this point. Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, who was one of the principal scientists in the creation of the atomic bomb, acted as chairman of the meeting. There important scientists took part. Dr. J. A. Wheeler, Professor of Physics, Princeton University, had the most to say in regard to the conditions of labor which will obtain in the atomic production. Chairman Conant started off the discussion with this remark:

Chairman Conant: Now, as a basis for our discussion about atomic energy for peacetime uses, I should first of all like to ask Professor Wheeler, who is the expert on nuclear physics with us here today, this question: What are the basic facts or some of the basic facts which control the size and weight of any possible future power unit?

## Basic Factors of Power Units

Professor Wheeler: Dr. Conant, it seems to me that the logical starting point for our discussion is this: The greatest fact about the whole development now is that it works. We actually have a way not only to convert nuclear energy into explosive force through bombs, but also in the plant in the State of Washington, a working procedure by which we now convert nuclear energy into heat.

It is true that we still have to solve two big problems before we convert nuclear energy into worthwhile purposes. We have to take that heat which we produce now and manufacture heat at a higher temperature than the temperature at which it now comes out, a temperature at which it can be used, and then we have to take that heat and convert it into actual mechanical power, electricity, or other usable forms.

We have done the first part of this problem. We have converted nuclear energy into heat, and, actually at the Hanford plants, the heat was a handicap rather than something that was desired. The Hanford plants were designed first and foremost as a war production measure to manufacture plutonium for use in atomic bombs. The amount of plutonium to be used in these bombs was limited solely by the rate at which the heat of the reaction could be dissipated. The heat was a hindrance rather than a help.

But when we come to the question of the future, our whole philosophy will be turned around. Then the plutonium will be a by-product and the heat will be the thing we are looking for. We have to say then one other thing, too, that the kind of reaction that we are going to use in the future so far as we know now, will be the same kind of reaction that we are using at Hanford, the division of the heavy atomic nucleus into two parts, with release of a large amount of energy, manyfold greater than released in any ordinary chemical reaction, and one other thing about this reaction that will carry on into the future so far as we know—

Already the electrical industry is trying to piece the picture of atomic future together

that is, we must use uranium—that is the material which is our starting point.

## Workers Need Protection

Granted, then, that the pile of the future must use uranium, the real problem is to extend the kind of machinery, the kind of so-called pile that we now have so that we can take the heat out, feed it through a turbine and make power out of it, but there is one very striking feature about this reaction which controls what we can do with it, the applications we can make of it. A reaction that is so energetic as this liberates particles of a very special type which are extremely difficult to stop. We have the difficulty of protecting the workers in that neighborhood from radiations that come from the reaction, and this so-called shielding property is going to control what we can do about the plant in the future. The shielding problem has to be solved by interposing between the plant and the workers thick barriers of iron or other materials.

There is one thing that we can say about this shielding problem, that the principles involved in shielding are so straightforward and so simple that there is no trick that we can use to overcome this difficulty—simply a question of weight of material and thickness of material.

## Heavy Weight Per Kilowatt

I would say, Dr. Conant, that that question of shielding is the starting point of our discussion. It implies that if we are going to build any kind of plant, even a plant giving a power as low as a hundred kilowatts, that plant must weigh something on the order of 50 tons, just from the point of view of a shielding which is absolutely necessary from the standpoint of protection.

Chairman Conant: Would any member of the panel like to ask a question right now to bring out any basic fact? If not, let's consider right now to bring out any basic fact? If not, let's consider first of all the problem which has been much discussed in the papers. What are the chances of getting at any time a power plant suitable for running an automobile or airplane? Who would like to try that?

Dr. Crawford H. Greenewalt: I think you have the answer. If a power plant with 100 horsepower weighs 50 tons, it seems there is very little chance of running either an automobile or plane. As a matter of fact I should think it would be almost impossible with that weight limitation imposed.

Chairman Conant: That looks then as though the use of this power for automobiles and planes seems to be out of the question for technical reasons. How about a locomotive? Does somebody think it could be used for that?

Mr. Keith: That is in the twilight zone. You could conceivably have a locomotive in



Official Photo U.S.A.A.F.

## ATOMIC BURST

Smoke billowed 20,000 feet above Hiroshima

which you could use an atomic plant, and I believe some of the panel believe that is possible, but I don't foresee the use of power plants in a space as small as would be allowed in a locomotive, which must pass through bridges and under tunnels and what not. I think that is a little too fantastic.

Mr. Thomas: Purely from the technical side and leaving out the economics, locomotives are on the border line.

Chairman Conant: How about ships?

General Groves: I think I can answer that by saying that commercial ships of size, anything that is ocean-going, is probably the smallest moving vehicle that can be powered by atomic energy. Anything that you start with, 50 tons is the minimum weight, and you build it up not in proportion, but to some extent as you go up in power. It obviously requires a real ship and one which can afford a crew that can pay for itself. These piles are not going to be operated by men as we operate our electric refrigerators, by merely plugging them in. I think we will still have to have physicists, men trained in science, and that means high wages, judging from my experience.

## Atomic Power Plants

Chairman Conant: Now, let's consider the question of stationary power plants. There, of course, are no restrictions on weight, and therefore this question of shielding and the weight doesn't come in in any way, but let's talk about whether they are technically feasible on the basis of our present knowledge. . . . I am going to ask Dr. Wheeler again to start that discussion and then have others join in and agree or disagree with him as he proceeds.

Professor Wheeler: The question of stationary power plant brings up the shielding question again, the question of building the big barricade and there is another problem about it also—a health problem. That is the fact that any plant at this time pro-

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# Political Issues Under- lying ATOMIC Bomb

**T**HE British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, is correct in viewing the atomic bomb as merely one among many scientific discoveries of great military potential that have already been made or are now clearly within man's power to make. The bombs which were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, destructive as they were, actually were the smallest and least destructive that could be produced. According to statements made by our scientists and military leaders, the following types of weapons have already been developed or are definitely possible of scientific attainment: (1) space ships travelling at speeds faster than sound, (2) super-bombers capable of reaching practically any target in the world, (3) radar-directed V-2 weapons equipped with atomic bombs, (4) extremely deadly poison gases, (5) bacteriological warfare made by spreading such germs as typhoid and anthrax, and (6) death rays. Most devastating question yet posed in connection with the atomic bomb is the possibility of setting off the nitrogen chain in the air, thus burning up the entire earth.

## Only a Symbol

In a sense, therefore, the atomic bomb is merely a symbol of what is to come in the way of destructive weapons, and the establishment of world-wide controls over the bomb will be only the forerunner of further controls over other scientific advances and military weapons dangerous to the peace of the world.

Upon the shoulders of our President and our military leaders must rest the responsibility not only for using the bomb in the first place but also for precipitating the most dangerous arms race the world ever has experienced. If reports on this so secret matter are correct, we already have accumulated a large stock pile of the bombs, we still are manufacturing them, and, on the President's suggestion, our Navy is planning widespread tests of the bomb under different conditions.

Solution to the problem of establishing controls over the bomb lies in the realm of the political and requires not only the most statesmanlike efforts of political leaders throughout the world but also a public opinion wisely informed and democratically and effectively organized. Much time and effort will be needed to work out the political and public opinion problems involved in controlling the bomb. But, so far, science, our productive plants, and the military are far outdistancing our efforts in the political field.

To further widen the gap between political efforts at control of the bomb and the strides military science is making, our military leaders are counselling us to take a course of action which, judged by the history of wars throughout the centuries, will not avoid atomic warfare. In the name of peace, they are urging upon us a course that invariably has led to war.

## The Race of Arms

An arms race between nations precipitated the first World War and contributed to

## Restlessness of people continues. New terrible weapons possible

bringing on World War II. In spite of this, leading military spokesmen, supported by a strong segment of public opinion, are advising us to remain armed to the hilt with the newest possible weapons, in the futile effort to keep ahead of other nations.

Bred in the traditions of national military effort, our military leaders still seem to feel that, regardless of the cost to our own country and to the rest of the world, we, as an independent nation, can fight anything—even widespread atomic bombings from an unseen, possibly unknown foe. Such a policy runs directly counter to the advice of our scientists, who have been telling us that there is no adequate defense in sight against the atomic bomb and that it is impossible for us to monopolize scientific discoveries.

Our military leaders give us no answer to the great dilemma which we, as an individual nation in the atomic age, are facing, along with every other nation in the world. They apparently realize that, in an era of atomic warfare, if we fail to shoot first, the danger of our annihilation will be very great. On the other hand, if we, as an individual nation, armed with atomic weapons, follow their advice and do shoot first, then we will become the aggressor nation and destroy the peace of the world.

In his speech on foreign policy in New York City on October 27, President Truman



TOTAL AREA DEVASTATED BY ATOMIC BOMB  
STRIKE ON HIROSHIMA

indicated that he might favor outlawing the atomic bomb as an ultimate objective. According to the President, "the highest hope of the American people is that world cooperation for peace will soon reach such a state of perfection that atomic methods of destruction can be definitely and effectively outlawed forever."

## Outlawing Cannot Control

But the British Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, does not think that merely outlawing the atomic bomb would solve the problem of its control. He has pointed out that when a nation finds itself at the extremities of war, the rules of warfare are likely to be swept aside.

There is a great deal of truth in Mr. Attlee's point. Outlawing the bomb requires a strong government to enforce it. If a world government that is both strong and democratic can be established through UNO, there is much to be said for outlawing the atomic bomb. This can be done by action, through the United Nations Organization, to prohibit any nation or any individuals or group of individuals (such as corporations) from manufacturing or using atomic weapons. Such a move would help to strengthen international law and pave the way for necessary punitive action by UNO in case that law were violated.

Should the United Nations Organization itself be allowed to use the atomic bomb? If a nation or even a group of determined and fanatical individuals is able to evade whatever controls the world establishes over the atomic bomb and starts war by using atomic weapons, should an international military force operating under UNO be allowed to use atomic weapons to stop this aggression?

The answer to this question depends, in part, upon the effectiveness of atomic weapons as a counter-measure against the sudden use of such bombs by aggressors. If it is possible to detect the aggressors first using atomic bombs, then presumably a UNO military force could use similar bombs to destroy the aggressors and to wipe out their launching sites. But what if it proves to be very difficult or impossible to identify the aggressors, and what if the UNO military force were unable to detect the launching sites from which atomic bombs were being sent against the cities of a part of the world?

## Must Have International Government

These military questions still cannot be answered for sure, and they merely tend to emphasize the necessity for inspection to prevent the manufacture and use of atomic bombs and for the building up of peaceful means of settlement, through international government, of the disputes which lead to wars and which might provoke the use of atomic bombs or other weapons.

Captain Harold E. Stassen, USNR, former governor of Minnesota, has recommended the establishment of a United Nations air force to act as "the stabilization force for world order" and has proposed that the United States be authorized to manufacture 25 atomic bombs for its use and then stop making any more.

But, even if atomic bombs prove to be effective counter-weapons in stopping atomic aggression, is it a wise policy to advocate their use, even in the name of the United Nations Organization?

The war-guilt trials now being held in Nuremberg, Manila, and elsewhere are





PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE

aimed to place upon certain individuals the blame and punishment for deliberately planning and starting World War II. Such a policy would be nullified if use of atomic weapons were permitted. The atomic bomb is destructive beyond anything that the world has ever produced, and it is utterly indiscriminating in its destruction. If, in the effort to prevent or to stop aggression, a UNO military force used atomic bombs, it is difficult to see how the guilty could ever be brought to trial, or, more important, how the destruction of many innocent victims, along with the guilty, could be avoided.

Out of the array of new weapons which science already has produced or has up its sleeve for early production, it would seem strange if weapons could not be found that would be effective in combatting the actual aggressors while at the same time inflicting less widespread devastation on innocent people. Surely adequate weapons can be found for an international military force entrusted to meet and stop aggression, if the world is willing to give such an international force a clear superiority of military power over the armies, navies, and air forces of the individual nations.

### An Organization to Trust

Much discussion on the control of the atomic bomb so far has centered around the question of international inspection to enforce a ban on manufacture and use of the bombs. British statesmen have been inclined to look with disfavor upon inspection. Both the British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Prime Minister Clement Attlee are agreed that proposals for international inspection would not solve the problem of control over the atomic bomb. In a speech to the House of Commons on November 7, Foreign Secretary Bevin indicated that more basic than mere inspection was the need to build up confidence in the international organization to which the atomic bomb is entrusted. The Foreign Secretary said that the goal toward which the world should aim was to build up, in the United Nations Organization, the kind of international organization which people could trust "without having to send a policeman around every five minutes."

Mr. Bevin is correct in pointing out that inspection alone would not properly control the manufacture and use of atomic energy or prevent the making of atomic bombs. In the United States, for a decade and a half after the last war, we had plenty of experience with attempts to enforce a law which the majority of the people voted for but were unwilling, in practice, to accept—namely, the prohibition amendment. Certainly, unless the majority of people and governments throughout the world are determined to refrain from making and using atomic weapons, enforcement of laws banning them would be ineffective.

### Voluntary Compliance Inadequate

On the other hand, from our own experience in government, it is hard to see how any law controlling the manufacture and use of atomic energy and atomic weapons could safely be left to voluntary compliance. Even if a majority of people are willing to support a law, there is always the danger that a minority will refuse to comply unless the law is properly enforced, and proper enforcement requires some form of inspection to inform the enforcing agency where and how production and use of atomic energy are being carried on.

Both atomic scientist Harold C. Urey and Senator Brien McMahon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, have stressed the necessity for an effective inspection system. That Senator McMahon is well aware of the resistance which such a proposal will encounter is evident from his warning that American concerns probably will try to hide behind the "search and seizure" provisions of our Bill of Rights in their efforts to balk international inspection.

One argument already made before the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy is that inspectors working for UNO would retain their national loyalties even while working for an international organization and, in the course of their inspection of American factories, would detect for their own countries profitable industrial secrets on matters not pertaining to atomic energy.

Surmounting nationalist loyalties in atomic inspectors is, of course, a problem, but it is not insuperable. The League of Nations had long and successful experience with administrative personnel recruited from many nations of the world. From file clerks to top administrators, these men and women owed their loyalties not to the nations of which they were citizens but to the league itself. The League of Nations failed to keep the peace not because of any conflict of loyalties in its administrative employees but because the member nations on the league's Council and Assembly, the governments of nations not members of the league, and a majority of people throughout the world were not willing to go far enough in international government to establish and carry out policies which could succeed.

### Questions for Thought

As for the opposition to international inspection which Senator McMahon anticipates from American industry and which has already been voiced indirectly, a few questions may be asked:

1. Are private profits of our industries to be put above the safety not only of our own nation but also of the entire world?
2. Couldn't the danger of stealing American industrial secrets be obviated by providing for free international exchange, un-



PRESIDENT TRUMAN

der rules of law laid down by UNO, not only of scientific discoveries but also of industrial techniques and processes?

The only answer to the first question that is compatible with the interests of the common man throughout the world is obviously, "No."

A clue to the answer to the second question can be found in a practice established by private business itself. For years private business and industrial concerns in their own interests have been exchanging technical information, either by more or less informal arrangements or by the more formal, intricate device of the cartel.

So far, these private international business deals have been carried on beyond the control of law. The laws of individual nations are ineffective in reaching the cartel, and international law is still so weak that, as a general rule, the cartels have been free from any effective public control whatsoever.

### Destroy the Secrecy

The only way to control these private business deals across national boundaries is to remove the veil of secrecy which conceals them and subject the interchange of technical secrets to public control through the establishment of international law applicable to them. Mutual exchange of industrial information between nations might prove to be an actual benefit to American industry, as well as to the industries of other nations, and it might help to achieve that expanding economy and full production that we talk about but have yet to attain.

The problems of the cartel and of private business deals in international trade existed a long time before the atomic bomb burst on the world. The discovery of atomic energy only makes the solution of these problems all the more urgent. To a large extent, the same thing can be said of the twin problems of abolishing war and of establishing an international government strong enough, yet democratic enough, to solve peacefully the disputes between nations that cause war.

Because of the discovery of the atomic bomb, outstanding political leaders and scientists have been doing a great deal of thinking about how the world can build the kind of international government that it

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# ACTS OF MEN, *Not* *Fate, Make Wars*

**T**EN points of human nature which must be considered in the framing of a lasting peace, as agreed to by more than 2,000 American psychologists, have been sent to all U. S. Senators and members of the House of Representatives to aid them in making plans for an enduring peace, it has been announced.

The statement on "Human Nature and the Peace" was framed by an informal committee of 13 psychologists headed jointly by Dr. Gordon W. Allport, chairman of the Department of Psychology at Harvard University, and Dr. Gardner Murphy, chairman of the Department of Psychology of the College of the City of New York, both past presidents of the American Psychological Association, national professional organization of scientists in this field.

The statement was sent for approval to the total membership of the association, including about 850 members and 2,950 associate members. Of these 3,800, a total of 2,038 endorsed the statement and only 13 dissented.

## War Is Not Born in Men

War is not born in men; it is built into men. This is the first of ten principles. The frustration and conflicting interests which lie at the root of aggressive wars can be reduced and redirected, the psychologists state in explaining the first principle.

Racial, national and group hatreds can also, to a considerable degree, be controlled. "Prejudice," the statement declares, "is a matter of attitudes, and attitudes are to a considerable extent a matter of training and information."

Liberated and enemy peoples must participate in planning their own destiny. Complete outside authority imposed on liberated and enemy peoples without any participation by them will only lead to further disruptions of the peace, the psychologists state. The people of all countries must not only have hope for themselves and their children, but must also feel that they have

## 2,000 psychologists agree on 10 points which must be considered in framing peace

responsibility for achieving their political and economic future.

Clear-cut and easily understood definition of war-guilt is essential. This is another point made by the psychologists who believe confusion among defeated peoples must be avoided.

## Respect the Common Man

Safest guide to framing a peace is to be found in the deep desires of the common people of all lands—another point made in the statement. "Disrespect for the common man is characteristic of fascism and of all forms of tyranny," reads the document. "The man in the street does not claim to understand the complexities of economics and politics, but he is clear as to the general directions in which he wishes to progress. His will can be studied by adaptations of the public opinion poll. His expressed aspirations should even now be a major guide to policy."

Costs of circulating the document for comments and signatures by psychologists were borne by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.

Members of the informal committee, in addition to the two chairmen, are:

R. S. Crutchfield, now in government service on leave from Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania; H. B. English, professor of psychology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Edna Heidebreder, chairman of the Department of Psychology, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts; E. R. Hillgard, chairman of the Department of Psychology, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California; Otto Klineberg, in government service on leave from Columbia University, New York; R. Likert, head of the Division of Program Surveys, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.; Mark A. May, director, Insti-

tute of Human Relations, Yale University; O. H. Mowrer, in government service on leave from the Department of Education, Harvard; C. C. Pratt, chairman of the Department of Psychology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.; W. S. Taylor, professor of psychology, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, and E. C. Tolman, chairman of the Department of Psychology, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Humanity's demand for lasting peace leads us as students of human nature to assert 10 pertinent and basic principles which should be considered in planning the peace. Neglect of them may breed new wars, no matter how well-intentioned our political leaders may be.

## Ten Points to Keep Peace

1. *War can be avoided: War is not born in men; it is built into men.* No race, nation, or social group is inevitably warlike. The frustrations and conflicting interests which lie at the root of aggressive wars can be reduced and re-directed by social engineering. Men can realize their ambitions within the framework of human cooperation and can direct their aggressions against those natural obstacles that thwart them in the attainment of their goals.

2. *In planning for permanent peace, the coming generations should be the primary focus of attention.* Children are plastic; they will readily accept symbols of unity and an international way of thinking in which the evils of imperialism, prejudice, insecurity, and ignorance are minimized. In appealing to older people, chief stress should be laid upon economic, political, and educational plans that are appropriate to a new generation, for older people, as a rule, desire above all else better conditions and opportunities for their children.

3. *Racial, national, and group hatreds can, to a considerable degree, be controlled.* Through education and experience people can learn that their prejudiced ideas about the English, the Russians, the Japanese, Catholics, Jews, Negroes, are misleading or altogether false. They can learn that members of one racial, national, or cultural group are basically similar to those of other groups, and have similar problems, hopes, aspirations, and needs. Prejudice is a matter of attitudes, and attitudes are to a considerable extent a matter of training and information.

4. *Condescension toward "inferior" groups destroys our chances for a lasting peace.*

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ANCIENT PALACE BECAME PEACE PALACE OF VERSAILLES



# Science in Government

## Long a Tradition

By JUDSON KING

ON November 11, 1843, our sixth President, John Quincy Adams, made one of the most eloquent and powerful pleas for the advancement of scientific research by the Government in the whole literature of the subject. The occasion was the delivery of the dedicatory address at the laying of the cornerstone of an astronomical observatory at Cincinnati—the first one built on the North American continent.

It is thrilling to read that it had taken the 76-year-old ex-president 15 days to reach the little Ohio city from his home in Quincy, Massachusetts, near Boston: by train to Buffalo, by lake steamer to Cleveland, by canal boat at 2½ miles per hour, and by stage to Cincinnati, with stormy winter weather "as cold as Nova Zembla" all the way. He arrived sick with a heavy cold. Returning by way of Pittsburgh after two weeks of like travel, he reached home, as his wife wrote, "in a state of debility and exhaustion beyond description." He never fully recovered. The trip cost him his life.

### Washington's Plea Rejected

And why did this distinguished statesman, then a member of Congress, risk his health to grace a then so-seemingly unimportant occasion? There were no votes to be gained; that hustling was 800 miles from his "district." It was solely his deep, life-long interest in science. He was a disciple of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin who, insofar as I am aware, were the only outstanding men among the Founding Fathers who appreciated scientific knowledge enough to do something about it on an adequate scale. Jefferson got his University of Virginia, Franklin the University of Pennsylvania, but George Washington, despite his fervent pleas for a national university for research and education, was turned down by a practical and politically-minded Congress.

And so in the next generation John Quincy Adams took up their cause and his. A substantial portion of his first Message to Congress on December 6, 1825, consisted of a plea not for Federal "aid" but for Federally established and financed institutions for direct promotion of scientific research and education. Amazingly enough, in the light of what has happened since, he charged in effect that the patent laws had not "effectively insured to the inventors the reward destined to them by the constitution." Listen to his reasoning as fresh as though delivered to Congress today:

"No government, in whatsoever form constituted, can accomplish the lawful ends of its institution but in proportion as it improves the condition of those over whom it is established. . . . Among the first, perhaps the very first, instrument for the improvement of the condition of men is knowledge, and to the acquisition of much of the knowledge adapted to the wants, the comforts, and

John Quincy Adams,  
sixth President, gave his life to  
promote scientific government

enjoyment of human life public institutions and seminaries of learning are essential."

No wonder that the old Federalist, conservative as he was on some banking and economic issues, but a radical on science and publicly-owned and operated "internal improvements" (the TVA's of that day), seized the Cincinnati opportunity to strike his last blow for scientific research. Returning from his trip, he wrote in his diary, "The people of this country do not sufficiently estimate the importance of patronizing and promoting science as a principle of political action."

### What Might Have Been

Adams saw plainly the job to be done, also that it would not be done properly unless Uncle Sam did it himself. Time has proved him right.

One wonders what the status of science and American civilization would be today



John Quincy Adams gave his life for science in its relation to government

had the urgent demands of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and Adams been put into action when the Republic was young. How many millions of lives would have been saved? What infinite amount of suffering prevented? What useful wealth created? What waste avoided? What inventions earlier made? What ignorance and superstition abolished? What knowledge spread to the masses with consequent cleaner, better administration of government?

To be sure, the Government has done somewhat in promoting research in various departments and in aid of private institutions, but not one one-hundredth part of what it should have done to measure up to the public need and changing modern conditions.

### Why Washington and Adams Failed

And why were the most honored and far-sighted of the Founding Fathers rebuffed? Why did the plans of these master builders fail? Answer: because of the greed and fear of special economic interests, plus the stupidity and selfishness of the educational leaders of that era. Adams attributed his failure largely to the "slave oligarchy" which resisted popular education and was, of course, the most powerful economic interest affecting the Federal Government up to 1860. Since then, the banking, industrial, and utility interests of the North have been dominant; likewise have always opposed the advance of the public school system.

But there was another factor. The men in control of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and other private colleges and denominational schools, opposed the establishment of a national university. They selfishly desired to keep the direction of education in their own hands and they feared that sort of competition.

It is not to be gainsaid that applied science and invention have made great progress during the past century as compared with preceding centuries. But when we rejoice and boast about it in our textbooks and corporation radio broadcasts (as an accompaniment to the musical programs of great singers), let us not forget what might have been accomplished had the movement been adequately financed under wise social planning without impinging upon the efforts of private enterprise or of lone individual researchers.

Let us realize that on the whole, scientific progress has been harnessed to the chariot of private profit, and that while a few have made great fortunes the pace has been slackened to protect their investments, and the masses have by no means received the benefits necessary for the nation's well-being, or even adequate preparation for national defense.

We discovered these things, to our astonishment, when world war descended upon us. The Federal Government then had to spend millions on a sudden "scientific mobilization" and we were shocked when the draft boards reported so large a percentage of our young men mentally, physically, and morally unfit; this due to poverty, inheritance, disease, chronic hunger, and crass ignorance, among other things. The 1940 census was the first one (sic) that reported on the educational status of American adults. It showed that out of a total of 75,000,000 adults aged 25 and over, 44,000,000 had received only an 8th grade schooling or less, and 10,000,000 had had only 4 years or less. And these are the men and women who

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# RECONVERT *Union Label* *Is Wise Advice*

By JAMES PRESTON, International Representative, I. B. E. W.

**F**EW people will ever realize the great sacrifices willingly made by organized labor as a patriotic offering during World War II. However, volumes would be required to properly explore and demonstrate those sacrifices. The total subject must therefore be left to labor historians. One feature, however, needs immediate attention during the reconversion of industry from war to peacetime production and that feature is rehabilitation and reestablishment of the union label as a requirement on all products handled or consumed by members of organized labor.

## What It Is

The union label, indicating that the product is manufactured, processed, installed and serviced by organized labor, under wages, hours and working conditions achieved through collective bargaining, is a significant symbol.

Scientific and technological advances heralding an era of comfort and luxury are of no value and may be positively harmful to the great mass of working people unless such advances bring with them for the workers an equitable share of the wealth created so that those who produce the goods may also enjoy their use.

It may seem a far cry from the sub-standard 40 cents-an-hour wage rate—paid to production workers in the inconspicuous loft shops of our large cities and the sweat shops of our smaller communities—to the ravages of world depression. Nevertheless, as drops of water combine to create mighty oceans so the dribble wage rates combine to engulf the world in the irresistible tidal wave of economic depression. Such is not merely a personal opinion, nor is it merely labor propaganda. It is a fundamental belief of the law makers of the United States as witness a report of the Committee on Education and Labor of the U. S. Senate more than a decade ago in which appears:

"Congress accepted and acted upon the tested hypothesis that the depression had been provoked and accentuated by a long-continued and increasing disparity between production and consumption; that this disparity had resulted from a level of wages that did not permit the masses of consumers to relieve the market of an ever-increasing flow of goods. . . ."

## Look at the Record

The basis for that conception is found in the constantly increasing profit percentage with contemporary reduction in the percentage received by labor as demonstrated by Senator Wagner in tracing the cause of the 1930-1940 depression when he stated:

"As profits rose faster than wages, the excess earnings were invested in more factories, turning out an ever-increasing volume of goods.

"The mass of consumers did not receive enough in wages to take these goods off the market, and we found ourselves suffering

Good to be accomplished by proper use and recognition of label is staggering

from what some people call 'overproduction'. Depression became unavoidable."

The profit takers, of course, are, or should be, fully aware of these conditions but quite obviously refuse to do anything about it. Perhaps the profit takers' equanimity may be understood when it is remembered that even in the midst of the 1930-40 depression pay rolls registered only 60 per cent of the 1926 level while dividends and interest payments soared to 150 per cent of the same level.

It is therefore quite apparent that if something is to be done to stave off or minimize a nose dive into another depression that something must be done by the workers themselves.

Unfortunately a large proportion of the working masses are unable or unwilling to be realistic, or, perhaps in some cases, too cowardly, to assert their inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Whatever the cause, we seem to be faced constantly with the prescription of the late Jay Gould, top financier of his day, in which he advised his profiteers: "Never be afraid

of labor because you can always hire one half to kill off the other half." The monumental sums of money paid out by industrialists for spy systems, strike breakers and agents provocateurs found among the workers, is stunning testimony that labor is, as Gould stated, its own worst enemy.

## Our Way Is Clear

So we of organized labor, recognizing most of the elements that cause such unhappiness in the world of today, must not only protect ourselves but must perforce do what we can to protect unorganized labor from evils of its own making. It is no small undertaking. Fortunately our forebears in the movement, through past sacrifices greater than we will ever realize, have cut a path that, if followed, will lead us to a better day and that path is blazed with union labels. In handling or using products of any nature that do not bear a union label one can never be sure that he or she is not contributing to some or all of the delinquencies in our economic system.

As our own International President Ed J. Brown so trenchantly puts it:

"The union label is a mark of distinction on any product or service. It is the only authentic assurance to the user that the item is produced under standards of wages, hours and working conditions acceptable to the workers. The union label is a further assurance that the manufacturer on whose goods it appears has cooperated in accepting the principles of collective bargaining; he takes pride in the materials and workmanship of his product, and is worthy of consideration by the consumers. On the other hand, the absence of a union label, shop card or service button must necessarily leave a doubt in the consumer's mind as to whether or not his use of the product is a tribute to sweat shop practices, impoverished workers and all of the undesirable and unhappy elements that stem from those conditions."

## Conference Declarations

All members of the IBEW are deeply interested and concerned in this matter and a recent conference of delegates representing local unions, members of which are employed in the Electric Lighting Fixture branch of our industry, took very definite and concrete steps to bring about a postwar reestablishment of the IBEW union label as the premier requirement in handling and installing lighting fixtures by our members everywhere. Among the declarations adopted by the conference were:

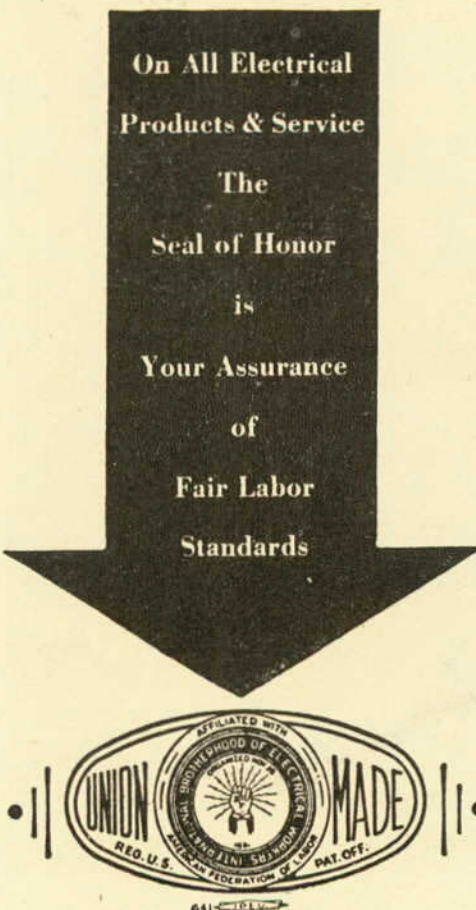
1. To bring about a higher degree of standards and uniformity in the wages, hours and working conditions of members employed in the manufacture and fabrication of lighting fixtures.

2. To insist upon the recognition of the IBEW union label, and the appearance of such label on all fixtures, as a prerequisite to handling or installation by our members.

3. Wiring and assembling of all lighting fixtures to be done only in the shop or on the premises wherein the fixtures are manufactured or fabricated.

The question naturally arises as to how far a local union may legally proceed in carrying out the intent of such a conference. This has received the particular attention of the Brotherhood's chief legal counsel who, after careful and painstaking research, fully documented by rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States together with other courts, informs us:

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THE middle and late 1700's were a productive period for inventors of the day. The number of crude inventions that appeared on the market brought about what is well known as the Industrial Revolution, whereby manufacturing methods were revolutionized and the civilization of the Western world was changed. The textile industry felt the first impact of these inventions when the newly-created spinning machinery and power looms run by water or steam power took the place of the hand looms.

### Effect on Workers

The Industrial Revolution had its effect on all classes of society but its most profound effect was felt by the workers. Machine-made goods were cheaper and therefore hand production was doomed and workmen accustomed to handwork with hand tools, learned to run machines. Only the moneyed class could afford to own machines and workers were forced to seek out the owners and beg for jobs. Thus for the first time a large wage-earning class was created. The worker, tied to his machine and the machine's owner as he was, had lost individuality and some of his dignity as a human being. Out of the sense of this loss, came organization of unions through which many could work together and through their group effort improve their way of life and bargain on more equal terms with their employers.

The factory system which grew up as a result of the Industrial Revolution had a terrific impact on the working people of Europe and it had its effect in America also though to a much lesser degree. Although the condition of the wage earner in the United States was superior to that of the European workers, his position was certainly not an enviable one. At the time of the Revolution unskilled laborers received about 50 cents a day. This rate increased to 90 cents about the turn of the century. Hours were long—about 70 a week—and the work arduous. Little children were employed 12 to 13 hours a day six days a week at the rate of about one dollar a week.

### Organization—the Answer

As industry continued to develop and expand the workers realized more and more that organization was the only answer to their problem of economic depression and that the only way to share in the wealth they were creating in the sweat of their brows was by forming unions.

And so these early workers became the first unionists and, once organized, they set out immediately to obtain better wages and conditions of work. These first unionists soon learned that the strike was their most effective weapon. Because employers tried to break up the unions by setting non-union workers against the union members and also because some of their members were only too willing to accept the benefits of unionism without sharing any of the work or hardship entailed; the unionists, soon after organization, began to fight long and earnestly for a "closed shop," with all belonging to the unions and all sharing the responsibility.

In the early years of the 18th century there were many local unions scattered throughout the country, but it was not until 1827 that a real labor movement began in the United States. In this year, the carpenters, bricklayers, glaziers, printers and

# GROWTH of the Labor Movement

## Second of a series of articles on the history of the American labor movement. Birth of the A. F. of L.

other skilled workers of Philadelphia, struck for a 10-hour day. Out of this union for strike grew the Mechanics Union of Trade Associations and it included 15 unions of the city of Philadelphia.

### Unionism Is Stimulated

This new organization seemed to act as a stimulus for unionism all over. City-wide unions sprang up in Boston, New York, and other large cities of the United States and a number of unions including the carpenters, shoemakers, printers and weavers set up national organizations. It was in 1834 that the first national convention of labor representatives was held. Labor organization was fast reaching national proportions. There were at the time of this first convention perhaps 300,000 organized workers.

The early years of the 1830's were good times for unionists. Times were prosperous and the workers had money to use for the support of their union. They found out, too, that in good times strikes for higher wages and settlement of grievances have a chance to succeed.

The workers fought for a 10-hour day. They fought against sweatshops and child labor. They went even further and demanded the vote. (Until some time after 1820 only owners of property could vote.) They fought for free education for their children. For

many of these aims and causes, the early unionists had to make many sacrifices and endure many hardships. For example, citizens of Boston stoned unionists demanding tax-supported schools.

The golden age of early unionism was at its height in 1837. The West was being opened up and thousands were moving westward. New roads and canals were being built, money was flowing in from Europe. Workers were in demand—they had money to support unions and bargain collectively.

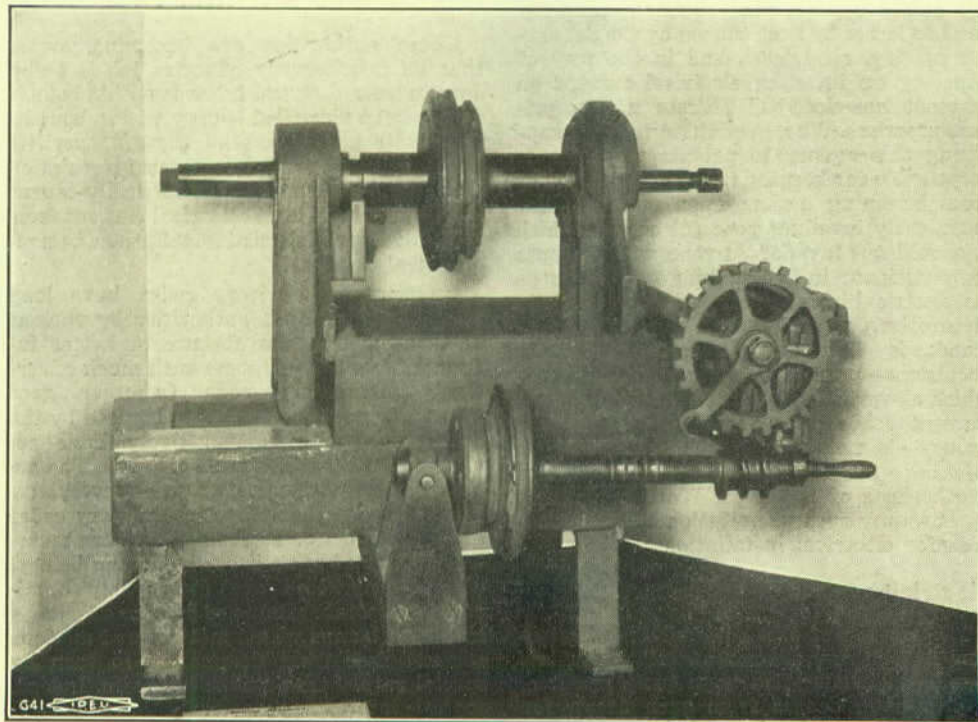
### Panic and Depression

Then came the panic of 1837 and the terrible depression that followed. Unions—local, city-wide, national—all were wiped out. They had not been organized long enough to build up large financial reserves—unemployment was rampant and unions were helpless.

It was not until about 1850 that unions began to show any strength again. They came slowly back. The Typographical Union became a national organization in 1850 and before 1857, the Stone Cutters, the Moulders, Hat Finishers and Machinists and Blacksmiths had all created national organizations. Then another depression in 1857 again ended a promising era for the unionists.

It was uphill-downhill all the way for our pioneers of unionism. The benefits many of us are enjoying now—came from the trials and failures, the triumphs and disappointments, the toil and the hardships of these first Brothers of ours.

In 1861-1865 came the great war between the States. This Civil War had striking effect. (Continued on page 70)



Courtesy Museum of Science and Industry

MILLING MACHINE BUILT IN 1818 BY ELI WHITNEY, INVENTOR OF THE COTTON GIN



# ELECTRICITY Causes Greatest Fire Loss

By W. J. CANADA, Consulting Engineer

**E**LECTRICAL energy is a very important servant of mankind. But we must carefully police it and watchfully keep it a servant by well safeguarding our life and property from its possible harmful effects and especially by keeping it where it belongs. It is an agency of great power. When safeguards, in accord with principles, are not taken, as when this agency is not carefully policed and kept in correct electrical pathways—conductors and equipment correctly designed and maintained so as to handle this powerful agency safely—it becomes a dangerous agency, as court decisions have consistently stated. When electrical current escapes from electrical pathways because they are not correct pathways—not correctly designed and maintained—this places great and unwarranted burdens on the general public and on those many non-electrical portions of the public which are responsible for safe non-electrical operations of such useful objects as water piping and attachments, which objects are of course not designed for, nor rightly to be subjected to, carrying current which has been allowed, carelessly or wilfully, to escape to them from the electrical pathways, because these pathways have not been made and kept correct—so as to safely guard non-electrical objects from invasion by this dangerous agency, electricity.

## Who Is Responsible?

The burdens which incorrect electrical conductors, equipment and installations may and do impose on an innocent and unsuspecting public appear, then, both in property and life losses by fires caused by the dangerous agency, electricity, and in the way of imposing an invading electrical current on innocent non-electrical objects within private premises. Who, in addition to those supplying this agency to private premises, is responsible for keeping this powerful agency from becoming a dangerous one, and one truculently invading peaceful objects which it should not invade? Anyone who assumes to participate in the making of standards for electrical installations, and who willfully or carelessly participates in so making those standards that these standards contain provisions—permissions or requirements—which allow that powerful agency, electrical energy, to become a dangerous or escaping agency—is not serving the public, but is injuring the public. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will not approve any such prostitution of the standards for electrical installations.

## Electricity as Fire Cause

The records of the National Fire Protection Association show that electricity has been an increasing fire cause (with increase, of course, in deaths from such fires), for years, both absolutely and in proportion to fires from other causes, until now (N.F.P.A. figures for 1944) electricity

Unless properly curbed, man's "greatest servant" becomes greatest foe. 1944 figures cited

causes a greater number of fires than any other listed cause with but one exception, and causes a much greater monetary fire loss than any other listed cause, without exception. Evidently those responsible have not done a good enough job in erecting code standards and enforcing their observance. The annual fire loss from electrical defects is listed as exceeding \$53,580,000.00, plus a considerable percentage (probably over 13 per cent or \$20,000,000) of the "fires from unknown causes"—\$153,000,000.00.

Jurisdictional authorities—states, cities and others—have the duty to require all citizens to do their parts in getting and keeping this property and life hazard as low as practicable. Hazard in such excessive degree as now exists is not a desirable nor acceptable by-product of electrical service. These authorities also have the duty to protect all the citizens within their jurisdictions from encroachment of electrical current upon the non-electrical facilities and objects within private premises, which encroachment is caused by failures to adhere to correct designs of electrical conductors, equipment and installations which will keep electrical current safely within, and from escaping from, such equipment and installations.

## How to Curb Electrical Fires

These authorities are becoming aware that an insufficiently effective job is being done to keep electrical hazards within bounds and to keep electrical energy within bounds, in private premises. And these authorities are earnestly seeking correct information as to how to keep down electrically-caused fires, and how to keep electrical current from escaping from electrical installations to non-electrical objects.

Informatory, advisory codes have long been offered to such authorities by various agencies and in the absence of better information or advice, some such much advertised informatory code (whether good enough or not) has tended to be used by the authorities, with comparatively little review and without desirable changes. The authorities, now becoming wiser, however, have come to know that these informatory codes are not perfect or sacrosanct, but are merely products of committees of human beings, which committees are inescapably dominated by certain groups or bundles of groups of human beings whose motives and motions are not free from domination in turn by special rather than public interests. Indeed, special interests consciously have sought and obtained large predominance in voting numbers—"interlocking directorate" voting control—of such committees. And jurisdic-

tional authorities are now beginning, more than ever before, to examine these "informatory" codes as they come from the hands of such informatory committees, and to "separate the wheat from the chaff" and, on examination, they find some "chaff." Some provisions of such informatory codes are good—some not good enough—some definitely bad—against public interest. It is the duty and is becoming the practice of authorities to use only the wheat.

## Divide Wheat from Chaff

As criteria in their examination of such "foreign made" "informatory" codes and in their responsible separation of wheat from chaff, before their acceptance and adoption of any of the provisions of these informatory codes, these jurisdictional authorities are now beginning to insist upon consistent adherence to correct code principle for all parts of these informatory codes which are to be used by them. Where the informatory codes do not state clearly their governing code principles, or if the jurisdictional authorities do not find that these "informatory" codes have enough such principles or not enough correct ones, or do not find strict adherence to them—the jurisdictional authorities are now proceeding to set up their own additional correct code principles, or to enunciate existing ones more clearly or more correctly. And, what is equally important, the jurisdictional authorities are now beginning to consider every provision of a proposed edition of any "informatory" code of "foreign" origin, in the light of these principles, as adopted by these authorities. And no permission or requirement in any provision of such an informatory code will be allowed to "get by" in future (as in the past) unless the jurisdictional authority concerned and responsible to and for its citizens, finds the provision adheres to the correct code principles adopted by the jurisdiction.

No informatory code committee nor its informatory code product will, in future, be considered sacrosanct. Nor will any such "foreign" code be deemed or stated by a jurisdiction's law or code to be "prima facie" evidence of (most) approved construction requirements. Nor will any such unjustifiable presumption be stated by a jurisdiction's law or orders. Individual members, choice of members and balance of representation on such committees—all are now known to be subject to human frailties which frailties do exist. The individual jurisdictional authority will do the deciding as to what are "approved construction requirements." It is responsible to its citizens. No longer will the jurisdictional authority "Let the (informatory) code decide"—a discredited slogan. Let it assist (its correct function, to just the extent that it is good enough), but not decide.

Besides doing its best to supply correct substitutes for any informatory code provisions which the jurisdictional authority finds to violate its adopted correct code principles, the authority—as an additional available means of reducing the unwarrantedly large fire and life loss from electrical hazards—will place in its code or its law or orders, in future, the evidently needed clear and ample requirements for the making of recorded reinspections of existing electrical installations at sufficiently frequent stated intervals, by suitably qualified and responsible persons. There will also be cor-

(Continued on page 75)





SANTA CLAUS LANE, HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

Copyright by F. A. Bussey

## Glamorous Hollywood's Santa Claus Lane

By F. A. BUSSEY, L. U. No. 11

**H**OLLYWOOD, that fabulous city of romance, Hollywood the glamorous, the city of dreams, Hollywood, the home of the super-colossal takes her position seriously. Each outstanding achievement is but a challenge to surpass not only efforts on the part of other communities but on each occasion to surpass her own accomplishments.

"Santa Claus Lane" is a tradition with Hollywood. Annually, famous "Hollywood Boulevard" is decorated with lights and trees and nightly during the holiday season, world famous glamorous cinema figures ride in floats along "Santa Claus Lane." The streets are thronged with not only visitors but the stars of stage, screen and radio. This institution is a part of California, as much a part as the Rose Bowl Game at Pasadena on New Year's Day.

### Each Year Presents Challenge

Following the tradition of Hollywood there is no resting on laurels won. Last year's accomplishments serve only as a basis to measure this year's presentation. The challenge to this year has been well met. The committee in charge authorized well over a quarter million dollars to brilliantly light Hollywood Boulevard to provide a fitting background for the galaxy of stars, to further enhance the glamour of this occasion beloved by the folks and their children from all sections of the nation. Recent news reel presentations shown throughout the nation are climaxed by the gorgeous spectacle of Santa Claus Lane in Hollywood.

The "lane" proper is slightly over a mile in length. Statistics covering the installa-

They do things in a big  
"electrical way" in the  
movie capital

tion take on astronomical proportions. There were over 17,000 lights. The problem of distribution required engineering of the high-

est order. The details of this accomplishment are not given here as in the course of events they will probably be obsolete for the next "Santa Claus Lane."

### L. U. No. 11 Performs the Miracle

Pioneer Otto K. Olesen and Company were called on to perform yet another miracle of lighting and decoration. This company born with and servicing the motion picture industry has been under agreement with the I. B. E. W. for many years. Fabrication of the many parts of the decorations shown in the accompanying photos were done in the shops of this company. All work in connection with this display was done by members of Local B-11.

Installation work was directly under the supervision of Brother Leo Geasland, a member since 1917. He has behind him a long record of spectacular lighting, having designed the installation of lighting effects in world famous auditoriums and dance halls.

Fabrication of the various parts was done at several locations and the details of each would prove to be of interest, if this article were intended as a technical report.

Brother Geasland was supported by Brothers Farley, Harris, Dottle and Weatherby as foremen on the various portions of the undertaking. They in turn are unanimous in praise of Business Representative Peabody in securing the necessary manpower in putting over this program.

L. U. No. 11's famous Santa Claus Lane even made the radio circuit. We heard our comedian friend, Bob Hope, sometime after New Year's and he said that a friend had been talking to him that day about the trees and decorations on the Hollywood lane and saying how attractive they were but he thought it was time they were taking them down. Then Bob quipped: "Why they can't take them down because of the housing shortage—they started to take a few down last week and three veterans and their families fell out."



SANTA CLAUS LANE BY NIGHT

Copyright by F. A. Bussey



# LONG HOURS *Do Not* *Pay Industry*

**T**HE U. S. Department of Labor published two bulletins late in 1944 showing the effects of fatigue, through long working hours, on total output, productive efficiency and other factors affecting workers and their work. The primary conclusion of the survey is:

"It appears that hours worked beyond 40 or 48 per week result in additional output, but at the price of continuous decrease in efficiency and marked increases in absenteeism as hours rise. A point is finally reached at which the longer work schedule is no more productive, and actually may be less productive than a shorter work schedule. With few exceptions the longer working time in the plants studied resulted in a general slowing down, not only during the added hours but throughout the entire workweek.

"Another point illustrated by the survey \* \* \* is that the seven-day week as a steady program, is uneconomic and may actually result in less production than the six-day week. \* \* \*

## Five-Day Week Most Efficient

"The available evidence indicates that, on the whole, the five-day week and eight-hour day are more efficient than a work schedule with longer hours. That does not mean, however, that longer hours are not productive. There is little sacrifice in efficiency, for instance, if a sixth day of eight hours or less is added. The sharper break comes when daily hours are raised from 8 to 9½ or 10 or 11."<sup>1</sup>

These findings are based on the study and analysis of the experience of 12 metalworking plants in which two or more workweeks had been placed in operation for long enough periods of time to permit valid comparison of the effects of longer and shorter working weeks. The study was conducted under the supervision of Mr. Max Kossoris, chief of the Industrial Hazards Division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and published under the title of "Studies of the Effects of Long Working Hours."<sup>2</sup>

Analysis of plant production records showed that the addition of a sixth day of work is more effective, on the whole, than the maintenance of a five-day week with a lengthening of daily working hours. This was found to be particularly true for incentive-wage workers, less significant for workers on straight day rates.

## The "Midweek Spurt"

Incentive-wage workers on a daytime shift under a 40- or 48-hour schedule were found normally to build up hourly efficiencies to a "midweek spurt," with peak efficiencies on the third and fourth days of the week and a slight drop thereafter. "When daily hours were lengthened to 9½ or more, however," the Department of Labor found "this peak disappeared. The production curve for the successive days of the week flattened out,

U. S. Department of Labor  
shows non-economic factors in  
7-day week, and other excesses.  
Fatigue takes toll

and any one day was about as good as any other day. When a sixth day was added, the line of production remained flat, but dropped to a lower level. The data indicated clearly that workers adjust themselves to longer hours by slowing down, not because they want to, but because they have to."<sup>3</sup>

The primary effect of lengthening daily hours for workers on the day shift is thus found to wipe out the gain in productive output associated with the "midweek spurt" which normally appears with a shorter working day. Daily efficiency patterns for incentive-wage workers on the second and night shifts reveal no such midweek spurt; peak productive efficiency appears at the beginning of the week and declines steadily throughout the week. The report finds that they are "not as refreshed when they come on the job."

## Fatigue Pattern

The analysis of "fatigue patterns" for incentive workers showed that in general a shift from an eight-hour day, 40-hour week to a 10-hour day, 50-hour week results in a drop in efficiency of about 5 per cent; the further addition of a sixth day, raising the workweek to 58 or 60 hours, lowers efficiency by 7 to 10 per cent while a 66-hour workweek may result in an efficiency decline of as much as 20 per cent.

The Department of Labor draws attention to the sharp distinction between "total plant output" and "efficiency" (or output per man-hour). The efficiency rate is a measure of the output of employees who are actually working. Total output depends not only on the efficiency rate but also on absenteeism and many other factors resulting in loss or waste of productive time.

The Department reports that as hours of work increased either daily or weekly, absenteeism also markedly increased. "Some of the data suggest a higher incidence of idleness. In some instances it was quite clear that workers wanted or required more time for leisure or to attend to personal matters. It is also likely that the strain of longer hours and the fact that the weekly pay envelope was higher than it had been for years combined to induce workers to pay more attention to their health and wellbeing."<sup>4</sup>

In addition to losses in total output due to greater absenteeism, the Labor Department found increased losses due to a higher incidence both in frequency and in severity of industrial accidents with the lengthening of daily or weekly working hours.



## Materials Spoiled

Further losses in total output occur through a corresponding rise in the amount of spoilage of materials as a result of fatigue and the pressure for speed.

Wartime pressure for maximum production tended to lead to a lengthening of the workweek. "By drawing on the reserve strength of the workers, factories may obtain greatly increased output for brief periods of time. Over extended periods, however, very long working schedules do not necessarily yield the greatest output. Absenteeism increases, injuries occur more frequently, and hourly efficiency declines until the total output from long hours of work may be actually less than could be obtained from a shorter working schedule," the Department of Labor declares.<sup>5</sup>

The report cautions, "There is no such thing as an 'optimum hour schedule' for all industry." A satisfactory schedule of hours for a plant with light machining operations may be economically wasteful in one requiring heavy operations, such as a foundry, where working conditions are apt to be hot, dusty and noisy with the air filled with fumes.

Worker efficiency and operational results are affected not only by the schedule of hours, but also by working conditions and labor-management relations, which vary from plant to plant. "Much depends on the type of work and the requirements it exacts from workers, the degree to which workers can control the speed of operations, and the incentives which motivate them—whether volume of pay, participation in the war effort, labor relations, or working conditions generally," declares the report.

All in all, the findings of the survey amply supply the age-old contention of labor that long-extended hours of work are in the end unproductive.

The Department of Labor in Canada has endorsed the findings of the U. S. Department of Labor by summarizing the report of fatigue studies published by the latter quoted here in its official monthly journal, *The Labour Gazette* for October 1945.

<sup>1</sup> BLS Bulletin No. 791-A, pp. 1 and 2.

<sup>2</sup> Part 1, BLS Bulletin No. 791 and Part 2, BLS Bulletin No. 791-A. (Part 1 summarizes findings based on the first six plants surveyed; Part 2 findings based on the full 12 plants studied.)

<sup>3</sup> BLS Bulletin No. 791-A, p. 2.

<sup>4</sup> BLS Bulletin No. 791-A, p. 3.

<sup>5</sup> BLS Bulletin No. 791, p. 1.



CANADA took long steps forward industrially during the war through the promotion of union-management cooperation. With the objectives of improving productive efficiency, advancing mutual understanding and confidence between workers and their employers and maintaining a high level of morale among war workers, the government of the Dominion of Canada early in 1943 set up an interdepartmental committee on labor-management.

The committee was developed through combined sponsorship of the Canadian Ministry of Munitions and Supply and the Ministry of Labour. The expressed policy of this body was to encourage the formation of joint union and management production committees in industries essential to the war effort.

In January 1944 the temporary interdepartmental committee was replaced by the more formal Industrial Production Cooperation Board. Under the auspices of the board nearly 400 labor-management committees have now been established.

Through the process of joint consultation workers and their employers together have been able to smooth out the rough places and eliminate many of the kinks impeding maximum plant efficiency.

### Precepts for the Guideposts

The Industrial Production Cooperation Board has laid down a set of broad basic precepts to serve as guideposts for the establishment of such organizations for mutual exchange of ideas and suggestions. The fundamental principles include:

1. The prime purpose of the organism should be to examine and consider means to improve and increase production.

2. The committees should be composed of representatives, preferably in equal numbers, from labor and management directly engaged in production in the particular unit or plants in which the committee is to function. Labor representatives should be chosen in a democratic manner from the various departments or natural divisions within the unit or plant.

3. The committee should serve in an advisory and consultative capacity. Recommendations and suggestions should be carefully examined. Where they are not acceptable, adequate explanations should be provided as to their unfeasibility; where endorsed by the committee and adopted by management, both sides should cooperate in effectuating them.

4. The committees "should concern themselves exclusively with problems of production, and should leave problems relating to wages, working conditions and similar matters, including grievances, to the appropriate collective bargaining procedure."

A clear line of demarcation is thus drawn between the area of subject matters suitable for normal collective bargaining procedures and the area of labor-management discussions (i.e., all other problems falling within the general category of production). The two sets of machinery in no way overlap in functions or interfere in the activities of each other.

### A New Approach

"The committees provide a new approach between labor and management," declares Mr. H. Carl Goldenberg, chairman of the Industrial Production Cooperation Board. "They provide a formal channel of communication on problems of production, that is, on

# CANADA Advances Union Management Cooperation

Almost 400 joint committees established. Movement grows

matters other than grievances arising from wages, hours and working conditions. While collective bargaining is the proper and accepted procedure for regulating wages, hours and working conditions and adjusting grievances in industry, it is not necessarily the last word in labor-management cooperation. We have to go a step further.

"Collective bargaining, as the term implies, involves two opposite sides trying to come to an agreement and to get the most for the people they represent. Both parties are in a sort of defensive role. It is now widely held, however, that the defensive role is not enough and that labor should also be given a more positive role in industry. That is the purpose of the new machinery of cooperation represented by labor-management committees. In these committees, labor meets with management for the solution of problems which concern not one side or the other alone, but which are the concern of the plant or industry as such.

"The principle of joint consultation on production problems involves a change of attitude both on the part of management and of labor. \*\*\* This principle gives the worker a sense of responsibility and makes him feel that he is more than a mere cog in the wheel of industry. It assumes that the man at the machine can contribute advice on the best method of operating that machine, how time can be saved, unnecessary operations eliminated and materials conserved."

### Cooperation Brings Records

The application of the principle of union-management cooperation has been found to

be the gateway to satisfying the natural desire of workers to play a more active part in the war effort than the mere operation, fabrication or maintenance of productive equipment. Beyond that, it recognizes the intrinsic fact that production depends as much upon labor as it does upon management.

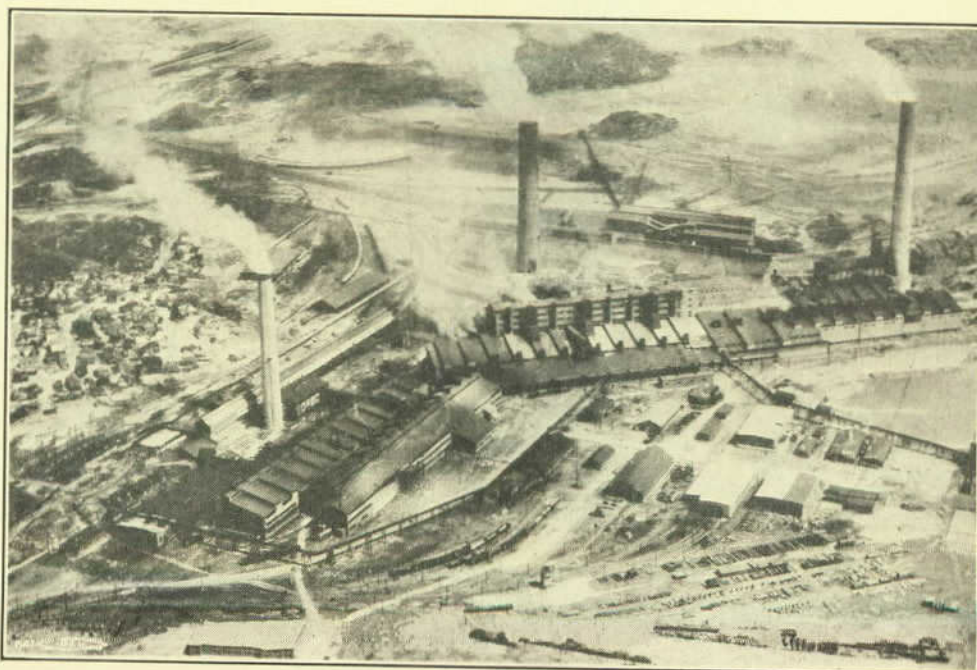
Labor-management committees serve as a two-way channel for the exchange of ideas and the frank discussion of mutual production problems. Essential to successful operation is a spirit of partnership and teamwork. The most immediate problems with which they have concerned themselves in Canada, as elsewhere, have centered around such topics as:

- Improving efficiency
- Increasing plant output
- Conserving materials, tools and equipment
- Full utilization of skills and manpower
- Minimizing absenteeism
- Eliminating accident hazards
- Maintaining worker morale
- Promoting educational, welfare and recreational activities
- Building up fuller mutual understanding and confidence between workers and their employers

### Effective Procedure

The Industrial Production Cooperation Board of Canada outlines in a booklet, "Victory in the Making", the procedures which it has found to be most effective in formulating a joint consultative agency on a sound working basis. The board strongly urges the adoption of a written constitution delineating the specific objectives of the committee; the scope of problems which it should consider, so defined as to insure against in-

(Continued on page 80)



BIG INDUSTRY IN CANADA



# Knotty ELECTRICAL Problem

## Made Practically Simple

By ROBERT F. WALLACE, L. U. 683

SOME apprentices tell me that they are worried about becoming good journeymen because they are weak on mathematics. I encourage them by telling them that if they have enough math to figure their paycheck and add and subtract the readings on their six-foot rule, they have a good chance.

To drive this point home I show them how three-phase voltages "add up" by using the rule to draw a diagram to scale. A lot of them have been bothered by the fact that on star-connected three-phase four-wire systems the voltage is 208 between any pair of line or "hot" wires, but each "hot" wire is 120 volts to the grounded neutral. The usual explanation of this fact is that the two voltages are at 30 degrees to each other, and a generous amount of trigonometry and even calculus is dragged in, either to explain it or to cover up how obscure the situation is to the explainer.

In my method a pair of compasses are set at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches and a circle drawn. A point is marked on the left hand edge of this circle and five more marks are spaced off from this point with the compasses still set at the same distance. It will be found that six spaces around the circle will come out even. In other words the circle is divided up into six equal parts. This is shown in Figure 1.

### Applying Our Knowledge

Now let us apply our knowledge of three-phase voltage to this diagram. If we draw a

If you can figure  
your paycheck, you can become  
a good journeyman

line from our mark on the left hand edge of the circle to the center, it will be  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and if we adopt a scale of 16 volts to the inch, this will represent 120 volts. The voltages in a three-phase system are so arranged that first one line wire reaches its maximum positive voltage with respect to the neutral and then one of the other two. Next the last wire reaches its maximum or peak value and then the first wire again. This series of occurrences is repeated over and over and the peaks are equally spaced, giving three peaks per cycle. If the cycle is repeated 60 times in a second the voltage has a frequency of 60 cycles. The circle we drew in Figure 1 can represent the cycle. The first peak will be represented by the line we drew from the center. Since there are two more peaks to be drawn in, and they are equally spaced, they will be represented by lines from the center to alternate marks of the ones we spaced off evenly on the circle, skipping the ones next to the ones we use. These are shown in Figure 1. Since the scale is still 16 volts to the inch and each of these lines is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, each of these lines represents 120 volts. This agrees with the first part of our observation—that the

voltage between each hot wire and neutral is 120. The center of the circle represents the neutral, the three equally spaced points on the circle represent the hot or line wires, and the three lines out from the center represent the voltage from neutral to each line wire—120 in this case. This is called the *phase voltage*.

### To Find the Line Voltage

The second part of our observation of three-phase four-wire star connected systems is that there is an E.M.F. of 208 volts between each pair of "hot" wires. Let us draw three lines as shown in Figure 2, one between each pair of hot wires. The length of each of these lines is 13 inches and with the scale of 16 volts to the inch these lines represent 208 volts each, which was the observed value. This is the *line voltage*.

Thus we see that the reason three-phase voltages don't seem to add up is because they aren't lined up, but work at an angle of 120 degrees to each other, and when this is taken into consideration it works out all right.

To see if I've put across the idea of this diagram method of working out three-phase problems, try this one. Two lamps of unequal wattages rated at 250 volts each are wired in series across a pair of hot wires in a three-phase four-wire star connected system. The voltage between the jumper between the two lamps and the neutral was observed to be the same as the voltage across one of the lamps. If the line voltage is 208, what is the voltage across each of the lamps? What is the voltage from the jumper between the two lamps and the third hot wire?

I get 138 2-3 volts across one lamp, 69 1-3 across the other and 183 volts from the jumper between the two lamps and the third hot wire.

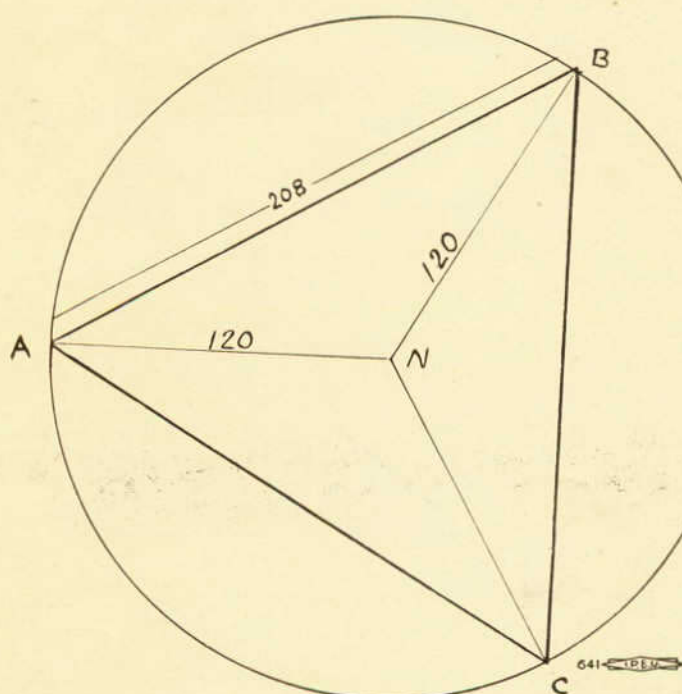


FIGURE 1

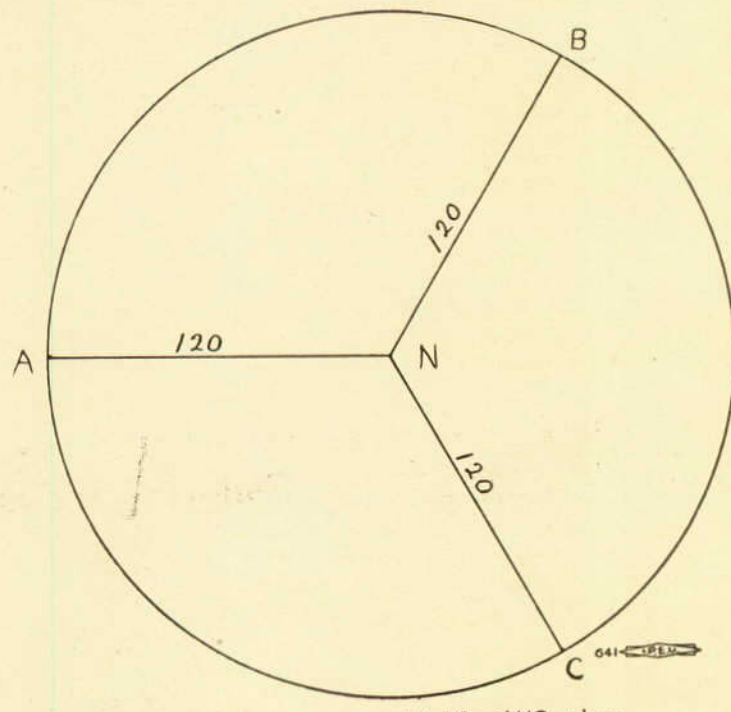


FIGURE 2



# Winter Meeting of Top Executive COUNCIL

THE meeting was called to order by Chairman Paulsen. On roll call all members reported present, to-wit:

C. M. Paulsen  
William G. Shord  
D. W. Tracy  
Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.  
C. F. Preller  
Charles J. Foehn  
F. L. Kelley  
D. A. Manning  
J. L. McBride

The minutes of the third quarterly meeting were read and approved.

Council Members William Shord and Charles Foehn were appointed by the chair to examine the audit for the third quarter of 1945, and to report back before adjournment of the council.

Applications for I. O. pension benefits for the following members were examined:

	Formerly of L. U. No.
I.O. Brown, E. E.	50
I.O. Davenport, Roy	332
I.O. Foster, John C.	1153
I.O. Groves, Otto R.	17
I.O. Henderson, James	348
I.O. Keasel, John G.	862
I.O. Keffer, John L.	862
I.O. Kirlin, Carl Ray	245
I.O. Landy, George	134
I.O. McKelvey, Elmer O.	483
I.O. Moriarty, Stephen	134
I.O. Thompson, Archie T.	6
I.O. Weir, John	694
I.O. Wiertel, Martin	134

## L. U. No.

1	Finnegan, William J.
1	Henze, Harry Victor
3	Campbell, William
3	Chelson, Frederick
3	Graf, George J.
3	McManmon, Michael M.
3	Mitchell, George C.
3	Rickerby, William J.
3	Rowlands, Henry P.
3	Schweigard, Adolph
3	Youngs, Arthur A.
3	Ziegler, Henry
5	Coddington, Warren M.
5	Huey, Edgar L.
5	Willenpart, Frank J.
6	Augustien, George R.
5	Blumberg, Richard H.
6	De Vecmon, Joseph A.
6	Lovett, Gus A.
6	Stanton, William P.
7	Luzarder, William E.
9	Temenak, Frank J.
11	Fox, Fred R.
11	Haggart, Frank E.
18	Bartholomew, Frank W.
22	Donaldson, Walter Samuel
26	McQueen, James Milton
26	Vose, Charles A.
38	Seymour, Milan H.
38	Thompson, Arthur W.
39	Cozby, William L.
39	Marquette, Clyde
39	Rector, Hiram
41	Peterson, Charles U.
46	Beaudry, Frank
46	Whittall, George H.
51	Marlott, Robert W.
53	Burkrey, William A.

## Minutes of the 1945 Fourth Quarterly Meeting of International Executive Council

## L. U. No.

58	Williams, Frank B.
68	Alley, Frank B.
68	Backus, Alfred T.
68	Byrne, James E.
68	Hollingsworth, Frank I.
76	Cook, Wade H.
98	Driscoll, D. J.
103	Duquette, John
103	Gerald, John T.
103	Willey, Guy C.
104	Connelly, John D.
104	Schenck, Marvin K.
108	Smith, Edward L.
122	Dillon, George M.
124	Finger, Emil W.
124	Smith, Benjamin J.
125	Brady, Edward L.
125	Castleman, W. R.
125	Fegles, W. S.
125	Miller, James G.
125	McCollum, W. A.
125	Patton, W. H.
125	Watson, James H.
134	Benson, John M.
134	Bywater, Harry
134	Davis, H. A.
134	Eisenbrandt, Chris
134	Kasper, Ben
134	Mielke, Arthur J.
134	O'Hare, Frank
134	Walter, Hugo R.
136	Turner, D. W.
193	Philabaum, Edgar
195	Nelson, Theodore
195	Raith, Frank X.
209	Baltzell, Andrew J.
211	Lewin, Charles R.
212	Behrman, Albert
213	Hillier, Abner
213	Macey, Charles H.
213	Masse, Hercule
213	Pittendrigh, G. E. T.
214	Cruise, J. A.
214	Danneman, Charles
230	McConnell, Joseph Wilson
254	Van Zandt, Abram D.
292	Lestico, Frederick J.
292	McGray, Maurice J.
307	Lunt, George S.
318	Gallier, Oscar Roland
332	Gibson, Charles W.
338	Harrison, Roswell R.
347	Suddoth, Frank E.
348	Murdoch, William
461	Lough, Amos Fred
481	Retz, Allan N.
517	Harding, James F.
561	Higgins, Alfred Dykes
584	Rankin, Guy D.
591	Hahn, Walter
593	Harris, Claude R.
630	Roberts, John Owen
649	Jarrett, William J.
664	Schmid, John
702	Devis, A. D.
713	Biedes, Frank
713	Johnson, Theo
734	Adams, George W.
794	Larsen, Martin
865	Neall, John William
1025	Dolan, John A.
1037	Campbell, Thomas James

## L. U. No.

1037	Dusablon, Arthur
1037	Thibault, Napoleon
1037	Woodman, John H.
1245	Gelston, Edwin H.
1245	Moore, Jay E.

All the aforementioned applications were made in accordance with the provisions of the International Constitution, and the official records show that the applicants have sufficient continuous membership in the Brotherhood to conform to the pension laws; therefore, the names of these applicants were ordered placed on the Brotherhood pension rolls, and the payment of pension benefits to these pensioners will be made after they notify the International Secretary, by the proper method, that they have ceased doing electrical work.

The following members appealed to the International Secretary, who referred their appeals to the council, for correction in their membership standing:

	Card No.	L. U.
H. F. Bush	805352	463
William E. Anthony	790324	136
Erwin A. Braun	X-1417	1247
Ralph Carter	772242	77
William F. Casteel	743089	453
R. S. Erickson	751681	708
Irvin W. Hagan	840752	369
Herbert W. Kennedy	735509	840
Orville M. Lynch	653786	288
Richard B. Perkins	582797	57
Stanley R. Silverthorn	853115	1245
Charles W. Stoltz	761517	981
William H. Thornton	761114	18
Joe Zibert	774544	499

The evidence presented was gone over by the council, and the appeals are referred back to the International Secretary for further investigation. The I.S. is then to dispose of them in accordance with instructions issued by the council covering matters of this kind.

These named members presented, through proper records, sufficient evidence to warrant the correcting of our official records of their birth, as follows:

John H. Crane, Card No. 601204, L. U. 520; change to March 28, 1881. Ralph E. Reese, Card No. 344659, L. U. 584; change to March 28, 1880. On motion which was adopted, the foregoing changes are ordered made.

The request of Harry McGary, Card No. 531533, L. U. 784, for a change in the record of his date of birth, was denied because of a lack of proper evidence to support his request.

The action taken at the third quarterly meeting of the Council, wherein Anselm Henry Meyer, Card No. 281754, L. U. 305, was admitted to pension, is hereby rescinded because the member is still engaged at electrical work.

The following members raised the question as to their pension rights:

Chris Nothwang  
W. C. Stringer  
Morton Newsom (L. U. 429)

The council referred their cases to the International Secretary for investigation. If it is found that these members will not perform any electrical work while on International pension, they are eligible to make application for, or be continued on pension benefits.

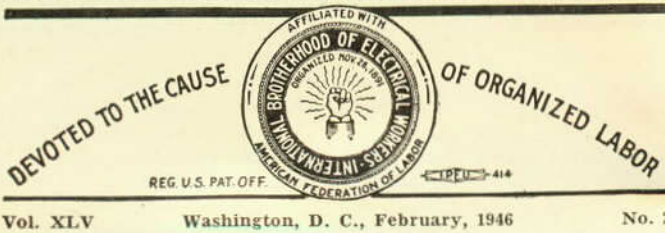
The case of Herbert Heanes, Card No. 630355, L. U. 441, is held over, pending submission of further information.

The applications of the following-named  
(Continued on page 76)



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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No. 2

**Planning** To those businessmen who consider planning a device of the devil, let it be said that the progress made toward rapid reconversion has been done by means of planning. Neither was it individual planning, nor planning by individual businessmen, but planning on a national scale. It was voluntary planning, however, and democratic planning. The Committee for Economic Development under the direction of Paul Hoffman began its agitation three years ago, looking toward reconversion. That planning had as its basic concept creating 10 million more jobs for workers than were available in 1939. This would bring the jobs up to nearly 57 million. Local committees of businessmen were formed in 2,700 communities and these local committees were informed of the movement for total employment and the committees went to work. By this movement reconversion was pushed along on a planned intelligent basis and as a result the let-down after V-J Day was not as great as had been anticipated.

**Walter Gordon Merritt** American citizens can take down dusty old volumes from dusty shelves and try to imagine themselves back in an antediluvian period of labor relations when the name of Walter Gordon Merritt is mentioned. He has been more than 40 years trying to get a legal grip on labor so that he can toss it to the scrap heap. He, it was, who conceived the idea to use the courts to undercut collective bargaining before World War I. He, it was, who won the Danbury Hatters' case which involved a mortgage upon every house owned by a striker in the Hatters' town. He, it was, who undertook to put the verdict of the court into effect, but it boomeranged. Public sentiment in the United States was so outraged by the spectacle of turning the strikers out in behalf of the rich employers that Mr. Walter Gordon Merritt had to change the name of his Anti-Boycott Association to give it a name of greater respectability.

But Walter Gordon Merritt did not stop. He tried to use the United States Supreme Court in a long list of cases to try to put the labor unions out of business by means of legalities. He had some success in the Bedford Cut Stone case. But public opinion again rallied and the United States Congress passed laws that knocked out Mr. Walter Gordon Merritt's court cases.

But Walter Gordon Merritt with the zeal of a fanatic and the ignorance of a bourbon still persists. He is still trying to fasten upon the United States by means of legal phraseology a benighted picture of labor unions that

makes them look a good deal like wooden Indians. To Walter Gordon Merritt a good union is a dead union. Walter Gordon Merritt is only 65 years old but he belongs with the dinosaurs of modern industry.

**Atomic Bomb Progress** Even so serious a subject as the atomic bomb has its amusing side. The report comes out of Ireland that Russia has a more powerful weapon of destruction than the American atomic bomb. And then the inspired informant goes on to say: "Russia can produce these by mass production." If the bomb is more powerful than the United States' bomb, what, in the name of heaven, does one want with more than one bomb? Why the mass production?

On the more constructive side, comes the announcement of the Federation of American Scientists. This organization is composed of 25 smaller groups who frankly state they are prepared to influence legislation in the right direction. There is also an authentic report that the scientists of the world are organizing a world organization. If scientists refuse to utilize their techniques, intelligences and discoveries for the destruction of the human race, the era of peace may be ushered in more rapidly. A Princeton University scientist told a New York audience that the scientists of Princeton began last year to try to find a counter-defensive against the atomic bomb. They gave it up and concluded that the only counter-defensive was peace.

**Management's Mission** Management either manages or it does not. Management either fixes wages through collective bargaining on the basis of economic data or it doesn't. If management refuses to accept economic data as the determining factor, it intends to set wages by the economic strength of the contending parties or by whim. If management sets wages by whim, what is going to become of its right to manage?

Management is in a serious dilemma in this merry-go-round of forces and ideas. If management were sane and sensible it would wish to set wages on the basis of economic data. Then it would have some objective standard for the setting of wages. It would also have a sensible check upon its own activities as management. The copy books say that management is paid for its skill in getting team play out of its working force, producing goods, distributing goods and making profits. Every one of these factors is important but every one is also a sound check upon the success of management. Successful and competent management should not be afraid of economic data. It should welcome it. It is a constant proof of the efficiency of management.

**America's Wealth** While we look at the shattered resources of a war-torn world we might get a stimulus for our own optimism by a report of the banking resources of the United States.

There were 17 powerful banks in the United States in 1945, each of which could be called a billionaire institution. That is, it had combined resources of more than a billion dollars. In fact, the total resources of the 17 billion-



aire banks was nearly \$45 billion on December 31, 1945. Of course, at the head of this powerful list of repositories was the Chase National Bank of New York City with more than \$6 billion of resources. The Bank of America, which is the dominant banking institution of the Pacific Coast, had 5½ billion. Most of the other banks of this grade are in New York City.

When the top private banking institutions of this country alone can total this amount of assets, the loan to Great Britain made recently seems a trifling matter.

**Eric Johnston's Advanced Position** Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and head of the Motion Picture Distributors-Producers of America, may have his faults, but intellectual cowardice is not one of them. He has voluntarily come out in the present confused situation for more wages and more rights for workers. We have not studied his proposed plan for profit-sharing, but we can say that Eric Johnston has a brilliant record of cooperation with his workers in his home plants in the electric field at Spokane, Washington. Brown Johnston Electric Company has dealt with Local Union 73 I.B.E.W., Spokane, Washington, for a number of years on a signed agreement basis. His appliance workers are also signed up. Mr. Johnston is thought highly of by union leaders in Spokane and they regard him as "always fair."

**What Do GI's Read?** According to the American Library Association, careers and big money don't interest the homing veteran as much as security and independence. This is the report on 1945 reading interests received by the American Library Association from 150 public libraries in communities of all sizes and types, and in all parts of the United States. Discharged servicemen are coming to the library for vocational information at the rate of 100 a week in Boston. The Detroit Public Library reports from 65 to 75 calls a day for information on the GI Bill of Rights, suitable training schools, college entrance requirements. The general impression of librarians reporting is that the veterans are taking time to make up their minds. Even the men and women who have made plans while in service are checking carefully in books and other reference tools to be sure about their personal qualifications, equipment needed, and prospects for success.

Small business and farming are the two predominant interests. Libraries have found it impossible to meet the demand for books in these fields. There is a special appeal in narratives relating the experiences of individual farmers who have succeeded in making a living on the land. According to some librarians, the interest is in farming as a way of life rather than as a way of making a living. The GI wants the secure feeling of living on his own land, and his interest is in the small farm. Books on specialty farming are popular; those on ranching, large-scale enterprises are not. The same principle applies to business. The ex-serviceman's demand is for information on repair shops, bowling alleys, small stores and public services. As the librarian of Dallas puts it, "Those who really believe

in free enterprise will have a strong ally in the veteran, who is fed up with regimentation. He wants his own home, and he wants to be his own boss."

**Small Business and Union Strategy** The head of a small business talked to a representative of the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** quite frankly. He said: "We are a small business though we employ possibly 500 men. We were not doing so well just before the war but war contracts gave us a new lease on life and we played an important role in supplying carriages for airplanes. Between 1940 and '45 we raised the pay of our workers, principally electrical welders, 40 per cent, but our working figures in the plant show from 1940 to '45 that the production of the workers steadily fell. Now, under peacetime conditions, it is impossible for us to go on raising wages with production falling off. Our only alternative is to close down the business."

Here we believe the union has a definite responsibility. The union should not demand increases in wages without increased production. Production is the initial force which creates wealth and income out of which wages and profits can be paid. It is impossible to expect a business to pay without production rising steadily. This is not due to bad management, according to the manager, but due to the unconscious sabotage of the workers.

**Management on Itself** From years of experience we have developed an implicit faith in our ability to handle technical details, but we are scared stiff about our industrial relations.

Our problems today are no longer our lathes, our boilers, our calculators; our predominant problems are John Doe, Mary Smith, Joe Jones and Mildred Brown. The most complicated machine suddenly seems simple compared to the fellow whom we hired to run it.

While our material efficiency has been increasing for more than a century, our human capacity for working together has continually decreased in the identical period. We have become experts in results, in mechanics, in effects, but we have failed to even approach a solution to the dynamics of human behavior.

We have committed the Golden Rule of life to memory, but we have neglected to apply it to every day practice.

If we are honest, we must admit that the development of the science of living and working together is lagging dangerously far behind our science of production. In the science of physics we have finally succeeded in creating a monster we are afraid of. We spent two billion dollars to develop it, yet not one red penny has been allocated for the creation of a scientific world-wide study of how to live and work together.

While we have been growing closer together on the assembly line as a result of excellent planning and layout, we have grown farther and farther apart as human beings who must work together in the development of a formula for industrial peace and survival.

—Modern Management.





# WOMAN'S WORK

## CALLING ALL AUXILIARIES

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**F**ELLOW workers' wives, since the war has been over these several months and home goods can once again take their place instead of munitions as "first" items on our production fronts, with increased paper supply, the JOURNAL is going back to its pre-war size of 56 pages and what is important to us, we get our two pages back for "Woman's Work" instead of the measly little one we've had since February 1943.

And that means we want to encourage our auxiliaries to write in again and to encourage the formation of new auxiliaries and urge them to correspond with us. It's three years since we published our regular auxiliary correspondence but we do hope you'll start right in again. There must be many of your activities during the war days that will make interesting reading for all our women.

Here is a partial list of our I.B.E.W. auxiliaries. There must be many more and we'd like to hear from them so that we may maintain a complete and up-to-date list. We would like to have the names and addresses of the presidents of the auxiliaries also.

### I.B.E.W. Auxiliaries

L. U. No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
 L. U. No. 11, Los Angeles, California  
 L. U. No. 17, Detroit, Michigan  
 L. U. No. 18, Los Angeles, California  
 L. U. No. 26, Washington, D. C.  
 L. U. No. 52, Newark, New Jersey  
 L. U. No. 60, San Antonio, Texas  
 L. U. No. 79, Syracuse, New York  
 L. U. No. 100, Fresno, California  
 L. U. No. 106, Jamestown, New York  
 L. U. No. 108, Tampa, Florida  
 L. U. No. 131, Kalamazoo, Michigan  
 L. U. No. 160, Minneapolis, Minnesota  
 L. U. Nos. 177 and 862, Jacksonville, Florida  
 L. U. No. 265, Lincoln, Nebraska  
 L. U. No. 278, Corpus Christi, Texas  
 L. U. No. 288, Waterloo, Iowa  
 L. U. No. 295, Little Rock, Arkansas  
 L. U. No. 304, Topeka, Kansas  
 L. U. No. 398, Charleston, South Carolina  
 L. U. No. 447, El Centro, California  
 L. U. No. 465, San Diego, California  
 L. U. No. 474, Memphis, Tennessee  
 L. U. No. 477, San Bernardino, California  
 L. U. No. 496, Silver City, New Mexico  
 L. U. No. 500, San Antonio, Texas  
 L. U. No. 512, Grand Falls, Newfoundland  
 L. U. No. 520, Austin, Texas  
 L. U. No. 569, San Diego, California  
 L. U. No. 589, Jamaica, Long Island, New York  
 L. U. No. 640, Phoenix, Arizona  
 L. U. No. 644, Goose Creek, Texas  
 L. U. No. 702, West Frankfort, Illinois  
 L. U. No. 705, Lincoln, Nebraska

L. U. No. 716, Houston, Texas  
 L. U. No. 763, Omaha, Nebraska  
 L. U. Nos. 765 and 558, Sheffield, Alabama  
 L. U. No. 876, Grand Rapids, Michigan  
 L. U. No. 903, Gulfport, Mississippi  
 L. U. No. 917, Meridian, Mississippi  
 L. U. No. 923, Augusta, Georgia  
 L. U. No. 995, Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
 L. U. No. 1010, New York, New York  
 L. U. No. 1112, Jonesboro, Indiana

There is our list—any additions or corrections? Just write in and let us know. And when you do, why not let us know the types of articles you'd like to have appear on these pages. Would you like more recipes? More housekeeping hints? More articles on self-improvement? Or would you prefer articles on important women of the trade union world? Or what? We'd welcome your suggestions. You name it and we'll do our best to oblige.

Now for some information for those of you who do not have a ladies' auxiliary and would like to know more about them.

### Just What Is an Auxiliary?

First, what is the purpose of women's auxiliaries to local unions of the I.B.E.W.? They are what their name implies—a helping agent of the I.B.E.W. They are organized to work in conjunction with the locals of the I.B.E.W. to encourage the demand for the union label of every nature, to encourage the purchase of union-made goods and to help to organize workers, men and women of every trade or calling, and encourage organized labor generally.

The I.B.E.W. International Office does not issue charters for women's auxiliaries nor does it issue membership blanks or other forms. However, the I.O. will be glad to send sample copies of constitution and by-laws for women's auxiliaries. The auxiliary is under no obligation to follow this sample constitution and bylaws, but it has been used and considered successful by many women's auxiliaries in the I.B.E.W. and is offered simply as a pattern to follow, in which any changes may be made that the group wishes.

Pins for members of auxiliaries are also available from the International Office for 50 cents.

### How to Organize

Since the I.O. does not give the authorization to organize auxiliaries, you will want to know from whence the permission comes. It is obtained directly from the I.B.E.W. local union. The question should be brought up at a local union meeting for discussion and vote. If the I.B.E.W. members approve the auxiliary then the organization may proceed, often with a committee from the local to give aid.

The next step is to gather together a committee of women actively interested in starting an auxiliary. This committee will make arrangements for an organization meeting, notify as many eligible women as possible, obtain a meeting place, etc. The active cooperation of local union officers is also essential in getting started.

Wives of local union members in good standing will form the backbone of the organization. It is usually agreed also that daughters, mothers or sisters of members shall also be eligible provided that the daughter or sister is unmarried or widowed.

At the organization meeting, the purpose of the gathering is set forth—usually by an officer of the local union. A temporary chairman and temporary secretary are nominated and elected. A committee is named to draw up a constitution and bylaws. Another committee may be appointed to put on a membership drive. Still another could be appointed to serve as a nominating committee for permanent officers. The meeting may then be thrown open for discussion on the aims and program of the women's auxiliary and if possible the meeting should conclude with refreshments and a social hour to promote friendliness and get everybody acquainted.

You may be wondering what is the amount of dues paid. That is determined by a majority vote of auxiliary members.

### Auxiliaries Fulfill Their Purpose

Auxiliaries must continually bear in mind their main object as an auxiliary—to be a helpmeet to the local and always to work in cooperation with it. The authorization for an auxiliary comes from the local union and if its original purpose is lost sight of and it becomes a cause for discord in the local, the local may order it disbanded.

The auxiliaries of the I.B.E.W. have a fine record. They have always borne in mind the interests of their locals and of organized labor, thus fulfilling their purpose and being truly valuable assets to the I.B.E.W.

We would like to mention at this time that even during the war when space limitations prevented our publishing any of our auxiliary letters, some of our faithful groups wrote in from time to time to tell us of their activities.

### Our Auxiliaries Report

The auxiliary of L. U. No. 520 of Austin, Texas, wrote in, telling us of their Red Cross work and other war activities.

L. U. No. 465's auxiliary of San Diego, California, also reported. In spite of the war and shopping difficulties, they remained true to union principles and purchased only union label merchandise.



The auxiliary of L. U. No. 11, Los Angeles, California, wrote us that they were organizing an educational program so that they might become a more valuable part of organized labor.

Ladies of the auxiliary of L. U. No. 496, Silver City, New Mexico, carried on novel and interesting affairs to raise money for war relief societies, U.S.O., Red Cross and other worthy causes.

L. U. No. 304's auxiliary, Topeka, Kansas, wrote us that they missed the auxiliary correspondence very much and hoped it would be continued soon—all of which was very encouraging to us.

The members of the auxiliary of L. U. No. 640, Phoenix, Arizona, call themselves the Ibew's and they wrote us with enthusiasm of their fine program.

We hope all of these and many more will write in soon telling us of their activities and letting us know the kind of Woman's Page they want in their magazine and we hope, too, that lots of new auxiliaries will appear on the horizon of our correspondence column.

### How About a Party?

The thought occurred to me as I was setting down the purpose and activities of the I.B.E.W. auxiliaries that one activity, very enjoyable and much appreciated by your husband I.B.E.W. members, would be the holding of an occasional dinner or buffet supper together, with you auxiliaries preparing the meal. So many of our letters from our press secretaries speak of various social events held by the union members. These affairs are costly when held at restaurants and hotels—then too there is often difficulty, in the case of large local unions, to find a hotel or restaurant that has room to provide privacy for such an affair. But perhaps you could use the local union hall or other large room and prepare a supper party yourselves. It really isn't difficult with a simple menu and proper planning and organization. I can give you on our page later on, recipes for quantities of 50 or 100 with some ideas on the planning and organization, plans for decorations, etc. There is a great deal of satisfaction in preparing and serving a meal yourselves—and believe it or not—a lot of fun getting it ready. And it's a wonderful way to get to know people. You find out how interesting Mrs. Brown is while the two of you are chopping onions for the potato salad and you find out how friendly and charming Mrs. Smith is as you arrange the candles and flowers on your serving table.

You wouldn't have to limit your culinary efforts just to putting on an affair for your men folks. You girls could have a luncheon or supper meeting just for yourselves ever so often—perhaps to initiate new members or celebrate the anniversary of your founding—you can find lots of excuses for a party.

Well, these are just suggestions for now and we'll have more to say about these matters in a subsequent issue.

Here's to bigger and better auxiliaries in 1946!



Courtesy National Association Service

### GOOD OLD AMERICAN DESSERT

How about celebrating the 22nd of February and honoring the first President of our country in a good old-fashioned culinary way this year by baking the traditional American dessert—glorious cherry pie—in honor of the occasion. Canned pie cherries are scarce just at this time it's true, but perhaps you have some home-canned ones lurking on a pantry shelf or perhaps you can obtain some luscious fresh frozen ones.

However, since cherries are a little difficult to obtain and because they do require quite a bit of precious sugar when used alone, here are some recipes which combine cherries with other fruit for delicious piquant flavor.

#### Cherry-Mincemeat Pie

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 unbaked pie shell                                    | 1 to 2 cups mincemeat         |
| 1 package frozen red tart cherries<br>(thaw and drain) | 2 to 4 tablespoons corn syrup |

Place mincemeat in unbaked pie shell. Then cover with layer of cherries. Brush cherries with the corn syrup. Bake at 400°F. for 15 minutes. Then reduce heat to 300°F. and continue baking for 30 to 40 minutes. If possible brush the cherries frequently with the corn syrup during the baking period.

#### Cherry-Peach Pie

- |  |
|--|
| 1 unbaked pie shell  |
| 1 package frozen peaches (canned or fresh may be used—thaw and drain)  |
| 1 package frozen red tart cherries (canned may be used—thaw and drain) |
| 1 cup sugar  |
| 3 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca                                    |

Combine filling ingredients. Place in unbaked pie shell—top with full crust, criss-cross or cut-outs. Bake at 400°F. for 15 minutes. Then reduce heat to 350°F. for 30 to 45 minutes.

#### Cherry-Apple Cobbler

**Cobbler Crust:** Any favorite baking powder biscuit dough may be used. This may be made a little shorter for this purpose, if desired, by adding 2 additional tablespoons of shortening per cup of flour. Press a layer of the dough into a greased baking dish, then add filling and top with remaining dough. Bake at 400°F. about 25 minutes, or until crust is brown and filling is tender.

#### Cobbler Filling:

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1 cup red tart pitted cherries                      | 1 cup sugar         |
| 2 cups apples—any cooking apples, sliced as for pie | 3 tablespoons flour |

Combine sugar and flour, then mix well with the cherries and apples.

### Women's Auxiliary Button



No. 13

A beautiful little pin in blue and white enamel on gilt, designed especially for I.B.E.W. women's auxiliary members. Complete with safety catch.

**\$ .50**



# CORRESPONDENCE

**L. U. NO. 1,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.**

*Editor:* The writer feels justly proud of the fact he belongs to

Local No. 1; the facts set forth below bear me out. The Education Committee has built a five-room house with the Contractors Association furnishing the necessary materials for a complete wiring job and Frank Adams Manufacturing Company furnishing free all types of cabinets and range service devices. Local No. 1 furnishes wiremen as teachers. This school is for our plant maintenance and "B" charter men and returned veterans to learn residential wiring. Classes are held at night twice a week, lasting 90 days. We expect a residential building boom next spring and we shall be able to furnish the men from our own ranks.

Happy to report Brother Roy Zell is recovering from his serious auto accident. Also to give credit where credit is due, Brother Zell is a member of the Contractors' Bowling League so Brother George Bresnan, the captain of the Frank Adams champion team, made up a Christmas card—an elaborate affair showing all the teams in the league. Also \$55.00 was collected from the fellows for a present for Brother Zell. These are the true marks of a good union man. "Good work, George!"

We hope all you fellows had an enjoyable Christmas—the first "peace-on-earth-to-men-of-good-will" Christmas for the past five years. And those of us who were lucky enough to get our heroes back should never forget the ones less fortunate.

We have finished our seven elementary classes on electronics. Each class had about 40 men. These classes were well attended and the men surely received a whale of knowledge from them. Both the officers in charge of the work and the instructors along with the men deserve lots of credit for their work in this matter. Electronics is going to be the main thing in our business. We are now starting advance classes in this work. Starting right after the New Year these classes are for the "A," "B," and "C" groups of our local union.

The officers of No. 1 wish to all of you a Happy New Year—one filled with lots of jobs and good times.

LEE KILLIAN, P. S.

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

*Editor:* This letter is being written New Year's Eve and will be read, if at all, after

one-twelfth of the year has passed into history. Nevertheless we believe a little retrospection of the past year's congressional activities will not be out of place.

The sudden end of the war with Japan found the Nation totally unprepared for the reconversion period, that inevitably would follow. Because of the seemingly deliberate procrastination of Congress. Legislation to enable the Nation to weather this period without hardship or unnecessary unemployment had been requested of Congress, early in 1944, by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Nothing tangible had been accomplished up to the end of July 1945 when Congress decided it needed a vacation worse than the Nation needed legislation to eliminate a very possible period of suffering and want.

With the month of August came "V-J" days and President Truman called Congress to report back to work early in September. President Truman in his message to the Congress urged, as

had the late President Roosevelt, the great necessity for reconversion legislation. The bill most stressed was the one best known as the "Full Employment Bill." For the benefit of those that may not have followed the activities (?) of Congress, the Senate whittled down President Truman's suggestions but managed to pass a fairly respectable bill.

The bill then went to the House of Representatives where it was turned over to the House Expenditures Committee. This committee has butchered the bill to such an extent that it is weak and meaningless and to cap all this and to make the bill absolutely useless, poor as it is, for a reconversion measure, they propose that it not go into effect until 1947. It is expected that the House will pass this bill and that, possibly, when it goes to the conference committees of the Senate and House a somewhat better bill will develop. The chances for this are extremely slim because several of the most rabid opponents of the original Full Employment Bill are members of the House Conference Committee.

As stated in previous letters Congress had made provision for protecting business interests during the reconversion period yet the only one of President Truman's recommendations acted upon in the nearly four months between Congress' reconvening in September and going on its Christmas vacation, has been to pass the tax reduction bill which provides for still greater benefits for industry and the wealthy.

Important bills recommended by the President and NOT acted upon by Congress are: The \$25.00 per week minimum Unemployment Compensation Bill, the 65 cents per hour Minimum Wage Bill, the Housing Bill, the National Health Bill and Social Security Law Revisions.

One of the main reasons for all this stalling on the part of Congress is due to the fact that it is composed of too many holdovers from the time when big business was the god to be worshipped by any member of Congress that hoped to make politics a career. One remedy for this is to give these Congressmen a hot foot in the shape of letters reminding them that everywhere, except in the few remaining poll tax states, it is the working man and not big business that ELECTS them to office and also pays their salaries for which a little action on behalf of the working man is in order.

It is not too early to begin to prepare for the fall elections by acquainting yourself with your Congressman's record and if he has not played square put in someone that will, instead of voting as your district committee man tells you to.

There are altogether too many Rankins, Hoffmans (Michigan), Tafts and the like in Congress now for the working man to get much of a break and they will go back next fall unless we do something about it by digging up some opposition.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

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

*Editor:* Whatever benefits Springfield will get from the apprentice system we

have adopted will be due to our committee; the contractors had to be dragged into it. The need for apprentices is evident in a period of full employment. In normal times the need is not so plain. If industry cannot use the available workers, why train more? To use all workers requires planning and that is not popular with "free enterprisers" who are anarchists at heart. Anarchy in business makes for depression and

war. The majority of American voters prefer anarchy in business and in world affairs. That means they are working for bigger depressions and bigger wars. We must PLAN or PERISH.

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

The above is not a quotation from Karl Marx but was said by a man whose birthday falls this month. Abraham Lincoln, the greatest of Americans, had none of the qualities which make for a tycoon. He was entirely lacking in greed. As I write these words the western world is celebrating the birth of a man who certainly had none of the qualities of a success in business. There must have been successful businessmen in his day. Can you name one?

The du Ponts have suffered a loss in Germany when the Army dynamited a big plant which was owned in part by them. It was well known that Hitler was planning war. That did not stop American big business helping the war makers. Profits come first, patriotism a poor second.

"We are no different from the laboring men of Great Britain," said William Green to a group of Representatives last week. "When driven to desperation we too will turn to the left."

I hope we have brains enough not to wait until we are driven desperate.

Of all the Christian countries Spain alone has no compulsory elementary education. Fascism and ignorance go together. Franco's friends in this country think he has a halo. That is not true. His horns point inward and to his mentally cockeyed friends it looks like a halo.

I. S. GORDON, P. S.

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

*Editor:* I hope I'm not late with my literary masterpiece this

month because I would like to thank Brother Hurford of Local Union No. 103 for sending in that address in the December issue to Boston's city employees by the Reverend Cushing. If I could have conceived and written that essay, I would be satisfied never to write another paragraph.

Such deliverances by more of the clergy have been late in coming to the forefront. Too long and too often have these gentlemen of the frock preached the gospel of catering to privilege. "Poverty is no disgrace," they have chanted between bites on the drumstick. "Be modest; be penitent; be quiet! Besides, we need a stained glass window for the north wall." Labor takes great heart when it reads such a clear-cut and easily understood composition. If you have not read it, or if you just skipped through it, please read it now.

There is a cloud no bigger than a man's hand appearing on the horizon of 1946 which may be that long-hoped-for industrial democracy which we have envisioned so long. We hope it is not like peace. After listening to all that holiday stuff about peace, one stops between rounds to wonder just who is kidding whom. "Blessed are the peace-makers; for they shall be called the children of God," we use to recite in Sunday school. Then we would sit down and discover that someone had swiped our orange.

Peace is not the only mirage that is baffling union men these days. There is that gallant new economy whereunder efficiency appears like a fighting battleship to blast poverty right out of the sea of despondence we hope. Never mind the



costs; and if the electric iceboxes all look the same. The important thing will be that we each have one. You can always blow your brains out when you get tired of looking at them and the governmental directives for tomorrow's dinner.

The flagrant abuse of fair competition and outrageous misuse of private initiative are the two enemies to peace now. As the old year waned, we hoped that big business would see the light of salvation and make a constructive move toward heading off the flight to socialism. But like all true fascists, they prefer to bring the temple of democracy crashing down. 1946 could still bring disaster and defeat to America. If General Motors wins, we lose. If Reuther wins, we lose. Ah, for some great AFL leader to step forward and lead both of them, and us, out of the wilderness!

This wholesale induction into our unions of new members with no more formality than signing a piece of cardboard will eventually lead to trouble. Time was when each and every applicant repeated a solemn obligation before he got a card. In this day and age, such ceremony may be impracticable; but the clean-cut economic fighting spirit of Samuel Gompers which still is the watch-spring of craft unionism in America will never reach these new minds unless something more impressive than signing a card forms the necessary steps. Our trade schools should set their sights for examinations in American trade union history and philosophy.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Editor:* Our organization of PEPCO property continues to gain. We report 100

per cent membership in line-clearance, and a strong and healthy majority in the electrical distribution and operating divisions.

Here we want to thank Fred Kirchner, business manager, local B-699, Alexandria, Virginia, for his aid in helping us police our newly acquired jurisdiction. Thanks a lot, Fred. Won't you drop in on us some Tuesday meeting night? You know you're more than welcome.

W. H. McKenny, Elwood W. Hertzog, Jack Lehman, C. M. Quinn, and all the other lads of ours who served at Pasco, Washington, by contributing their skill and time to the manufacture of the atomic bomb will be pleased to know that their work was officially recognized and commended. Colonel E. T. Matthias, area engineer, said of the men, in part: "I consider their work an outstanding contribution to the success of this most vital war job." The complete letter with the best personal wishes of J. Scott Milne, International vice-president, is contained in our files.

Staff Sergeant James H. English has returned from duration service in jolly old England. Jim enlisted October 22, 1942, and joined the 8th Air Corps, 21st D.R.S. In England he was placed in charge of the maintenance shop, Army Air Force Field No. 470 (Hitchun Field) located at Ipswich, 90 miles north of London. There, it is reported, Jim was the only qualified electrician on the job. Hitchun Field was of major importance because it specialized in repairs to P-38's, P-47's, and P-51's and consequently figured as a target for bombs and V-1 and V-2 rockets. Asked about English electrical work in general, Jim said, "British electrical work should be Americanized for efficiency! It is, in my opinion, 50 years behind the times." About Scotland Jim had this to say: "I took the low road, and I took the high road, but I never got to Scotland."

J. C. Meredith, lineman, broke his leg in an accident at the Fairfield Ship Yard, Baltimore, Maryland. J. C. makes his home in Baltimore.

I'd like to get a little service data on Dan L. Baker, J. B. Haggerty, and Howard Hertzog if they will stick around a bit after meetings.

#### CANDID CRITICISM

Sitting in the day-room of Local 26 (as is my wont), I was in pleasant conversation with Bill Hunt and Tom Clarey when a fella comes up to us and says to me,

"Are you the guy who puts that stuff in the

#### READ

Summary of 1945 in Congress by L. U. No. 3

What a great American thought of labor and capital by L. U. No. 7

L. U. No. 79 culls some words of wisdom from last year's correspondence

L. U. No. 103 formulates apprentice standards

The annual T.V.A. conference is summed up by L. U. No. 316

A union is born by L. U. No. 601

Private Hargrove tells off N.A.M. by L. U. No. 697

With the I.B.E.W. in Arabia by L. U. No. 1245

Our alert correspondents miss nothing in this giddy world of interest to labor.

JOURNAL?" I couldn't very well deny the allegation, so I said,

"Yes, that's me."

"Well, let me tell you something," says this fella. "Your stuff stinks! And you can put that in the JOURNAL!"

"May I quote you on that?" I asked.

"Yes," replied my candid critic, "I dare you!"

As it turned out, my severe critic was C. J. Zimmerman, and he seemed to be quite upset because in the November issue of the JOURNAL I did not give "Ol' Scottie" R. M. McConachie enough of a write-up. "You've gotta write a whole lot about Scottie if you wanna have me read your stuff," was Zimmie's final admonishment. I cannot do it this time, Zimmie. All I have on "Scottie" at the present time is that he is working on Leo McMahon's job, Army Map Service, Dalecarlia, Maryland. But I promise a while column on the deeds and misdeeds of "good ol' Scottie" as soon as I can get my dope together.

Among the many holiday greetings I found a card that said,

"Happy Holiday Greetings to yourself and family."

"Stan, I enjoyed reading your long article in the past Electrical Workers JOURNAL. Keep on writing. John (Jack) F. Fox, Drewville Road, Brewster, New York."

Jack is a boomer lineman and line construction superintendent from way back. Thanks for them pretty words, Jack. May nice guys like you live long and prosper.

We have negotiated the Phillips job which will be of several years' duration. It is re-phasing and new construction on a 6900-volt line out of Leonardtown, Maryland.

Someone told me Joe Hammond is maintenance night foreman at Washington Navy Yard, and has been working there for the past two years.

Back in civilian linework is William H. Grover, of the 204th Engineers' Combat Battalion, 5th Division of the late General Patton's 3rd Army. Bill was inducted April 30, 1943, and got out November 1, 1945, with a 5-star ETO ribbon. Bill served in England, France, Germany, Luxembourg, and Czechoslovakia, and was decorated with the bronze star for personal heroism under enemy fire. Bill is working at Camp Springs with Hoyt L. McKenzie.

President H. O. McKinnie reappointed Business Manager "Bill" Bollier and Charles Seger as delegates to the Central Labor Union, and added Sulo Raitala and Stan Stanton to the delegation.

In the November JOURNAL I wrote, and I quote:

"We've been trying to get hard-plugging Bill Bollier to step out for the good of the union, but every affair designated for Bill to attend seems to fizzle out. Better luck sometime, Bill." That item got me plenty of razzing. The fast readers said I was advocating that "Bill" give up his thankless job and step out. I meant the

stepping out to be in a social way and perhaps I should have worded the item differently. Anyway Bill has another chance to "step out." This time he is on the committee for the dinner sponsored by the Union Label League and planned for Frank S. Lerch who is probably the oldest of the old-timers in the labor movement. Also representing Local 70 will be Charlie Seger (a good union man if there ever was one), and Kermit L. Ehly, our recording secretary. Have a nice time, you guys.

Below I will list some very bad advice for 1946 that members might heed accordingly:

1. Don't ever attend your meetings, but if you do, arrive late.

2. Be sure you leave before the meeting is closed.

3. Never have anything constructive to say during the meeting; wait until you get outside.

4. If you do take the floor, be sure that you have a few under your belt, and then make certain that you speak out of order.

5. When at meetings, vote to do everything; then "let George do it."

6. Take no part in the affairs of your local, as an organization it is not only autonomous but also automatic.

7. Be sure to sit in the back so that you can talk shop with your fellow Brother during the meetings.

8. Get all you can, but give nothing.

9. Never, OH, NEVER! read anything about political science, sociology, economics, or technology; you may become too enlightened; just keep re-hashing the jobs you've been on.

10. If appointed to a committee, never give any time or service to that committee—let it die a natural death.

11. Talk cooperation, but don't cooperate.

12. Don't do anything more than you have to; and when the others, willingly and unselfishly, devote their talents and abilities to promote the general welfare, yell loud and long that the local is being run by a clique.

STAN STANTON, P. S.

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

*Editor:* Due to the last minute writing of the December letter, which is one of my failings because I hope to have something not too old to write about, I failed completely to write something old and also something new in wishing you all A Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. To continue with something old the reading of last year's letters in the JOURNAL bring to light many truths that are just as appropriate today as when written. Space will not permit repeating too many of them.

Brother Glen Gilbert of L. U. 68 last February wrote, "It appears that those who do not oppose progress, those real union men who do not seek to advance themselves at the expense of labor would sincerely believe: 1. That the union to become a force for good must have knowledge pertaining to our economic, social, and political life in all its aspects. 2. Since labor has received so much adverse publicity that the state of its public relations is deplorable, then it must regain public confidence and inform the public of the mutual benefits deriving from union organization."

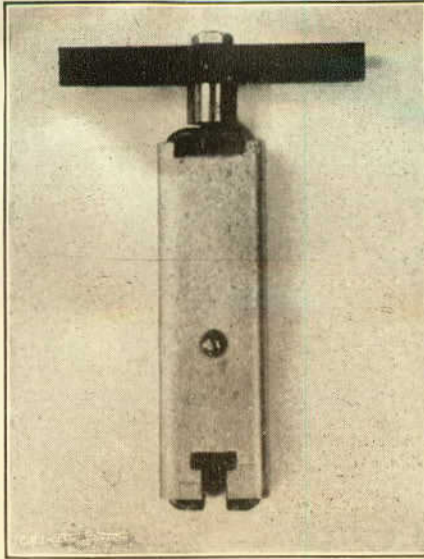
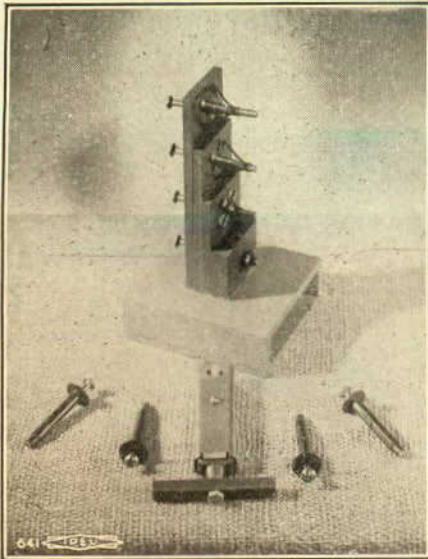
Again in the May-June issue he wrote: "We have often been told that labor is coming of age. Can we agree with Paul in his letter to the Corinthians, 'When I was a child I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child, but when I became a man I put away childish things?'"

Our own press secretary, Charles Blount, took up the question of attendance at meetings when he said, "There are members who never attend the local meetings, never check to see if the steward could stand a little help, or whether they could do some good for their local in any way. No, they just pay their dues each month and grumble if things go wrong. Brother in all illustrations of different people one thing stands out, that is, if you believe in anything then work to help in all its endeavors."

J. J. Duncan of L. U. 948 in the August issue wrote thus: "The I.B.E.W. would not be the



## Handy Invention by I.B.E.W. Member



The pictures shown on this page are illustrations of a clever little invention by one of our old-time members, Brother George D. Buck, of L. U. No. 1, St. Louis, Missouri. Brother Buck was initiated January 10, 1898, and has had 47 years good standing in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Brother Buck's creation is known as the "Any-Wall" anchor, and it is just that. It is a device made of blue steel, designed to fasten objects of all kinds to hollow or solid walls. It may be attached to tile, wallboard, celotex, plaster board, gypsum tile, cinder, concrete or any other type of wall surface with equal ease.

The metal tube of the "Any-Wall" anchor expands in the wall and holds such objects as mirrors, pictures, soap dispensers, medicine cabinets, shelving, towel racks, electric fans, etc.

This gadget is a profitable one for mechanics and dealers alike. Its name tells the story—there is just one size for the mechanic to carry around with him—just one size for the dealer to stock. The anchor adapts itself to any thickness of wall from 3/16 inches to walls of any thickness.

A small tool, weighing only 8 ounces and easily carried in the pocket, puts in wall anchors quickly and easily.

This tool for installing "Any-Wall" anchors operates in the following way:

Put screw in head of anchor in slot in end of tool, insert anchor in wall and turn handle to right a few turns. Don't use heavy pressure, stop when handle pulls hard. Then turn handle to left all the way, pull tool backward and push handle forward, releasing screw head from tool. Then remove screw from anchor and use it to fasten object to wall.

The "Any-Wall" anchor is made of blue annealed steel 5/16 inches outside diameter, 2 1/6 inches long and is furnished with 12/24 round head screws, 2 1/2 inches in length. Use a 5/16 or 3/8 inch star drill. In solid walls the anchor mushrooms on the end. The new anchors just completed have been made 1/8 inch larger in diameter, causing less danger of cracking the plaster when not drilled carefully. A 3/8 inch carbide drill makes a neat hole in tile, slate or marble. Use electric drill or hand tool.

"Any-Wall" anchors are widely used by large commercial institutions, public utilities, building contractors, etc., where safety and speed are factors.

This useful article is manufactured by the Glasco Electric Company.

and so if you have gotten this far it ought to be enough."

And to cap the climax a little poem I picked up the other day:

"Are you an active member, the kind who would be missed

Or are you just contented that your name is on the list?

Do you attend the meetings, and mingle with the flock,

Or do you stay at home and criticize and knock."

Read this over again Brother, and think it over.

FRED KING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 103,  
BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: Now that the war is over and America is in the

much-discussed postwar era, with its many problems connected with reconversion, Local 103 and the Electrical Contractors' Association have completed a codification of laws relating to proper training of apprentices. We are sending to you for publication in the JOURNAL our plans for the future.

If you find it impossible to use all the material, we suggest the use of what, in your opinion, are the highlights of our standards, which may be useful to our sister local unions.

Our apprenticeship standards will create a more highly skilled group of Journeymen Electrical Workers and we are sure that as such, the "general public, who, in the true sense are our employers," will be more likely to use union men, than those who are unorganized.

Apprentice Standards Adopted by the Electrical Contractors Association, Incorporated, of Greater Boston and Local Union No. 103 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

## FOREWORD

The electrical trade presents evidence of a high degree of responsibility on the part of trained craftsmen. Some of these are:

(1) Every job presents variations and individual problems which demand decision by the journeyman for their practical and successful solution. Generally an electrical craftsman works there and must take responsibility for the particular segment of the job.

(2) Journeymen on many jobs have opportunity of dealing with customers. The personal conduct of the craftsman conditions future advancement of the trade and industry.

(3) A workmanly job is inclusive of the aesthetic. Slovenly work with no regard for the neat and slightly is generally poor work, from the craft point of view. Shapely work is generally sound and safe work.

(4) The mechanic has responsibility for the inter-connection and construction of a complex electrical system. Adequate performance of his task is necessary to make this system work adequately. Generally speaking, in the electrical industry, mechanics, professional and supervising electricians operate under the supervision of city and state inspectors, which demands and assures a high standard of workmanship.

(5) All craftsmen must have a working knowledge of municipal, state and national electrical codes and the codes of practice within the industry.

## MACHINERY OF TRAINING

*Machinery of Education.*—The machinery of apprenticeship already in widespread use is conditioned by the scope and character of the electrical industry and the nature of the electrical trade.

Because of the trade's approach to the professional level, experience has proven that a combination of practical and theoretical instruction must be provided apprentices. Experience has also shown that a planned system of apprenticeship which will cover every apprentice employed in the electrical trade in a community must be set up. This system is developed by a joint committee of equal representation from the electrical contractors and from the electrical workers. It contains the standards governing employment and training of electrical apprentices and the method through which the system

highly respected branch of organized labor if the originators of the movement had been men who went out on jobs with no intentions of doing an honest day's work for an honest day's pay.

"The great American public knows unionism only through the radio and newspapers. Unfortunately to most commentators and editors, unions are only news when they call a strike.

"History of collective bargaining will demonstrate that when there is friction between employer and the union it has been caused by just demands for union recognition, shorter hours, and improved working conditions. Yet it is the belief among the uninformed that unions exist for the sole purpose of perpetually fighting against employers."

Charles Maunsell of L. U. 316 wrote on "The art of getting along." "Sooner or later a man, if he is wise, discovers that life is a mixture of good days and bad, victory and defeat, give and take.

"He learns that it doesn't pay to be too sensitive a soul; that he should let some things go over his head like water off a duck's back. He learns that he who loses his temper usually loses out.

"He learns that all men have burnt toast for breakfast now and then, and that he shouldn't take the other fellow's grouch too seriously. He learns that carrying a chip on your shoulder is the easiest way to get into a fight. He learns the quickest way to become unpopular is to carry tales and gossip about others.

"He learns that even the janitor is human and that it does no harm to smile and say good morning even if it is raining. He learns that most of the other fellows are as ambitious as he is and have brains as good or better, and that hard work, not cleverness, is the secret to success. He learns to sympathize with the youngster coming into the business because he remembers how bewildered he was when he started out;



is to be administered. The apprenticeship system is then approved by the interested organizations and is placed in operation.

HENRY J. HURFORD, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.** Editor: Twenty-five bombers a day! That was the high score at the North American assembly plant in Kansas City during the war. Twenty-five Mitchells with their bellies full of bombs is a fearful load of destruction, of which many a German and Japanese city bears mute but convincing testimony. It was Mitchells, or, officially, B-25's, which first bombed Tokyo. Superforts finished the war with atom bombs, but it was Mitchells that first tilted the scale by causing the monkey-men to lose face before their ancestors.

The huge, windowless building is silent now. There are no planes or equipment on the vast concrete floor. "What a waste!" a fellow beside you remarks. You silently disagree with him. Waste? Your boy is home from the war, now. Maybe the Mitchells helped bring him back? What are 30 or 40 millions of inanimate dollars compared to the life of your boy? No, it isn't waste. If this building was the means of shortening the war by even a single hour, it was well worth its cost!

Aside from the humanitarian aspect, the plant furnished a livelihood for many thousands of building and production workers for many months. No expenditure of money is wasted, if it provides employment for our people. This great steel structure has done just that, and will continue to do it for years to come, because it has been taken over by General Motors who will construct assembly lines therein for Pontiacs, Oldsmobiles and Buicks. This local has about 40 men on the job at present, tearing out busways and useless circuits. Stocky, jovial Jimmy Cowan is the super, and Clyde Thomas, who weathered a hectic three years at the powder plant, is steward. Your reporter predicts they will get the job done on time, and without leaving a trail of hard feelings along the way.

On behalf of organized labor in Kansas City, this local wishes to apologize to the Brotherhood at large for the antics of its Congressman, the notorious Martin Slaughter. It knows that representatives in Congress obtain their seats only by grace of union votes, and it promises to do all in its power, at the general election next fall, to remove this obnoxious person from public life.

Owing to inclement weather—and the general disposition of laboring men to let the officers do it—the meeting in Carpenter's Hall, on Dec. 20th, in the interests of the M.V.A., was not well attended. If every person in Kansas City who would directly and indirectly benefit by the establishment of the Missouri Valley Authority had been there, the hall wouldn't have held them. No stadium in the nation would have held even one-fourth of them. In fact, the audience would have included every one in the community except a few officials of the Power and Light Company and a couple of Congressmen. What are people waiting for, a depression?

Well, that's one way—and sure!

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.** Editor: Here we are at the close of another year. Have we taken time to thank God for the good things we have received and thanked him for the misfortunes that have fallen in our paths in this walk through life and really saying, "They have made me stronger," or, "I will know better next time." Have we taken time to thank our Maker for our station in life? Well, if you haven't, you had better at once.

Well, a new year is in the making. Are you one that is going to resolve to make it the biggest one so far in your life? Yes, just that! It lays with each individual to determine just how much we gain or lose. Let's determine in ourselves to make it a year of real success and gain. You say how.

Just look at the work that is piling up over the country. One of these days in the near future that is all going to break loose. Then comes the demand for our service. As you know, they cannot pass us up, as our position in this gigantic reconversion program is permanent. They can only go so far without us, then they are forced to stop.

The politicians may fail us in failing to pass legislation to benefit us, but when they need something done it takes us to put it over for them. So let's recognize our standing in life in regards to our trade and get both feet on the ground and resolve that big business is not going anywhere without us. They cannot build a factory or any kind of structure or even a dam on the river without us. Let's interest ourselves in our great organization and be a real union man. Let's act as one. Let's really be one and then we can really sell ourselves to the public in such a manner that they will feel they cannot afford to deal with the unorganized man. This is a grand old world if we will only think and do right.

I once heard a man say to another, "A lifted chin and a cheerful grin helps some my boy, helps some!" So let's get our thinking on a new level and our chins up and with that good old proverb electricians should have, face this coming year with all we've got.

Well, we are still after the M.V.A. Those soldiers didn't give up until they had swum that river in France. So let's all be the same. Let's put the power companies on their knees.

Another good meeting of L. U. 226 Brothers was held and it was announced the scale was boosted to \$1.50 per hour in city shops which will benefit many. Our business manager, Brother Gusert, has worked untiringly on this contract several months to get this increase in the wage rate. We cashed in our City Service shares and invested in Government bonds so the big boys could not get another slap at us. Why let everybody else get rich on our money? Our Brother Doraline, just recently returned from war, was chosen to see that the orphan children had a Christmas.

The contractors' association and representatives of the I.B.E.W. met here in session. It was a get-together meeting and a close relationship was established. We are attempting to control the neon sign wiring. We are preparing to admit those workmen in that part of the electric field to membership in our local. Things are buzzing around here in the territory we serve. Our Business Agent, Brother Gusert, is making every effort to organize the smaller sections of the state and is meeting with success.

The expansion program at the Goodyear Rubber plant is going on at a good pace. Men have been called back to help complete it. We have several other construction projects that are in the making and will keep our boys busy for a while.

Attendance was good. The meeting was very interesting. Various donations were made to building funds in our locality which will benefit us in future. Let's all build for the future and save that we may be able to stand the rain when stormy weather comes. All of which means we must push for more wages; fewer hours—more time with our families. Which means that our brains and bodies will work better. All this can be done without raising the cost to consumers, which will permit a well-balanced life. To all a Happy New Year.

C. C. SHAEFFER, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.** Editor: May we take this opportunity to wish all our members, far and near, the compliments of the season.

During 1945 many important events have taken place in Canada, probably the most important being a Federal election in June last. The results of this election determined the conditions under which Canadian wage earners as a whole will live for the next four years or so, and also our relationship with other countries.

In the fierce struggle between the "private enterprisers" and those advocating fundamental



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changes in our economic set-up, the wage earners, who at that time were all still on somebody's payroll, decided by majority vote to carry on in the traditional manner. We are still doing so. An ever-growing army of unemployed is now uneasily wondering what it is all about. In September British Columbia held a Provincial election; once again "private enterprise" pulled through, although its success can be very largely attributed to defective registration of voters, particularly service men and women, resulting in large numbers being disfranchised. The drastic curtailment of war contracts has meant loss of employment to thousands in this province and a serious loss in membership to this organization. While this local has endeavored to help point out the way to security and better living conditions, organized labor generally has confined its activities to the collection of dues and the patrolling of jurisdictional fences, neglecting such important matters as education of members in trade union philosophy and plans for a better postwar world.

I could go a long way with Brother I. S. Gordon, press secretary of L. U. No. 7, of Springfield. Among all the letter writers, he evidently has few illusions as to the wage earners' position in our present-day economic picture. Recent reactions of workers have once again proved an old contention that the stomach is the driving force in most of man's activities. Generally speaking, workers as a group will not act until driven by necessity; their actions under such pressure are usually hasty and often ineffective. Until labor as a whole is prepared to think its problems through and plan constructively for the future, we shall always be confronted with unemployment and poverty.

Our Research Department is to be commended upon the data published on our working hours over a period of years, also the profits enjoyed by various business concerns during the war.

F. J. BEVIS, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.** Editor: Another year has passed, and as far as we can see it has been a very successful year for Local B-271. However, in the next issue of the JOURNAL I will try to give the Brothers a report on what we, as union men, have gained in 1945.

Attention, Brothers, everywhere! As we go further into 1946 we will hear from politicians. Some will come out in favor of the union man and woman, others will come out on a platform denouncing the unions. I have tried to keep up with the latest on this subject and by writing a few letters I have been able to learn about who is who in Kansas. If one member in each local would try to find out NOW about who is who in their state the union man would be advised as to whom they might look as their friend in office. Old rubber-neck Clyde Reed, the labor-hating varmint from Kansas has said that he would still like to be Governor of Kansas again (humph). I still think that each one of us, as union members, should start NOW to consider the men who will run our affairs in the next two years. It is for our own benefit. If we don't help ourselves now, it surely won't be done by the



ones who are so bitter against us. This year may not be such an easy one for the union member. Let it be said that we are not out to hurt anyone, but we are out to better ourselves as members of the finest organization in the country. Think it over.

Now for a few lines about our own local and its members. President George Deichman has been confined to St. Francis Hospital, but is back with us again. It was said the other day that Brother Dee Johnson was stricken again a few days ago. Dee is on his farm just west of Wichita, his card being in the International Organization. We hope to report his full recovery in the next issue. Brother Carl Gustafson, business manager, is still going strong for more contractors. He has the full support of this local and we all wish him the best of luck. I sometimes refer to him as the "Fighting Swede." Everyone is very much satisfied with our new home (even me). Will try to give you some interesting reading in regards to the local union.

JOE OSBORN, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 316, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor: The 11th Annual Wage Conference is over and it occurs more and more

to us in the valley that we have the "yard stick" for industrial peace in the nation, if not the world. Our labor relations machinery could be applied to all industries if the industries as a whole would set it up for the nation. It would take time, but it took time to get TVA-Labor machinery to the stage it is at present. This was brought out at the Tennessee Trades Council meeting Monday, December 3, before the wage conference meeting with TVA.

Brother Stamps, of the Carpenters' International organization, reviewed how he started to work on TVA's first project, Norris Dam, when the scale was set at \$.60 but was not paid off at that because negotiations brought the scale up to "vicinity standards." He stated it was tough going for a while, but a "TVA spirit" started to grow in all crafts and has accomplished wonders.

Brother John Turner, of the Laborers' international organization, told of the early days of \$.22 scale and the battles in the Nantahala districts and the TVA which brought the scale up to the \$.62½ (now \$.65), which has helped and made progress for the whole valley.

Brother Ziegler, of the Bricklayers' international organization, brought to mind how the raising of scales in the small towns and whole districts, such as TVA, helped conditions and scales in the large cities over a wide area.

Brother John Green, of the Operating Engineers' international organization, likened the TVA-Labor relations that have passed in 12 years to the growth of a child. First as a baby in swaddling clothes when it needed a lot of nursing and care, then in knee pants when it needed watching and guidance, then when it first put on long trousers and began to step out and there were times when we wondered what was going to become of him, but now he is fairly well matured and we are proud of him. O, sure! He has some faults. That's because he is human and because he is human he is good for the whole country. And beyond a doubt he has had his influence on the whole world. Many nations have come here to see what has been accomplished in this valley by "a Free People." Brother Green cited forcibly how an international officer has to win every battle to stay popular with his own members.

Brother Leo Carter, of the Teamsters' international organization, cited the lockouts at New Orleans and Shreveport as wedges driven in union labor ranks to split and break up organized labor. He pointed out the Higgins deal as the starter and the delay in production to avoid the excess profits tax. Think that one over as applied to the whole country.

Brother Marion Hedges, of our own international organization, told a couple of appropriate stories as a setting for his remarks. He stated the very symbol of democracy was in the room at the time. Where else could workers come together for the purpose we were gathered for, except in a democracy? And as was brought out

later by Gordon Clapp, manager of TVA, when he stated he was not "the boss" but rather the management partner of the institution. Also it is noticeable that the heads of departments are addressed as "mister" out of respect for their position, but he calls the men by their first name out of friendship.

In the afternoon the opening of the wage conference started with the exchange of compliments by the co-chairmen, Mr. George Gant for TVA and Sam Roper for the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council.

Brother M. H. Hedges read a most masterful brief for management's consumption and the enlightenment of the delegates of the 16 union crafts signed up with TVA. Brother Roper, who is a past master as chairman, explained the regrettable absence of the one and only Gordon Freeman, secretary of the council, who was attending the International Organization Executive Board meeting in Washington.

The following days took up the determining of what was factual data and the answers of TVA will be given next Wednesday—the arguments will start and we do or we don't get a raise.

Well, now we know and can look back at the history-making sessions of the second section of the 1945 wage conference with no small amount of pride for both management and labor. There came times when it looked like our good ship could not avoid the rocks. Management got out of line and Brother Hedges got tough as only a man of letters could and he was supported by the members of the council. All members present at this session should have great respect for their International Organization representatives for the manner in which they rallied to the battle. In the opening paragraph of the authority's response to the council's brief are the keys to the success of the labor relations on the TVA and the keynote of the wage conference. One of the most cogent points in the council's proposal reads:

"This great valley forms a unit great enough and small enough to serve as laboratory for experimentation not only in soil conservation, waterpower development, and phosphorus manufacture, but in the larger issues of human relations and sound practice as between labor and management. Let this conception be the text for this conference; it means that TVA is not an organization chart, or management, or employee, or dams. Rather, TVA stands for people and organizations of people joining together to do the best job they know for all the people in the Valley. Let's look at the record of relationships as it applies to TVA wage schedules as one important phase of our joint interest..."

The authority quoted the difference in the wording of the "prevailing wage" clause in the law and in the contract with the 16 unions. This has been the source of much discussion, but the Carpenters', the Operating Engineers', the Laborers', the I.B.E.W.'s and the A. F. of L.'s general councils all state "this must be the basis of wage determination for TVA employees." And in determining the wage it must be uppermost in all minds how the conclusions will stand up under investigation and the effect on others outside TVA. After the first few joint sessions and council meetings with the local union's delegates sitting in as observers and the craft meetings where each delegate had his chance to express his local union's views and opinions. The conference really settled down Friday night at 9:30 p. m. for the showdown. Of the six conferences it has been my privilege to attend, this session took on the most serious air, and as was stated by Mr. Gant, was the most momentous and sincerely considered by both labor and management. There were some stormy moments when the leadership of both co-chairmen, Sam Roper for labor and Mr. Gant for TVA, were taxed to the limit, but at no time did anything happen to refute the statement that TVA employees can sit down and work out their problems with mutual interest at the conference table. The 21 I.B.E.W. local union representatives who supported Vice President Gordon Freeman, International Representatives Garrett and McMillian until 4:30 Saturday, December 15, should always remember what happened in that conference room. Much credit is

due the wage data committee of our local unions who worked up the data and did a swell job of presenting it to the TVA. The Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council did a praiseworthy job and we all gained some raises for classifications besides \$.04 and \$.06 differentials for evening and night shifts, time and one-half instead of time and one-third for overtime and the continued respect of the men in top management of TVA.

CHAS. J. MAUNSELL, P. S.

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

Editor: Many thanks for the boost you gave Local 353's "Makins" in the magazine chat of the December JOURNAL. Now I come to think of it, many more thanks for the number of times you have seen fit to recommend our letters to your readers during 1945.

Getting back to the "Makins" we will not be making this a monthly issue as we had hoped because the cost is a little too high at the present, but we will publish it from time to time as our Executive Board directs. The Department of Labor at Ottawa apparently receives our JOURNAL and read your write-up and forthwith asked to have a copy of our "Makins" each month. Were our faces red when we informed them we couldn't afford it monthly.

I slipped up on a letter to start the year 1946 owing to being a mite indisposed and so neglected to report that Local Union 353 has been electing officers out of season. The following Brothers carry the hopes and best wishes of our 600 members until the next regular election: President, Percy Eversfield; vice president, Charles Bailey; recording secretary, Frank Bentley; treasurer, John Dolson; financial secretary and business manager, Cecil M. Shaw; executive board, Stan. Melville, Tom Bolton, Eddie Saker and Herb. Ransome. Six delegates to the next convention, namely, Cecil M. Shaw, Jack Nutland, Jack Price, Pete Elsworth, James Wiggins and Stanley Melville.

We are now in the midst of drafting new by-laws and preparing a revised agreement for next spring. Quite a number of our members are going to be surprised that the war is over and the attitude of our Executive Board toward delinquent members has stiffened more than a little.

J. NUTLAND, P. S.

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

Editor: At our well-attended December meeting two Brothers, recently returned from overseas, were greeted and made welcome. They are H. Bradley and E. Widdlake, both as hale and hearty as ever. Three initiations were voted on and George Smith, William Samec and E. Finnie were accepted into the Brotherhood.

Election of committees for 1946 produced the following slate: Ft. Rouge car department cooperative, C. Folsom; at Franscona R. St. Marie motive power cooperative, A. Candline for Franscona and E. Snyder for Ft. Rouge. Trades and Labor representatives, O. Nilsson, Ted Roberts and McMullin. Grievance committee, C. Cobb, P. Strange and W. Forscutt for Ft. Rouge; E. Corder, S. Turiff and G. Patterson for Franscona. The sick visiting committee, H. Pullin, E. Philipson, R. St. Marie. Re-elected unanimously as western region representative, Howard Wilson. For press secretary, M. Pothier.

One notable absentee from the meeting was Harry Pulin, who suffered a broken knee in a traffic accident and was laid up for a long time. Harry's job, which he has held from time immemorial was to cheer up our ailing members. This time the situation was reversed and he found himself on the receiving end of the visits. From all accounts, any Brother feeling kind of low down could always go to see Harry for a cheerer-upper session.

Coverage of our monthly meetings is quite adequate, with the secretary's letter and the western region representative's report giving all the important decisions. They are not meant to substitute for attendance, however, and Brothers, remember that serious thought must be given and voiced on all our activities. Keep in



mind that this is convention year; that the pension scheme is coming up for revision; that negotiations for a new wage agreement must be opened if we are to keep abreast of progress. Make regular attendance at monthly meetings the one resolution you'll keep in 1946.

Local 409, through the medium of the JOURNAL, sends the season's greetings to all I.B.E.W. unions across Canada and across the border. May we all prosper together.

M. J. POTHIER, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.

*Editor:* After three years in the service it was indeed a pleasure to meet so many old friends at the monthly meeting. It was also encouraging to see such a large number of new faces, which goes to prove that our energetic business manager, O. Boyer, has not been idle during the intervening years.

The meeting was conducted in a very capable manner. A. Bastien, who took the chair in the absence of Hugh Lefleur, was very business-like. The whole of the proceedings ran through like clockwork. The new members participated with surprising vigor. They thrashed out every proposition like veterans, not letting up on any subject until all angles were thoroughly exhausted, then voting wholeheartedly on the decision arrived at. Some darn good union material among them.

Several discharged service men were at the meeting in their new civilian clothes, and looking very fit. There was Charles Heaton, late of the Navy and an old R. C. A. F. colleague of mine, Sid Yates. Welcome home, fellows!

On behalf of the service men we wish to thank all the members of the I.B.E.W. for keeping us in good standing while we were in the service. We salute you!

*Local News*—Hats off to Brother J. H. Charland, the first member of Local 568 to receive a pension. Good luck and long life! Everyone was sorry to hear that Brother Frank Griffard was in the hospital; we all wish you a speedy recovery. Gordon Ratcliffe is recuperating from a serious attack of pleurisy. Take it easy, Gordon. S. McFarlane, our efficient recording secretary, still suffering the effects of World War I. Look after yourself, Mac. Did you know our business manager is a veteran of World War I? That accounts for his fighting spirit. Keep up the good work, Oscar. A. Bastien has been appointed electrical instructor by the Provincial Government to teach repatriated service men the trade. A good man, and boost for 568.

Local 568 wishes all its members wherever they may be a happy and a prosperous New Year.

G. HILL, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 602, AMARILLO, TEXAS

*Editor:* The year 1945 has been an eventful one for Local B-602. One of the most highly important and outstanding of these events has been the "welcoming-in" to the ranks of the I.B.E.W. of the employees of the Southwestern Public Service Company, Amarillo division.

We, of Local B-602, will not forget the pleasant relationship and cooperative spirit of the officials of the company throughout the negotiations of signing the agreement.

To celebrate the occasion, an old-fashioned barbecue was held and those in attendance were the management and employees of the Southwestern Public Service Company and the executive board of Local B-602. Several members, of course, were on shift and had to miss out on a swell feed and program.

Our main speaker of the evening was T. W. (Bill) Gilstrap, division manager of the Southwestern Public Service Company, who made a very interesting talk, and in conclusion made a formal presentation of the agreement, which was made up in booklet form. The company also presented a very fine selection of electrical books which are to be placed in our Local B-602 library.

Enclosed is a picture taken at the barbecue and presentation.

FRED J. CARR, B. M.



Southwestern Public Service Company, Amarillo division—Management and Employees (members of L. U. No. 602) celebrate the signing of their agreement at an old-fashioned barbecue dinner.

### L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

*Editor:* In the JOURNAL for last July Local 611 tried to point out the value placed on our unions by union men who know of the sacrifices required in the early days to form a union, get it recognized and producing results. Since sending in that letter we have found, among some old clippings, a vivid description of conditions when our present-day unions were first organized and what they cost.

The following description was from the *Illinois Miner*. The author was unknown.

"They work us 18 hours in their slimy burrows.

"They kill us by the thousands beneath their rotten tops.

"They blow us skyward from the muzzles of their greasy shafts.

"They paid for sweat and blood and broken bones with wormy beans and rancid fat.

"They made us live in shacks unfit for swine or dogs.

"They forced us to go begging crusts of bread from brothers poor as we, displaying stumps and blinded eyes as our right to beg.

"They kept us in their stinking camps behind barbed wire and stockades like prisoners of war, like convicts doing time.

"And scarcely had the last clod hit our coffin when they drove our loved ones from their company shacks—to scrub and wash, to beg or steal or starve or rot.

"And then we met in the dark of night, in culverts, caves and deserted shafts to find a way from woe and want, from slavery and misery.

"Thus the union was born.

"How we struggled, how we fought and bled for that puny union babe. Oh, the tears we wept and the blood we spilled and the lives we paid to raise that precious child!

"At Braidwood, Ludlow and Panther Creek, at Mingo, Latimer and Virden mute tombs still speak of the price we paid for our union.

"We, too, had our Valley Forge, where we slept on frozen ground, with shivering limbs and empty guts. We, too, left the tracks of bleeding feet in the snow of many a camp.

"We, too, had our Fredericksburg and our Appomattox in the war to preserve the union.

"We, too, had our Mons and Argonne fighting for democracy.

"Now you ask us to desert our union—the union that made us free. You ask and the hell we will."

Every working man should keep in mind the conditions out of which he and his people have come.

Those enjoying the benefits of organized labor today merely by paying dues are getting off very easy and we don't like the idea of men enjoying the benefits of organized labor that have cost so much without paying dues.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 637, ROANOKE, VA.

*Editor:* At this time I wish to take time to say Merry Christmas to the Brotherhood of the IBEW from L. U. 637, of Roanoke, Virginia. It is fitting that we of the Brotherhood be of good cheer, because the blood and strife of the world is over. Democracy has again proven that right and might will win out. Democracy means us, the little men as well as the big ones, and it's up to us to preserve that which our boys fought and died for.

In the last issue of the WORKER, Brother J. Guy Daniels, of Local Union No. 558, Sheffield, Alabama, wrote a very interesting article, and those of you who did not read it, I would like at this time to quote a paragraph to you from his writings:

"As the labor market approaches the saturation point, due to demobilization and postwar conditions, we may expect specific reactions in all labor unions. They will begin to demand priority in the best jobs, some claiming one reason and some another. More and more pressure will be brought to bear upon the business manager directly proportional to unemployment conditions. The next step to be expected is little unions set up within unions. When an organization has unions within unions the total strength is no greater than its strongest internal union. That is a great evil that must be avoided."

I hope that Brother Daniels does not mind my quoting some of his work. I, for one, think that Brother Daniels has made it quite plain that, as long as we stick together and support our business managers in their fight to better the organization, we will have a much better Brotherhood.

The labor outlook in this vicinity is much better, and we are putting more men to work. L. U. No. 637 is manning the Dupont job at Martinsville, Virginia. This is another feather in our cap because this job was going all wrong. But now, like many others, they have seen the light.

One year ago today we, of L. U. No. 637, held an election of new officers by permission of the I.O. In that year we have gained a new outlook on life. Our new business manager, Brother Mitchell, has accomplished much toward making this a better local. This is a large territory and not all of our members can attend the meetings, some of them live as far away as 100 miles. But they manage to get to as many meetings as possible. That is what counts. You have to have attendance to accomplish anything in any organization. So you Brothers out there in the far reaches of our territory, please come in to the meetings when you can. We surely do like to have you.

Brothers of 637, how many of you do not receive your WORKER? There is in each WORKER a cut out for the non-receiving members to fill out and mail in to the editor of the WORKER to change their addresses, so that they can keep up with the latest in local unions of the country. So fellows, please fill one out and mail it in.

We are looking forward with much interest



to the outcome of the labor dispute in the auto capitals of this country. Looks to me like the boys have a very sound argument in favor of their pay boost. I am sure that all of us wish them luck in their fight to win this recognition of organized labor. It has been proven that the card carriers of the nation have turned out much better work than the non-carriers, that should be reason enough for the settlement of the question. But then you have to push a brick wall over on some people to make them understand what you are trying to tell them.

Well, fellows, I have said enough.

F. J. (JIMMIE) CLOYD, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 649, ALTON, ILL.** Editor: Regretting the loss of our dear Brother and past

press secretary, Brother Matt Watkins, I am taking over that position.

Since the local union hasn't had an article in the WORKER on the past June election, I think it appropriate to introduce the new officers: Brothers J. H. Nickell, business manager; Wilbur Plumb, president; Rodah, vice president. The old reliables are F. L. Goodwin, financial secretary; Henry Malloy, treasurer, and Gulis Voss, recording secretary. The executive board Brothers are Pat Doyle, chairman; Richardson and Chick Wertz, wiremen; Brothers Frand Henderson and Christ Nordyke, linemen; Brothers Mortindale and Norwell, Shell maintenance; Brother Loyde Greenwalt, Western maintenance.

The examining board consists of the executive board members and myself.

Being an employee of the Union Electric Company I can say there has been a job well done in this district by two very faithful Brothers. The entire International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers owes Brothers H. Broach and Frank Jacobs, International representatives, thanks and congratulations for organizing Union Electric Company physical workers 100 per cent in St. Louis, Missouri, which means several hundred new members, and they are ready to negotiate new blanket contracts for B-309, East St. Louis; B-649, Alton, and new Local B-1439, St. Louis, and the Union Electric Power Company.

The wiremen held a special meeting December 7, 1945. Brother Gail Gibson, of International Office, attended this meeting in the company of Brother Eddie Hook, business manager, Local Union 1145, sign erector, St. Louis, Missouri. Brother Hook is acting as chauffeur for Brother Gibson. I think the cause is still up in Virginia some place.

J. H. Nickell, business manager, and Wilbur Plumb, president, have been elected delegates by this local union to attend the next regular convention. Brothers, they are ready. Time and place is what they are waiting on.

C. M. (SHORTY) LOWE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 697, GARY-HAMMOND, IND.** Editor: Our Christmas party for the little folks was held on December 22, and

Santa was well equipped for the occasion.

He landed with a tremendous clatter of hoofs and sleighbells on the roof of the Hessville School where we held our party and came in the rear door, and after he had passed out his gifts to the children, took off in his sleigh with a loud laugh and a "Merry Christmas to all and to all a good night." We could hear his voice as it gradually faded into the night as he urged his reindeers onward, "Now Dasher, now Dancer, now Prancer and Vixen, on Comet, on Cupid, on Dunder and Blitzen."

Our children, as usual, carried out a fine program of songs and music.

Our Twenty-Five Year Club, No. 1 of the I.B.E.W., had a fine social gathering on the evening of December 5 and plans were made for a supper and party for the wives and members to be held soon at a well-known dining place. We anticipate some fine social affairs for the winter season.

How many I.B.E.W. members read or heard of the address delivered by the author of "See Here, Private Hargrove." at the banquet of the "big shots" of the N.A.M.?

This collection of reactionary tycoons who



Brother J. Kijewski, member of the executive board of L. U. No. 604, who has just been elected for the second time to the New Jersey State Legislature.

head the financial hierarchy, had invited him to address them at their feast and he really got them told off.

How they must have squirmed in their seats. Heaved and sputtered when this "G. I." opened up with his verbal machine gun.

This outfit controls 99 per cent of the so-called free press of this nation and have had the most powerful lobby ever known in Washington, and its biggest aim seems to be the throttling of all legislation favorable to either the workers or ex-servicemen.

"We're agin it," seems to be their attitude.

What a joke on the citizens of the United States that such a financial dictatorship should have such power in this "free" country of ours.

Is it any wonder that the workers of the nation have decided to fight for a chance to make a decent living when it is known that this collection of cartel financiers made billions in war profits?

They can easily pay the higher wages asked by the workers.

Surely the American voter needs educating on how to vote and that the only way to clip the wings of this financial giant is to elect men to Congress and the Senate who will take care of the interests of the people as a whole and not be dictated to by any kind of lobby or group.

Undoubtedly the majority of the Congress and Senate are men of honesty and ability, but when we read of the past records of some of our legislators it makes us cynical.

Why should there be any argument on the suggestion of a raise for the President of the United States?

Is he not entitled to a salary more in keeping with the terrific responsibility of his job?

This most important executive job on earth, a job that helps to age and kill nearly all men who have held it, should carry at least a salary comparable to the pay of some of the Hollywood glamor boys.

Surely, this richest nation on earth, that can pour out billions in loans to other nations, can afford to pay its chief executive a decent wage.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 743, READING, PA.** Editor: The good and loyal Brothers,

have conferred upon me the burdens of press secretary. I am greatly honored and hope I have the necessary ability to enable me to furnish the information concerning the activities of Local Union No. 743. We have sent greetings to our former press

secretary, Brother Russ Buckwalter, who is doing very well in Uncle Sam's Navy.

The electronics class, which is currently operating at Reading High School, is enthusiastically attended by approximately 40 per cent of our local members. Under the leadership and tutelage of Mr. Frank Ratajack, the class is doing excellently. Incidentally, Mr. Ratajack is an electrical engineer at present in the employ of the Metropolitan Edison Co.

Mr. Ratajack is ably assisted by two of our local Brothers, namely, John Baer and Russell Ludwig, both of whom have attended Marquette University in Milwaukee for a period of six weeks for the study of electronics. The knowledge attained by the above-mentioned trio, is given impartially to all those who attend the classes.

Those attending the classes in electronics, will have the benefit of stereopticon slides, with explanations of problems in terms that the average man, without high school education, can understand. We are searching for higher learning in our line and are well aware of the fact that the list of electrical installations during reconversion will include electronics in various forms.

Throughout our area and also in other parts of the country technicians in electronics will be in great demand, and we feel sure that the I.B.E.W. will be able to satisfy the needs. I may be somewhat late in mentioning the past election of officers of Local No. 743, but to whom it may concern, I will make it brief.

All of the incumbents were reelected. The merits of those reelected officers were recognized by the body and a forward and progressive movement in the ensuing two years is predicted.

During the past year we had the pleasure of having Brother William Walker, International vice president, in our midst. His visits at our regular meetings were inspiring and educational. Brother Walker spoke on subjects in advisory commitments. The members who heard him enjoyed his constructive remarks on conditions and stabilization. Our door mat will always have a welcome for Brother Bill.

Several members of our local who have worked at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on the Manhattan project, will be recipients of A-bomb buttons and certificates commemorating their participating in the work essential to the production of the atomic bomb. The above-mentioned certificates will be issued by the War Department and the Tennessee Eastman Corporation.

All members of Local No. 743 wish to extend their deepest sympathy to the families of Brothers Robert Von Neida and Charles Yeager, who have passed away. Both have been members of the I.B.E.W. for many years (24 and 30 years, respectively). They are greatly missed by all as their hard work and active efforts were recognized as achievements for the benefit of all concerned.

We are pleased with the return of J. Verne McLean, 1st class electrician's mate, in the Seabees. Mac was stationed in Attu and Dutch Harbor, doing a swell job for Uncle Sam. While in the service Mac has accumulated an addition to his family. His experiences in the electrical construction field while in Alaska will be of interest to the boys when he finally decides to elucidate.

Our former section of members has visions so far-sighted into the future that no matter what conditions should arise they will be well provided for (at least that is what they think). This group consists of Jesse Deeds, Ira Derr, Jerry Groh and Johnny Tchudy. The above yokels are constantly quoting the price of eggs, beef on the hoof, et cetera. All who lend an ear to those apple knockers are button-holed to their discomfort.

The outing along the Princetown Road was a huge success and everyone who attended will agree. Representatives of nearby locals were present and included among our guests were several business agents. Steamed clams, corn on the cob, sweet potatoes and chicken were served late in the afternoon. Throughout the day, cold cuts were placed on tables within easy reach of those who indulged in ivories, cards, etc. Volunteer waiters served suds without interruption. Amateur quartets sang over the public



address system. A speech by "Der Fuehrer" was imitated by one of the boys and was enjoyed by all who were within earshot. We are looking forward to our next outing when we expect to welcome back many of our members who are now in the armed forces. Here's wishing they are all back by that time.

Conditions at this writing in our jurisdiction are very satisfactory, as all members are employed. Occasionally contractors are demanding additional time at double time. We are trying to discourage their efforts and I am sure the thought will be absorbed.

The attendance of the Brothers at regular meetings is exceptionally good. The turnout is very gratifying. President Frank Hittner, our worthy Brother, who always looks forward, makes a very serious and convincing man to man talk during the closing minutes of each meeting, and the Brothers are seeing the light. Brother Johnny Levan should heed the above advice and let us see his smiling countenance more often.

There comes a time during the year when a fellow gets in a mellow mood and wants to share his pleasant feelings with all the Brothers. That is especially true this year when the holidays find the world at peace. There will be more messages to come, but none will bring more good feeling than this glad spirit at this particular time.

In closing may I wish a happy and prosperous New Year to all members of the I.B.E.W.

JOSEPH J. JARMOSKA, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 835, JACKSON, TENN.** *Editor:* Hello, Brothers! Hope all of you had a Merry Christmas and here's wishing you lots of success in the coming year.

We had our eleventh T.V.A. Wage Conference, where labor and management sit across the table, in December. Most all classifications with T.V.A. were granted some increase. We surely thank Gordon Freeman and his staff for everything they did on our wage conference.

Our Business Agent, Joe Barham, is in West Palm Beach, Florida, spending his two weeks' vacation with relatives and friends.

We are glad to welcome back our members who are returning from the armed forces and most of them are all back on their old jobs.

We are starting an electronics school and hope to have it under way by the first of February.

Well, as there is not much news around here at present I will close hoping to hear from some of the locals that haven't been writing.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 904, TALLASSEE, ALA.** *Editor:* The Christmas season moves upon us. The woods and fields have taken on their winter dress. Catfish are biting. Squirrels are so plentiful that even the littlest ones are able to bring them down with one throw—all this by way of saying that the goose is hanging high down on the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.

Brother Achimon is presiding over a large congregation every meeting night. When the fellows will crank up these prewar jalopies and drive 70 miles to a meeting on nights like these last few have been, there's life in the old lodge yet. This is a good thing too. Prices in these parts failed to reconvert. In fact some of the more pessimistic brethren have been heard muttering about the company having extra britches hanging on the line after last contract signing time. Anyway last March is history. The thing that we have to worry about now is are we ready for next March. The time is upon us. We certainly are not going up against a disorganized bunch who don't know each other's mind and who certainly are well enough financed. We will win or lose on how nearly we match them.

A rash of petty grievances have plagued our local for the past several months. A grievance of any kind costs several hundred dollars to be carried through the various steps of the contract. Many of the grievances involve only a few dollars so we lose if we win. Yet if they are ignored they tend to become a policy established

## NOTICE

This is an appeal to our correspondents from the copy-editor of the JOURNAL. Will all those sending in contributions for the "Correspondence" section, "In Memoriam" section or "On Every Job," double space their manuscript when at all possible and print or type all names. It is impossible, short-staffed as we are, to check the names of members mentioned or signing "In Memoriams" and they are often illegible. We do want to have them correct so we will appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

by precedent. Has any local ever tried a "loser pay costs" clause in their contracts?

I am wondering if many of our employees are hoping that the results of the auto workers, steel, etc., wage negotiations will be handed down to us without travail on our part.

I am also wondering why a company so public-spirited and far-sighted as to sponsor a research foundation, costing several million dollars, for the purpose of developing new products and new processes, has failed to accept a mutual apprenticeship program to teach the new employees how to handle the processes and products we already have.

Add wonder—Will the State Federation again "indorse 'em all" or will it come out wholeheartedly and flatfootedly for the candidates who have stood by us in the past? Also, I wonder if Alabama will hatch the usual crop of pie eaters whose labor platform will start, "Now I believe that labor has a right to organize, but I will fight to the last drop of my blood for the rights of a man to not," etc.

These wonders will be solved in 1946.

DOYLE MCRAE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 952, VENTURA, CALIF.** *Editor:* Officers of Local B-952 of Ventura have adopted a resolution and have sent it to George E. Outland and others and through their efforts they have published it in the *Peoples World Magazine*. Since it has been published, we have received several letters from members throughout the country congratulating us on the resolution and wanting us to send them a copy. Therefore, we feel that it would be well to have this resolution published in the *Electrical Workers JOURNAL*.

The enclosed is the copy of the way it was sent to Dr. George E. Outland.

Any attention shown this matter will be appreciated.

Dr. George E. Outland, Congressman  
Ambassador Hotel  
Los Angeles, California  
Dear Sir:

Know ye by these present, we the officers and members of Local B-952 Ventura, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an affiliation of the American Federation of Labor, view with alarm the tactics and intervention of our armed forces in the internal affairs of China.

We think that it is disgraceful and inexcusable that our State Department and our military commanders are now using our planes, tanks, guns, and water transports, not to mention the lives of our American boys, to try to enforce or rather re-enforce the reactionary feudalistic regime of Chiang Kai-shek. We want our young men home.

So far as we are concerned World War II is over. Let the Chinese people settle their own differences without any interference on our part. Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Local B-952, I.B.E.W., call upon you, our regularly elected representatives to our national legislative body, the Congress of the United States of America, to use all the means within your power to the end that all of our armed forces, planes, artillery, Sailors, Marines and the Army be immediately withdrawn from China, Manchuria and the Far East.

This we think will do more toward the restoration of peace throughout the world than any other single thing that could be done.

Sincerely and respectfully,

I.B.E.W. Local Union B-952.

JOE EASTWOOD, B. M.

**L. U. NO. 1245, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.**

*Editor:* The enclosed copy of a letter received from Brother W. A. Raddatz is forwarded for publication in the *ELECTRICAL JOURNAL*, as it is believed it may be of interest to many of our brothers.

Intended to write and acknowledge your letter for the past eight months; in some ways it is part of my neglect; secondly for some time after V-J Day we did not know a definite address to offer, due to A.P.O. service cancelled temporarily.

We civilians again are granted A.P.O. service and limited to two letters per week.

The Army Engineers are building an Air Base 60 miles from here and at the present time have made mail service passable for us.

I am with the Bechtel McCane Company transferred to Arabia last March. Project is on a new refinery for Aranico—should say, Standard Oil.

Have a good gang of narrowbacks and linemen on the job—all members of I.B.E.W., and, as you know, that more or less speaks for itself when mentioning a good gang.

I am enclosing a check for payment of dues for 1946.

At your convenience, please send receipt to me in care of the address listed below.

Since the hot weather is past, several additional contracts were let. I have agreed to stay and help "close the gate" on this job. Now am looking forward to getting out of here about February 1946.

In closing, thanks a lot for arranging to have the *JOURNAL* sent to me. Even though it takes 30 to 60 days to get here, it's darn good news to receive.

Best of luck and regards.

Fraternally yours,

W. A. Raddatz, 679333  
Civilian Employee  
Arabian American Oil Co.  
A.P.O. 816  
Postmaster, New York City

CHARLES W. MASON, B. M.

**L. U. NO. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.** *Editor:* Local Union No. 1383, I.B.E.W.

now takes the greatest of pleasure in introducing the local staff of officers, and Brothers, to all the members of the Brotherhood in the I.B.E.W. Now for a brief outline of our set-up. When this letter is read by the membership we will be very near the age of 2 years, according to the date on our charter, which has been in our possession since March 1943. We shall always cherish the principles of the said charter. We are in the midst of our reconversion. With old members shoving off, new members coming in. It makes for dual work for the officers, but all in all, the organization has accomplished a great deal of good work in the short time we have had, taking into consideration the war years that have just passed by. Now, for our officers we have, as of the meeting of Dec. 7, 1945, Brother Eibert J. Kohli, president; Brothers Elmer Biddinger, vice president; Robert Walters, recording secretary; Louis A. Robinson, treasurer; James Eves, financial secretary. Executive Board: George Spencer, chairman, Elmer Biddinger, Cornelius Huhn, Horace Buckley, and Eibert J. Kohli. Auditing Committee: George F. Murry, chairman, George Spencer and Solomon Cornblatt. Sick Committee: George F. Murry, chairman, Joe Hammen and John Englert. Entertainment Committee: Sanders Snow, chairman, Joe Hammen, and George F. Murry. Raymond Sprague, foreman; Walter Ross, business agent; and yours truly, Reuben Sears, press secretary. Local B-1383 now goes on record complimenting Brother Phil Ferrara



for the untiring task he has undertaken in our behalf. So much for that. For the benefit of those who wish to know more about the U. S. Coast Guard Yard, keep in touch with the correspondence pages of the JOURNAL. As we will gain more experience later on, we may have some interesting topic to discuss. For example, articles pertaining to work, or *Flashy Flashes*, or humor, just so it will not become too boring for our tired nerves. Now, I close with one more word to all and that is, *Continue investing your dollars with Uncle Sam, buying all the Victory Bonds you can afford.*

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

## DEATH CLAIMS FOR DECEMBER, 1945

L. U.	Name	Amount
125	A. Peck	\$1,000.00
I. O. (3)	J. Webster	1,000.00
57	C. W. Haudenschild	1,000.00
452	H. W. Dunlap	1,000.00
734	A. E. Pearson	1,000.00
I. O. (193)	A. W. Todd	850.00
I. O. (134)	P. Swanson	1,000.00
I. O. (305)	M. Braun	1,000.00
I. O. (175)	P. J. Parrish	825.00
535	H. D. Danenberg	825.00
I. O. (41)	E. W. Bittner	1,000.00
930	E. Howell	650.00
302	R. Melendez	475.00
378	P. H. Manthey	650.00
I. O. (807)	W. S. Reich	475.00
I. O. (1)	E. J. Hall	1,000.00
6	K. A. Hadden	316.66
I. O. (595)	P. B. Mitchell	475.00
1	O. R. Meyer	1,000.00
58	R. Salmon	1,000.00
103	Wm. F. McCarthy	1,000.00
103	W. J. MacKenzie	1,000.00
16	E. L. Mitchell	1,000.00
73	J. F. Marchman	300.00
215	C. A. Smith	1,000.00
48	F. Donald	1,000.00
I. O. (372)	V. R. Brobst	650.00
I. O. (982)	T. E. Billings	475.00
589	L. Popasodero	300.00
48	M. A. Barnes	650.00
I. O. (309)	A. B. Dixon	825.00
428	D. L. Robbins	1,000.00
494	D. H. Grymble	1,000.00
51	D. T. Bunting	1,000.00
103	N. C. Powers	1,000.00
134	E. L. Peterson	1,000.00
134	A. H. Hanke	1,000.00
I. O. (631)	M. F. Balidon	300.00
687	G. T. Brown	1,000.00
I. O. (1108)	O. McCullough	100.00
180	S. Breeding	1,000.00
870	J. W. Kornis	1,000.00
116	V. K. Wall	825.00
646	L. B. Oneyear	1,000.00
76	A. Panian	825.00
I. O. (650)	J. E. McAllister	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	J. Moore	1,000.00
618	Wm. Hansen	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	H. H. Staken	1,000.00
I. O. (650)	H. L. Van Demark	1,000.00
1021	J. W. Swope	1,000.00
1240	K. J. O'Neil	300.00
I. O. (109)	R. Dobbs	1,000.00
I. O. (46)	C. Mathews	237.50
908	H. M. Boy	475.00
532	M. L. Stoddard	1,000.00
3	E. Mutschler	1,000.00
3	M. W. Byrne	475.00
I. O. (499)	L. E. Haskins	1,000.00
I. O. (202)	N. Danichon	650.00
940	Donald R. Nunnally	650.00
48	B. A. Repp	1,000.00
I. O. (724)	R. P. Cummings	1,000.00
396	H. E. Roseback	1,000.00
196	B. M. Bom	1,000.00
28	M. Scholtz	1,000.00
3	J. Wolfel	1,000.00
823	E. C. Stolley	825.00
3	A. Schlacter	1,000.00
949	A. M. Peters	1,000.00
134	W. H. Stonehouse	825.00
I. O. (134)	M. J. Garland	1,000.00
134	H. Floberg	1,000.00
I. O. (465)	J. A. Smith	650.00
I. O. (688)	W. A. Flinton	1,000.00
689	J. P. Colliton	1,000.00
18	A. L. York	1,000.00
948	R. B. Jerome	1,000.00
134	J. Battle	1,000.00
184	H. M. Stagg	475.00
77	H. A. Pressentin	1,000.00
420	P. C. Bunnell	475.00
130	A. Marino	1,000.00
11	H. G. Hall	1,000.00
77	E. W. Watters	300.00
11	Sidney Lumer	475.00
645	Martin D. Carr	475.00
I. O. (408)	Arthur B. Morgan	475.00
52	Louis F. Milbauer	825.00
6	John C. Blair	825.00
46	Gordon R. Henderson	1,000.00
540	Willis J. Pritchard	300.00
134	Charles F. Blair	1,000.00
134	Harry Mentch	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	John J. Youngblood	1,000.00
I. O. (233)	Leo H. Kelsey	1,000.00
I. O. (98)	George T. Coleman	1,000.00
164	Walter J. Gorry	1,000.00
840	Jay O. Cochrane	150.00
11	Harvey J. Splitter	150.00
I. O. (293)	Mathew Gruesser	1,000.00
1037	William Brickley	150.00
77	Arthur Godfrey	150.00
595	A. B. Laurillard	150.00
603	Fred Straub	150.00
I. O. (18)	Alphonse S. Nicely	150.00
77	Willard C. Smith	150.00
469	James W. Middlehurst	1,000.00
9	Albert H. Danks	150.00

## MEMBER AND SON OF MEMBER DIES IN ACTION

Brother Arthur W. Todd, member of L. U. No. 193, Springfield, Illinois, and son of Brother A. L. Todd of the same local has been declared killed in action by our War Department. Brother Todd was previously listed "missing in action" on November 13, 1944. The official message from the War Department stated that on the day of his death, Todd, a member of the engineer corps, and three others of his battalion had been charged with transporting troops and supplies in a small "storm boat" across the Moselle river at Uckange, France, 14 miles north of Metz.

After crossing to the other side of the river, the men started back with a cargo of wounded and prisoners of war. However, when they had got only a third of the way, the boat suddenly capsized. All but one was lost without a trace.

Brother Todd entered the service June 30, 1941, and was sent overseas in August, 1944.

L. U. No. 193 and the entire Brotherhood mourn the loss of Brother Todd and all our other brave members killed in the war.

L. U.	Name	Amount
3	Albert Cafsky	150.00
48	Charles H. Parrett	150.00
465	H. P. Miller	150.00
424	H. F. Sullivan	825.00
Total Claims Paid		\$86,954.16

## GROWTH OF LABOR MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 51)

fect on industry. Many new factories sprang up to supply munitions, clothing and supplies to the fighting armies. Improved transportation and communication and growth of markets brought about national competition. Thus the unionists found themselves competing on a large scale with sweatshop labor. The unionists were quick to realize that their scattered individual local unions were inadequate for the protection of their members, so during the period a great many national unions, including the painters, carpenters, printers, tailors, machinists and plasterers, were formed.

These national unions were certainly not at a loss for work to do for working conditions were far from good. The average workday was 11 hours. Wages were low. Cotton mill operators, for instance, received about \$1.25 a day. Prices were low, too, of course, but not low enough to provide a decent standard of living with such wages.

Labor leaders with foresight realized that to accomplish any lasting good for the workers of the country that all the unions would have to unite. In order to promote a united federation of trade unionists a congress was held in Baltimore in 1866. Until 1872, this National Labor Union which was formed banded together about 600,000 unionists and kept alive the plan of a national federation. But in 1872 the National Labor Union became almost completely involved in politics and many of the unions deserted.

A number of unsuccessful strikes finished its career.

Meanwhile another national trade union

was rapidly coming to the fore. We refer to the Knights of Labor, organized in 1869 by a group of Philadelphia garment workers. Within a few years this organization dominated the entire labor world.

Because of the difficulties labor had to face in those days, because the unionists were in constant danger of being black-listed and discriminated against, the Knights of Labor met secretly. The growth of this organization was slow. After 1880, however, the membership grew rapidly and it is possible that a one-million mark was reached by 1886. It was again boom time in America. The 1880's were marked by periods of bitter warfare between unionists and their organized employers. Industrial expansion was the order of the day; profits were soaring and great corporations were being created. In the fight between the employers and workers, government most often took the side of the employers even to the point of using armed soldiers as strikebreakers.

The Knights of Labor rose quickly and as quickly declined. Poor leadership and several serious defeats in strikes weakened the organization and caused it to lose many members. The famous Haymarket Riot was the crowning blow to this labor organization which for a few years had been so powerful. The unfortunate affair occurred at the McCormick Reaper Works in Chicago. The workers had been locked out when they struck for the 8-hour day in a nationwide drive. One night when the strikebreakers were leaving the plant, a fight ensued with the unionists whose jobs they had taken. The police arrived on the scene and fired upon the strikers, killing four of them and wounding many others. A protest meeting was held on the following evening in Haymarket Square. The meeting was an orderly one but police descended upon it and ordered it to break up. A bomb was thrown at the police and one policeman was killed. The police retaliated by firing into the crowd thus killing several workers. There was no proof that the Knights of Labor were responsible for the throwing of the bomb, but public condemnation of them was loud and long and resulted in the final straw that broke the back of the Knights of Labor which by the year 1893 had gone from a membership of perhaps a million, down to 70,000.

There was another reason, and an important one, for the disintegration of the Knights of Labor and that was the rise of a new organization of trade unionists, the American Federation of Labor.

Until the A. F. of L. was born, the various workers' organizations had been confused in their aims and their ideas and their philosophy about how to improve their lot. The A. F. of L. had a strong and able leader, Samuel Gompers. It had strong, unwavering principles and was destined to succeed and to replace the Knights of Labor. The American Federation of Labor was first organized in 1881 and reorganized in 1886. The A. F. of L. was the first labor organization strong enough to withstand both the attacks of anti-labor government and open-shop employers. It survived severe depressions as no other labor organization had ever been able to do.

The young A. F. of L., profiting by the defeats of the Knights of Labor, concentrated on its job of trade unionism—uniting its efforts in the organization of skilled workers into national unions, and by means



of strikes and collective bargaining began slowly but surely to secure economic benefits much needed by the workers of the time.

In our third installment, which will appear next month, we shall attempt to describe to you the early activities of the American Federation of Labor—its growth, structure and policy.

### POLITICAL ISSUES

(Continued from page 47)

needs in order to survive. They have come to the conclusion that one major step is to apply to UNO the principle of majority rule in making decisions on international problems.

### Let's Have Majority Rule

Under the existing United Nations Charter, the big powers on the Security Council are required to arrive at a unanimous vote before the council can act. This, in effect, gives to each of the big powers a veto power on any action taken and is likely to stymie action and to weaken and destroy UNO, just as the same principle undermined the League of Nations in its efforts to solve peacefully the international disputes that led to World War II.

The unanimous-vote rule is the means by which the national sovereignty of the big powers on the Security Council was retained. But, in the opinion of these political and scientific leaders, the principle of national sovereignty has become an anachronism in the atomic world. Some of the men who are thinking in this vein are Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary during the Churchill government, Senator William Fulbright of Arkansas, and Henry D. Smyth, chairman of the Department of Physics at Princeton University and consultant on the atomic bomb project.

Actually, the atomic bomb is not responsible for outmoding the principle of national sovereignty; that principle was becoming obsolete long before it was included in the United Nations Charter. All the discovery of atomic weapons did was to intensify the need to get rid of the sovereignty principle and find a better one.

A formula must be found that will make possible a world government strong enough to solve international problems peacefully and yet democratically. The people of the world must be able to feel (1) that their wishes are being given fair consideration in the arena of political debate where policies are made and enacted into law, and (2) that these laws are carried into effect by capable and responsible administrators trained to respect democratic principles.

In order to make an international government that is strong enough to act, all nations of the world will have to transfer to that government some of their sovereign powers. Their reluctance to transfer authority to a higher level of government is understandable. In fact, when our own democracy was young, it was almost wrecked because the separate states were reluctant to give the Federal Government enough power to act in the interests of the country as a whole.

Under the Articles of Confederation, our first constitution, too much power was left to the individual states and not enough power was given to the Federal Government. Practically no provision was made for executing the laws enacted by Congress, and

## ANOTHER UNIVERSITY OFFERS COURSES TO WORKERS

THE technical school of Temple University has been offering courses to personnel of industries and businesses for the past 30 years. During the past few years the technical school has continued to offer courses in various subjects as well as to organize and operate the war training program, sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education, training some 24,000 people for war industries. The war training program, known as ESMWT, terminated June 30, 1945.

The effectiveness of adequate training in the armed services has been established, and industry has found training to be just as effective on the home front for the civilian worker in the production of materials for the war effort. The worker has found that training for his present job is necessary in a rapidly changing industrial world. Industry will demand quality production in the manufacture of postwar civilian commodities. The worker should prepare himself for the production of civilian goods either in present war industry or in a new peacetime industry.

### Practical Experience

With the experience the technical school has had in the past and the current experience it has had in training men and women for war industries, the school is well equipped to offer practical courses for the personnel of various industries for production to end the war as well as for postwar activities. Temple University has the facilities, the equipment, and a staff of trained experts in their fields selected from the university staff as well as from local industries to offer technical courses from the practical as well as the theoretical side. Courses are held on the university campus or as closed courses within a plant.

The technical school program has always been built upon the needs of industry, and, accordingly, has been constantly revised through our experience, offering custom-built courses for various industries. Graduates are able now, as before, to assist technically in industry. Full year courses should not be confused with former short-term war training courses. Various trade organizations and industries cooperate in our courses. The students are interested and sincere individuals, most of whom work during the day, and are eager for primary or additional knowledge in technical subjects.

### Certificate Awarded

Under the Temple University Technical School plan a number of courses are set up on a one, two, or three-year, part-time, day and evening basis, and upon completion of a prescribed roster of courses, a Temple University Certificate of Proficiency is awarded. Courses in the following fields are being offered:

Applied Dairy Procedure

that body had no taxing or borrowing power of its own.

In 1794, after the Constitution had been adopted and a stronger Federal Government set up, the power of that government still had to be tested by the Whiskey Rebellion before its sovereignty was established

## How International Office Uses Research Data

1. Places I. O. in most favorable position of any international office of any labor union.
2. Enables I. O. to prepare briefs to appear in cases before private employers and government departments.
3. Enables I. O. to know instantly wages, hours, working conditions and employment status of members.
4. Enables I. O. to watch trend of electrical work from one field to another.
5. Makes permanent economic record over many years for the entire union.

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Basic Aeronautics  
Chemistry  
Contracting and Estimating  
Electrical Contracting  
Frequency Modulation  
Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning  
Industrial Electricity  
Industrial Electronics  
Marine Electricity  
Mechanical Design—Structural Design  
Metallurgy of Welding  
Naval Architecture  
Plastics (Chemical)  
Plastics (Mechanical)  
Principles of Electronics (Radio—Television)  
Protective Coatings (Paint, Enamel, Lacquer, Varnish)  
Radio Servicing  
Refrigeration  
Television  
Traffic Control Series:  
    Railroad Freight  
    Express  
    Motor  
    Air  
    Water  
Principles of Physical Metallurgy

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Other courses are being organized and special courses for individual groups will be organized as the demand warrants.

The tuition costs are extremely low. The complete facilities of Temple University, including special admission prices to the university swimming pool and all university athletic contests, are available to technical school students.

A large number of civilians and an even larger number of returning veterans are interested in technical training for postwar rehabilitation, requesting courses of various descriptions and lengths, both part-time day and evening. Catalogs, mimeographed material, and information concerning courses are available upon request. The technical school office is located at 1827 North Broad Street, between Montgomery Avenue and Berks Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; telephone STEvenson 7600.

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over individual citizens. When President Washington ordered 15,000 militia into Pennsylvania to quell a revolt against a Federal tax on liquors, it was proved for the time being that where the Federal Government had power to act its sovereignty

(Continued on page 74)





# IN MEMORIAM

**Hattie Day, L. U. No. 1**

Initiated November 1, 1945

**E. J. Hall, L. U. No. 1**

Initiated November 20, 1917

**Don Jacobs, L. U. No. 1**

Initiated March 20, 1942

**Oscar Meyer, L. U. No. 1**

Initiated December 15, 1938

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Electrical Workers Local No. 1, record the passing of our worthy brothers, E. J. Hall, card No. 371093, Oscar Meyer, card No. 738880, Don Jacobs, card No. 815975, and Sister Hattie Day, card No. 527641, and whereas in the passing of these Brothers and Sister Local No. 1 has lost true and loyal members whose kind deeds and noble characters will be remembered most by those who knew them best; so be it

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

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

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

LEO J. HENNESSEY,  
Financial Secretary  
St. Louis, Mo.

**Frank Gerster, L. U. No. 9**

Initiated November 21, 1913

**A. H. Danks, L. U. No. 9**

Initiated December 1, 1938

**Al Maurice, L. U. No. 9**

Initiated June 18, 1904

**Gordon Henderson, L. U. No. 9**

Initiated December 13, 1917

It is with profound sorrow that Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, records the deaths of its four members who are mentioned above.

These men were known by the membership of Local Union No. B-9 for their firm attachment to unionism and as members of our Brotherhood for their good example in pursuing these aims.

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

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-9 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brothers for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; their faithfulness to their local union and their friends; therefore be it

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

WILLIAM PARKER,  
JOHN LAMPING,  
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

**William J. Griem, L. U. No. 17**

Initiated May 1, 1941

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

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

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

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

CLYDE B. BRAKE,  
CLARENCE COUGER,  
H. E. CUNNINGHAM,

Detroit, Mich. Committee

**Chester Victor Andersen, L. U. No. 51**

Initiated September 20, 1945

In recording the passing of Brother Andersen, we feel great sorrow and regret. Brother Andersen passed on November 4, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for 60 seconds in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we spread on the minutes of our meeting a copy of these resolutions; and be it further

Resolved, That we mail a copy to his family and a copy to the Journal for publication.

CHARLES MILLER,  
Press Secretary  
Springfield, Ill.

**Daniel T. Bunting, L. U. No. 51**

Initiated December 20, 1934, in L. U. No. 751

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-51, I.B.E.W., record the passing of our Brother, Daniel T. Bunting; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Bunting; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

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

FRANK E. HYLAND,  
Recorder  
Danville, Ill.

**W. B. Cannon, L. U. No. 77**

Initiated June 15, 1925

**Andrew J. Gamble, L. U. No. 77**

Initiated June 9, 1924

**Emmet W. Watters, L. U. No. 77**

Initiated October 1, 1935

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. B-77, record the death of our Brothers, W. B. Cannon, Andrew J. Gamble and Emmet W. Watters; therefore be it

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

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

M. M. ANDERSON,  
JACK DAVIS,  
ROY BISHOP,

Seattle, Wash. Committee

**Paul W. Uvary, L. U. No. 113**

Initiated April 2, 1903

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of the L. U. No. 113, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, Paul W. Uvary, whom Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local lodge, a copy sent to the Labor News and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

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

ED G. LAGERGREN,  
H. F. SMELSER,  
E. E. NORMAN,

Colorado Springs, Colo. Committee

**Clyde Donnelly, L. U. No. 122**

Initiated June 16, 1925

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, called to eternal rest our beloved and loyal Brother, Clyde Donnelly; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local meeting; and be it further

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

CLARE L. MOFFATT,  
DEXTER B. FLYNN,  
RICHARD P. FLYNN,

Great Falls, Mont. Committee

**John M. Vandever, L. U. No. 136**

Initiated December 22, 1944

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union B-136, I. B. E. W., record the untimely passing of our friend and Brother, John M. Vandever; therefore be it

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

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

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

L. A. DEAN,  
Recording Secretary  
Birmingham, Ala.

**Grover C. Bell, L. U. No. 180**

Initiated March 14, 1929

**Samuel Breeding, L. U. No. 180**

Initiated August 8, 1906, in L. U. No. 23

It is with sincere regret that this Local B-180 records the passing of our Brother, Grover C. Bell, treasurer for the last 12 years and former president and vice president of our local, and Brother Samuel Breeding, business manager for the last three years and in our office at the time of his death attending to the interests of our members; be it therefore

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, and expression of our regret be sent to their bereaved families and a copy of this resolution be printed in the Electrical Workers Journal.

ANDREW LOW,  
President

PAUL OLDHAM,  
Recording Secretary

WILLIAM C. GREEN,  
Financial Secretary

Vallejo, Calif.

**Hershal M. Stagg, L. U. No. 184**

Initiated July 14, 1943

Whereas, We record with sorrow and regret the passing on November 16, 1945, of Brother H. M. Stagg; and

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

Resolved, That at our next meeting we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

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

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

HUGH HOSKINS,

JIM ALLEN,

Galesburg, Ill. Committee

**Arthur W. Todd, L. U. No. 193**

Initiated March 21, 1941

With a sincere feeling of sorrow, we, the members of Local Union 193, record the death of Brother Arthur W. Todd, who was killed in the service of his country in the European theatre of war, November 13, 1944.

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

Resolved, That the members present stand in silence for 60 seconds in tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in our minutes of the meeting, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

KARL BITSCHENAUER,

Springfield, Ill. Business Manager

**Ernest Arthur Goldsmith, L. U. No. 226**

Initiated August 5, 1918, in L. U. No. 511

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union 226, record the death of Brother E. A. Goldsmith (of Local 226 until his withdrawal for pension), on November 9, 1945; therefore be it

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

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

HAROLD G. BATES,

Topeka, Kans. Recording Secretary

**Charles Plimmer, L. U. No. 236**

Reinitiated December 19, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 236, record the death of our friend and Brother, Charles Plimmer, October 14, 1945.

In the passing of Brother Plimmer L. U. 236 has lost an esteemed member; 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 our charter be draped 30 days in his memory.

RALPH PHILLIPS,

Streator, Ill. Recording Secretary

**Adlai R. Dixon, L. U. No. 309**

Initiated September 17, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-309, record the passing of our dear friend and Brother, Adlai R. Dixon, while in the service of his country; be it therefore

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

Resolved, That the members of Local Union B-309 stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

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

H. DIGMAN,

F. W. FORN,

DICK BUTLER,

East St. Louis, Ill. Committee



**Arthur H. Mulhall, L. U. No. 369***Initiated March 11, 1943*

We, the members of L. U. No. 369, I.B.E.W., with a feeling of deep sorrow and regret, record the passing of our beloved Brother, Arthur H. Mulhall, on December 3, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local stand in silent tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

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

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

H. H. HUDSON,

JOSEPH C. WILLIAMSON,

B. E. HAYMAKER,

Louisville, Ky.

Committee

**Art Milbrath, L. U. No. 431***Initiated April 11, 1935*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has chosen to remove from our midst our loyal and esteemed Brother, Art Milbrath, and

Whereas in his passing we have lost a true and faithful Brother, and his family a loving husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That we offer his bereaved family our deepest sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent them, a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be forwarded to our International Office for publication in our official Journal and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

CLYDE BUCK,

HARRY DITCH,

HARRY OVERTURF,

Mason City, Iowa.

Committee

**Frank Jones, L. U. No. 588***Initiated October 10, 1927*

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union 588, record the passing of our Brother, Frank Jones, on November 29, 1945; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

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

ERNEST A. SMITH,

Lowell, Mass.

Secretary, for the Committee

**John Middleton, Jr., L. U. No. 602***Initiated February 27, 1942*

Once more it is our sad duty to write a letter in memoriam and respect to another of our loyal members. This time it is Brother John Middleton, Jr., lieutenant in the air force of the United States Navy.

Brother Middleton has been listed as among the missing for over a year but is now recorded as dead by the Navy Department. Brother Middleton has been a true and loyal member of Local No. B-602 and his absence among us and his fellow workers will be keenly felt; therefore be it

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

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

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

FRED J. CARR,

Amarillo, Texas

Business Manager

**Charles W. Bennett, L. U. No. 636***Initiated June 6, 1930*

It is with great regret that this local union records the death of Brother Charles W. Bennett; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, an expression of our regret be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy of this resolution be published in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

W. B. CRAIG,

Toronto, Ontario

Financial Secretary

**Joe H. Crowley, L. U. No. 640***Initiated November 17, 1942***Thomas Barrett, L. U. No. 640***Initiated April 13, 1925*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union B-640, record the death of our departed Brothers, Joe H. Crowley and Thomas Barrett; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sym-

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

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

J. W. KINDRED,

O. C. JOHNSON,

HENRY VAN ESS,

Phoenix, Ariz.

Committee

**Leo B. Oneyear, L. U. No. 646***Initiated December 6, 1940*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 646, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Leo B. Oneyear; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

EARL BUCHANAN,

Sheridan, Wyo.

Secretary

**George T. Brown, L. U. No. 687***Initiated July 6, 1938*

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local B-687, record the passing of our worthy Brother, George T. Brown; therefore be it

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

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

T. N. MASON,

W. W. PHILLIPS,

J. O. ETHERIDGE, JR.,

Macon, Ga.

Committee

**Ira L. Fisher, L. U. No. 722***Initiated June 12, 1940*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 722 record the passing of their beloved Brother, Business Agent Ira L. Fisher, on October 9, 1945; therefore be it

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

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

ALTON FISHER,

HAROLD A. RACE,

LEO JENNINGS,

HARRY FAIRBANKS,

Cortland, N. Y.

Committee

**Thomas Mack King, L. U. No. 734***Initiated June 3, 1937***Albert Earl Pearson, L. U. No. 734***Initiated June 7, 1940***Richard C. Spaine, L. U. No. 734***Initiated April 3, 1924*

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local 734, record the death of Brothers Thomas Mack King, Albert Earl Pearson and Richard C. Spaine; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union 734, a copy be sent to their families and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

JAMES T. YOUNG,

C. S. BURKE,

ROBERT G. BROOKS,

Norfolk, Va.

Committee

**D. E. Scott, L. U. No. 773***Initiated November 9, 1939*

We, the members of L. U. B-773, I. B. E. W., with a feeling of deep sorrow and great regret record the passing of our beloved Brother, Daniel E. Scott, on November 29, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local stand in silent tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

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

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

W. STYLES,

A. ROBINSON,

A. HILD,

Windsor, Ont.

Committee

**William J. McQuade, L. U. No. 849***Initiated July 5, 1940*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. B-849, record the passing of

Brother William J. McQuade on November 23, 1945; therefore be it

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

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

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

JOHN F. MANNING,

Shelburne Falls, Mass.

Recording Secretary

**Glenn Mauzy, L. U. No. 885***Initiated June 24, 1927*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 885, record the passing of our Brother, Glenn Mauzy; 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 we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

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

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

H. HOEFT,

J. KOPECKI,

A. WATROBINSKI,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

**Floyd L. Gordon, L. U. No. 949***Reinitiated October 6, 1937*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. B-949, record the sudden death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Floyd L. Gordon. His pleasing personality will long be remembered by his friends; therefore be it

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

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

ELMER SCHWEITZER,

RAY J. FRUHAUFF,

JOHN W. WIETERS,

LESLIE GLICK,

Austin, Minn.

Committee

**Alexander Cole, L. U. No. 1134***Initiated April 13, 1943*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1134, record the passing of Brother Alexander Cole on November 24, 1945.

Whereas, We wish to express to his family our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, our members stand in silence for one minute in respect to the memory of friend and Brother, a copy be sent to his family and a copy sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

CHARLES HENDRICKS,

Elizabeth, N. J.

Recording Secretary

**Frank McSharry, L. U. No. 1245***Initiated May 1, 1941*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1245, record the passing of our Brother, Frank McSharry.

We would express the deepest sympathy to his loved ones and assure them that we share their sorrow.

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

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

CHARLES W. MASON,

San Francisco, Calif.

Business Manager

**Kenneth J. O'Neil, L. U. No. 1249***Initiated February 28, 1944*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother Kenneth J. O'Neil; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; 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 official Journal for publication, and a copy be entered upon the minutes of our local union, and that we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

F. W. CURTIS,

ELMER WAHL,

WILLIAM GILBERT,

Syracuse, N. Y.

Committee



## POLITICAL ISSUES

(Continued from page 71)

could not be questioned without serious consequences.

But we still had to go through the Civil War in order to establish the supremacy of the Federal Government over the individual states. The basic question was not slavery. The basic question was whether any state could reassert her sovereignty and secede from the Union when a controversy arose on which state policy differed from the gradually emerging national policy.

Ever since the outbreak of the first World War, the world has been struggling through a similar transition on a higher level. The question no longer is whether or not we are to have some form of international government. Since the establishment of the League of Nations, some international government has been in practically continuous existence, and the establishment of the United Nations Organization continues this trend.

The question is: are the people of the world willing to give this international government enough power to act. The history of democracies shows that the only way to do this is to abolish the unanimous vote requirement in UNO's Security Council and substitute for it majority rule. If our Congress or the British Parliament were required to achieve a unanimous agreement before laws could be passed, obviously these two democracies would have foundered long ago, and the same principle holds true at the level of international government. That is why some British and American political leaders are urging that the world do away with the principle of national sovereignty.

In his efforts to find a way to make such a strong world government responsible to the common people throughout the world, the British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, has made another suggestion: that, in time, the UNO Council and Assembly be superseded by an international general assembly, the members of which are elected directly by the people in the various nations of the world. At present, delegates to UNO are chosen by the national governments of the individual nations. Mr. Bevin is proposing direct election by the people, in the effort to make the representatives on the proposed international legislature more directly responsible to the people.

This is probably a worthwhile objective. We took a similar step in this country in 1913, when we abolished the practice of having our state legislatures choose our U. S. Senators and, by passing the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution, provided that all Senators be elected directly by the people in the same manner as our members of the House of Representatives.

These problems are political and governmental. It is the failure to solve such problems peacefully that makes nations resort to war and use military weapons against each other.

Centuries ago the British people learned to solve their internal controversies peacefully by fighting them out in a war of words on the floor of their Parliament, instead of resorting to civil war as they had previously. This was the greatest advance in democratic government that the world had yet achieved.

The discovery of the atomic bomb means that our generation must achieve the same peaceful method of solving problems between nations, or be destroyed.

## ELECTRIC PHONE

"Rural Electrification News" announces successful experimentation with the electric phone.

In appearance the power line service, the electric phone, looks simple. The home equipment, outwardly, looks very much like that used on other telephone lines. Electronic tubes like those used in a radio (which are either in a separate box or on the phone instrument), change the voice to high frequency radio currents for transmission over the power wires. A device called a "coupler" located on the pole outside the consumer's house, allows this current to enter or leave the power lines at ordinary telephone low voltage, but prevents the power current from entering the telephone instrument. Thus, the new power line instrument is as safe to use as the regular instrument.

## How It Works

Equipment to change the high frequency radio current back to normal voice frequency is located at a point on the power line where the voice is channeled over telephone wires to the telephone central office.

The equipment, as it is now designed, will accommodate eight to twelve telephones on a party line or radio-frequency channel. Five or six of these channels may be set up in a given section of power line, serving 40 or more consumers. As many sections as needed to serve all consumers in an area can be set up. Each section is connected to the telephone central office by ordinary telephone lines.

Developing the engineering to provide quality telephone transmission over power lines was not an easy accomplishment. Power lines aren't built for this purpose. Accordingly, means had to be found to control the amount of carrier current fed to branches of the power line where "electric" phones are to be installed. Means had to be developed to prevent noise on the line, and to enable carrier and power currents to travel along the same wires without interference.

## Tests Made

From 1938 until war brought them to a halt, REA engineers and Bell engineers continued development work on the system including technical tests over several power lines. With the termination of hostilities the work was resumed. The most recent of these field tests was on the lines of the Ark Valley Electric Cooperative near Hutchinson, Kansas, during summer, 1945.

As problems and difficulties arose, equipment had to be invented or modified to solve them. Finally the engineers decided they had advanced the work far enough towards completion to put it to tests under practical, consumer-use conditions.

These tests do not mean that all rural homes with electric service will be able to get telephone service either immediately or in the foreseeable future. Other forms of telephone service, among them joint use of power line poles (tests are currently underway in this field), may prove more economical or more feasible in some areas.

Power line telephone service involves cost factors not apparent at first sight. The equipment installed is more elaborate, more costly than ordinary telephone installation.

Among first users of the electric phone were: Oscar Robinson, secretary-treasurer

## GLOSSARY

**Phase**—the portion of a whole period which has elapsed since the thing in question passed through its zero position in a positive direction.

**Physical**—of or pertaining to matter and material things involving no chemical changes.

**Potential**—a characteristic of a point in an electric field or circuit indicated by the work necessary to bring a unit positive charge to it from infinity; the degree of electrification as referred to some standard as that of the earth.

**Potential Difference**—the arithmetical difference between two electrical potentials; same as electromotive force, electrical pressure, or voltage.

**Power**—the rate of doing work or the rate of expending energy.

**Power Factor**—ratio of true power to apparent power; equal to the cosine of the phase angle between the voltage and current.

**Property**—a peculiar quality of a thing, substance, or phenomena.

**Proton**—the positive particles of an atom.

**Pulsating Direct Current**—current which varies in magnitude but not in direction.

**Rectifier**—device for changing alternating current to pulsating direct current.

**Relay**—device for controlling electrical circuits from a remote position; a magnetic switch.

**Reluctance**—the opposition to magnetic flux.

**Resistance**—the opposition to the flow of electric current.

**Rheostat**—a variable resistance for limiting the current in a circuit.

**Right Triangle**—a triangle which has one 90-degree angle.

**Rotor**—the rotating part of an a. c. induction motor.

**Self-Inductance**—inductance associated with but one circuit.

**Sensitivity**—the degree of responsiveness measured inversely; in connection with current meters it is the current required for full scale deflection; in connection with voltmeters it is the ohms per volt of scale on the meter.

**Sine of an Angle**—one of the trigonometric functions of an angle; in connection with a right triangle the ratio of the side opposite the angle to the hypotenuse.

**Sine Curve**—the graph obtained by plotting the sine of an angle against degrees.

**Solenoid**—a tubular coil for the production of a magnetic field; electromagnet with a core which is free to move in and out.

**Speed**—time rate of motion measured by the distance moved in unit time; in rotating machinery it is the revolutions per minutes or R.P.M.

**Specific Gravity**—the ratio of the mass of a body to the mass of an equal volume of water at 4 degrees centigrade.

**Stator**—the part of an a. c. generator or motor which has the stationary winding on it.

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of the Co-op; Mel Ladd, district manager of the Southwestern Bell Telephone System which participated in the tests; County Agent John Cavander and Assistant County Agent Underwood; reporters for most of the newspapers and news services in the area; Mrs. Charleen McClain of the *Southwestern Agriculturist* and Hickman Powell of *Country Gentleman*.



## ELECTRICITY CAUSES FIRE LOSS

(Continued from page 52)

relative requirements for the timely taking of such recorded corrective measures as are found necessary to restore any deteriorated or removed insulation, any disturbed or removed correct protective grounding, any lost adequacy of conductor or equipment capacity, and any other unsound conditions caused by wear, tear, lampering, addition of load, and other expectable vicissitudes. If the informatory codes are later so developed by their makers as to cover adequately and correctly these necessary reinspection and maintenance requirements, this "information" can be of great value to the individual jurisdictional authorities.

On all local committees which assist local jurisdictional authorities in deciding upon the correct contents of their codes and regulations there will be sought, as is right, adequate representation of non-electrical as well as of electrical groups.

Each jurisdictional authority must and will be the deciding agency as to what to do about electrical fire and life hazard, and will see that this hazard is radically and rationally reduced, promptly. National Fire Protection Association will, of course, continue to help with its great abilities, facilities and accumulated information. The Electrical Committee of N.F.P.A. will also continue to help, in proportion as its informatory advisory code is made to enunciate correct principles and to adhere consistently to them. A more adequate representation of the public interest groups and of the jurisdictional authorities may be expected to aid this Electrical Committee in putting and keeping its informatory code in accord with correct code principles.

May 1946 be a happy year, in happily attacking and solving this problem. Success to the jurisdictional authorities.

## PUBLIC INTEREST

(Continued from page 44)

he maintained, with figures to support his claims.

"Claims that price control has created any appreciable amount of business hardship are untrue," he emphasized. "The truth is that never in history have business profits been so large; business failures so few. This applies to practically all types and sizes of business."

Department store sales—the best available gauge of the market for civilian consumption goods—likewise attained their all-time peaks. "Although 1944 sales were 75 percent above sales for 1939 and the highest in history up to that time, average monthly 1945 sales exceed 1944 through October by an average of 11 percent. When reconversion goods come onto the market retail sales should reach phenomenal heights."

Early forecasts for 1946 by manufacturers of reconversion goods point to expectation of enormous volume. Electrical equipment of all kinds stands at the head of the list. Estimates of monthly output anticipated by June 30, 1946, include, among other things:

## Increase in Monthly Output Over 1939

	Percent
Refrigerators .....	395
Radios .....	394
Electrical appliances .....	325
Autos, trucks and trailers.....	315
Laundry equipment (domestic) ..	263

	Percent
Aluminum ware .....	249
Business machines (office and store) .....	232
Plumbing and heating equipment ..	207

While the transition period will see a great deal of reconversion back to the production of consumer goods formerly manufactured for civilians before the war, it will also see a large amount of production of new items by firms not previously engaged in such activities. Seventy-five percent of these new products, Mr. Bowles predicts, will be manufactured by new, small business establishments.

In an effort to speed the process of conversion to peacetime production the OPA has adopted a policy of permitting these small, new firms to "self-price," or set their own ceiling prices on the basis of production costs plus a reasonable margin of profit. They must file their prices, but if they do not hear from the OPA within 15 days, they may put those prices into effect.

Reconversion to a peacetime economy involves gigantic problems of readjustment. Close on the heels of war's end, millions' worth of war contracts were cancelled and millions of workers were thrown into unemployment at the same time that other millions of war veterans were being released from the armed services.

Two major national objectives for this difficult transition period have been, first, the maintenance of stable prices and living costs and, second, the attainment of full peacetime production and employment.

Price controls will still be needed in many items beyond the middle of 1946, declares Mr. Bowles, but adds: "Save in a period of national emergency, price ceilings have no place in a free economy. We shall remove them, product by product, just as soon as it can be done without inflation. . . . A condition and not a date will determine when any price ceiling can be lifted without inflation."

Elsewhere he warns, "We have neither a legal nor a moral right to break down price controls and shall not do so. . . . A postwar inflation, collapse and succeeding depression would bring discredit to free enterprise and despair to liberty-loving people throughout the world."

## WILL ELECTRICAL WORKERS BECOME ATOMIC WORKERS?

(Continued from page 45)

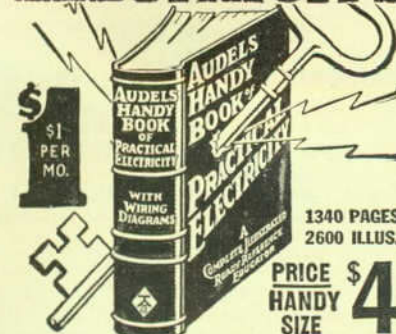
duces sufficient materials which present a kind of radio activity hazard when they are taken out of the plant.

We have to congratulate ourselves on the wonderful success of the plant at Hanford from that point of view. Nobody has received any energy, but no doubt about it, it is an extensive job to protect people from the health hazards. That is one thing that must be solved for the successful use of atomic power in a stationary power plant.

There are other problems of nuclear physics which must be solved but Dr. Greenewalt, I think, can say more about the engineering side than I can. Do you want to take up from there?

Dr. Greenewalt: I think we can see somewhat dimly, but nevertheless see fairly clearly, the technical solution to the problems that confront us before we can have an atomic power plant delivering electricity to New York City. Of course, it must be clearly understood that we aren't there yet

## KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



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and there is a great deal of research both from the point of view of physics and engineering to be done before we can say we are there.

How long it will take is a matter of pure speculation—perhaps three years—as a great deal of effort is put on it—perhaps 10, perhaps longer—but from a strictly technical point of view—and I want it clearly understood, I am not talking economics at this point—I think it can be done.

Chairman Conant: I take it from these two pieces of evidence that it can be done technically but the cost might vary enormously depending on the scientific unit.

Dr. Greenewalt: The size and other considerations.

This important symposium is reported in full in the *Edison Electric Institute Bulletin*.

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• • •

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"The Original Jiffy Line"  
Money Back if Not Satisfactory**WINTER MEETING**

(Continued from page 57)

members for pension benefits are denied because there is a lack of sufficient continuous membership standing:

**L. U. No.**

- 77 Alexander D. Frew, Card No. 596066
- 214 Joseph S. Ross, Card No. 319624
- 48 Jesse Clyde True, Card No. 465355
- 200 William A. Wilson, Card No. 374137

The following members have established, through proper credentials, that they are of pension age, and as all other data is in accord with our pension laws, these members are ordered admitted to pension benefits when they notify the International Secretary, by the proper method, that they have ceased doing electrical work:

- I.O. Irvy D. Davis, Card No. 34586
- I.O. Otto J. Hinderland, Card No. 4333
- I.O. George D. Markey, Card No. 448252
- I.O. George Farley, Card No. 336763

**L. U. No.**

- 9 Roy M. Lytle, Card No. 419846
- 41 Arthur C. Whitney, Card No. 276699
- 213 Thomas Dobie, Card No. 529725

The following resolution was adopted by the Council:

"Resolved, That Ed. J. Brown, International President of the I.B.E.W., be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to accept for our account, the Plan of Debt Reorganization dated July 16, 1945, of Province of Alberta Debentures, and to sign on behalf of the association the Letter of Acceptance and Transmittal, and to perform such other acts necessary, on our behalf, in concluding our requisites under said plan."

International President Brown, International Secretary Bugnizet, International Treasurer Hogan, and Vice Presidents Ingles, Bell, Ingram, Milne, Regan, Walker, and Freeman held several conferences with the council on matters pertaining to the Brotherhood as a whole. The International President was asked to have all the International Vice Presidents meet with the council at their March, 1946, meeting.

The special committee, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., William Shord and C. F. Preller, appointed to meet with a like committee from the National Electrical Contractors' Association on matters of vital interest to the I.B.E.W., reported through Chairman Van Arsdale, Jr., that their work was not completed.

Ralph C. Brown, recording secretary; Fred W. Clark, business manager, and Thomas E. Underwood, executive board member; comprised a committee representing L. U. 73 in its appeal to the council from a decision rendered by International President Brown in 1945, involving the local union. Your council heard the committee's

presentation, and after reviewing all submitted evidence, referred the case back to the International President.

In reporting to the council on his activities since the last council meeting, International Secretary Bugnizet spoke of his address to the contractors at their recent convention, the subject being, "The Contractors' Contribution to the I.B.E.W. Pension Fund." From reports received by council members, it was the consensus of opinion that Secretary Bugnizet's address did much towards straightening out many misunderstood points in this program, which resulted in eliminating much opposition to the plan by the contractors.

Chairman Tracy, speaking for the special committee—Tracy, Shord and Kelley, with International Secretary Bugnizet as advisor—reported that the Special Committee appointed by the I.E.C. to procure an actuarial analysis and report on the I.B.E.W. pension fund, as per instructions of the 1941 Brotherhood convention, has made its full report and that the actuarial analysis report has been furnished the council. D. C. Bronson, actuarial consultant, representing the firm of B. E. Wyatt Company, appeared before the council and reviewed the analysis to the satisfaction of the council. The committee, having completed its work, was discharged.

International Secretary Bugnizet reported that he had contacted the convention bureau and others in San Francisco, Cleveland, Kansas City, New York, Chicago, Atlantic City, and other places, in an effort to have our International Convention held in April of 1946, and that he was unsuccessful up to the present time in completing arrangements. The council instructed the International Secretary to continue his efforts with the idea of holding the convention at the earliest possible date.

William G. Shord and Charles J. Foehn, the Committee on Audit, reported that they had examined the I.B.E.W. audit report for the third quarter of 1945, as made by the firm of Wayne Kendrick and Company, certified public accountants, who are employed by the council, and that they found that all accounts checked and the records were in order. The report of the committee was approved and ordered filed.

International President Brown reported on damage suits being instituted against our local unions, due to unauthorized strikes. He stated that if financial aid were given these local unions for defense purposes, the I.B.E.W. would become involved and liable to civil suit.

The International President gave a resume of meetings recently held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, regarding the unionization of the electric lighting fixture industry, and the use of the approved I.B.E.W. label in connection with its manufacture, wiring and installation. The council concurred in this action, and recommends that all local unions be advised to adopt and put into effect the policies (which will be incorporated in booklet form) adopted at these meetings, and that all business managers be instructed to protect this work in their jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of the International Constitution.

It was requested that International Secretary Bugnizet communicate with all parties who had matters before the council and advise them of our action in their case.

After all I.E.C. members had reported on their activities in their respective districts since the last council meeting, and all business coming before the council having been acted upon, the council adjourned sine die.

D. A. MANNING,

Secretary.

CHARLES M. PAULSEN,

Chairman.

**ACTS OF MEN**

(Continued from page 48)

The white man must be freed of his concept of the "white man's burden." The English-speaking peoples are only a tenth of the world's population; those of white skin only a third. The great dark-skinned populations of Asia and Africa, which are already moving toward a greater independence in their own affairs, hold the ultimate key to a stable peace. The time has come for a more equal participation of all branches of the human family in a plan for collective security.

5. *Liberated and enemy peoples must participate in planning their own destiny.* Complete outside authority imposed on liberated and enemy peoples without any participation by them will not be accepted and will lead only to further disruptions of the peace. The common people of all countries must not only feel their political and economic future holds genuine hope for themselves and for their children, but must also feel that they themselves have the responsibility for its achievement.

6. *The confusion of defeated people will call for clarity and consistency in the application of rewards and punishments.* Reconstruction will not be possible so long as the German and Japanese people are confused as to their status. A clear-cut and easily understood definition of war-guilt is essential. Consistent severity toward those who are judged guilty, and consistent official friendliness toward democratic elements, is a necessary policy.

7. *If properly administered, relief and rehabilitation can lead to self-reliance and co-operation; if improperly, to resentment and hatred.* Unless liberated people (and enemy people) are given an opportunity to work in a self-respecting manner for the food and relief they receive, they are likely to harbor bitterness and resentment, since our bounty will be regarded by them as unearned charity, dollar imperialism, or bribery. No people can long tolerate such injustices to self-respect.

8. *The root-desires of the common people of all lands are the safest guide to framing a peace.* Disrespect for the common man is characteristic of fascism and of all forms of tyranny. The man in the street does not claim to understand the complexities of economics and politics, but he is clear as to the general directions in which he wishes to progress. His will can be studied (by adaptations of the public opinion poll). His expressed aspirations should even now be a major guide to policy.

9. *The trend of human relationships is toward even greater units of collective security.* From the caveman to the twentieth century, human beings have formed larger and larger working and living groups. Families merged into clans, clans into states, and states into nations. The United States are not 48 threats to each other's safety; they work together. At the present moment the majority of our people regard the time as ripe for regional and world organization,

(Continued on page 80)



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1	278792	L. U.	117333	117405	L. U.	545421	707008	707013	L. U.	237	(Cont.)	B-304	(Cont.)	L. U.	B-364	(Cont.)	445	673017	673291
B-1	168389	168619	B-29	602254	602291	B-77	(Cont.)	547899	B-142	701320	701326	B-305	(Cont.)	L. U.	B-365	(Cont.)	B-447	537847	537829
	159504	159503	B-30	639014	391363	B-78	717621	747609	146	201320	200606	B-306	42191	L. U.	B-366	(Cont.)	B-448	537812	537814
	467102	467172	B-31	614271	614272	B-79	290662	290669	150	130178	150637	B-307	215293	L. U.	B-367	(Cont.)	B-449	535137	535139
	567111	567150	B-32	614238	614239	B-80	290681	290688	162	190539		B-308	417197	L. U.	B-368	(Cont.)	B-450	535137	535139
	717001	717035	B-33	614238	614239	B-81	616222	616234	B-153	133809	133834	B-309	417132	L. U.	B-369	(Cont.)	B-451	535137	535139
	827677	827677	B-34	614238	614239	B-82	616222	616234	B-154	133809	133834	B-310	911261	L. U.	B-370	(Cont.)	B-452	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-35	614238	614239	B-83	616222	616234	B-155	133809	133834	B-311	911261	L. U.	B-371	(Cont.)	B-453	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-36	614238	614239	B-84	616222	616234	B-156	133809	133834	B-312	911261	L. U.	B-372	(Cont.)	B-454	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-37	614238	614239	B-85	616222	616234	B-157	133809	133834	B-313	911261	L. U.	B-373	(Cont.)	B-455	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-38	614238	614239	B-86	616222	616234	B-158	133809	133834	B-314	911261	L. U.	B-374	(Cont.)	B-456	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-39	614238	614239	B-87	616222	616234	B-159	133809	133834	B-315	911261	L. U.	B-375	(Cont.)	B-457	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-40	614238	614239	B-88	616222	616234	B-160	133809	133834	B-316	911261	L. U.	B-376	(Cont.)	B-458	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-41	614238	614239	B-89	616222	616234	B-161	133809	133834	B-317	911261	L. U.	B-377	(Cont.)	B-459	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-42	614238	614239	B-90	616222	616234	B-162	133809	133834	B-318	911261	L. U.	B-378	(Cont.)	B-460	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-43	614238	614239	B-91	616222	616234	B-163	133809	133834	B-319	911261	L. U.	B-379	(Cont.)	B-461	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-44	614238	614239	B-92	616222	616234	B-164	133809	133834	B-320	911261	L. U.	B-380	(Cont.)	B-462	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-45	614238	614239	B-93	616222	616234	B-165	133809	133834	B-321	911261	L. U.	B-381	(Cont.)	B-463	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-46	614238	614239	B-94	616222	616234	B-166	133809	133834	B-322	911261	L. U.	B-382	(Cont.)	B-464	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-47	614238	614239	B-95	616222	616234	B-167	133809	133834	B-323	911261	L. U.	B-383	(Cont.)	B-465	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-48	614238	614239	B-96	616222	616234	B-168	133809	133834	B-324	911261	L. U.	B-384	(Cont.)	B-466	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-49	614238	614239	B-97	616222	616234	B-169	133809	133834	B-325	911261	L. U.	B-385	(Cont.)	B-467	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-50	614238	614239	B-98	616222	616234	B-170	133809	133834	B-326	911261	L. U.	B-386	(Cont.)	B-468	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-51	614238	614239	B-99	616222	616234	B-171	133809	133834	B-327	911261	L. U.	B-387	(Cont.)	B-469	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-52	614238	614239	B-100	616222	616234	B-172	133809	133834	B-328	911261	L. U.	B-388	(Cont.)	B-470	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-53	614238	614239	B-101	616222	616234	B-173	133809	133834	B-329	911261	L. U.	B-389	(Cont.)	B-471	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-54	614238	614239	B-102	616222	616234	B-174	133809	133834	B-330	911261	L. U.	B-390	(Cont.)	B-472	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-55	614238	614239	B-103	616222	616234	B-175	133809	133834	B-331	911261	L. U.	B-391	(Cont.)	B-473	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-56	614238	614239	B-104	616222	616234	B-176	133809	133834	B-332	911261	L. U.	B-392	(Cont.)	B-474	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-57	614238	614239	B-105	616222	616234	B-177	133809	133834	B-333	911261	L. U.	B-393	(Cont.)	B-475	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-58	614238	614239	B-106	616222	616234	B-178	133809	133834	B-334	911261	L. U.	B-394	(Cont.)	B-476	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-59	614238	614239	B-107	616222	616234	B-179	133809	133834	B-335	911261	L. U.	B-395	(Cont.)	B-477	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-60	614238	614239	B-108	616222	616234	B-180	133809	133834	B-336	911261	L. U.	B-396	(Cont.)	B-478	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-61	614238	614239	B-109	616222	616234	B-181	133809	133834	B-337	911261	L. U.	B-397	(Cont.)	B-479	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-62	614238	614239	B-110	616222	616234	B-182	133809	133834	B-338	911261	L. U.	B-398	(Cont.)	B-480	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-63	614238	614239	B-111	616222	616234	B-183	133809	133834	B-339	911261	L. U.	B-399	(Cont.)	B-481	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-64	614238	614239	B-112	616222	616234	B-184	133809	133834	B-340	911261	L. U.	B-400	(Cont.)	B-482	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-65	614238	614239	B-113	616222	616234	B-185	133809	133834	B-341	911261	L. U.	B-401	(Cont.)	B-483	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-66	614238	614239	B-114	616222	616234	B-186	133809	133834	B-342	911261	L. U.	B-402	(Cont.)	B-484	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-67	614238	614239	B-115	616222	616234	B-187	133809	133834	B-343	911261	L. U.	B-403	(Cont.)	B-485	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-68	614238	614239	B-116	616222	616234	B-188	133809	133834	B-344	911261	L. U.	B-404	(Cont.)	B-486	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-69	614238	614239	B-117	616222	616234	B-189	133809	133834	B-345	911261	L. U.	B-405	(Cont.)	B-487	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-70	614238	614239	B-118	616222	616234	B-190	133809	133834	B-346	911261	L. U.	B-406	(Cont.)	B-488	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-71	614238	614239	B-119	616222	616234	B-191	133809	133834	B-347	911261	L. U.	B-407	(Cont.)	B-489	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-72	614238	614239	B-120	616222	616234	B-192	133809	133834	B-348	911261	L. U.	B-408	(Cont.)	B-490	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-73	614238	614239	B-121	616222	616234	B-193	133809	133834	B-349	911261	L. U.	B-409	(Cont.)	B-491	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-74	614238	614239	B-122	616222	616234	B-194	133809	133834	B-350	911261	L. U.	B-410	(Cont.)	B-492	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-75	614238	614239	B-123	616222	616234	B-195	133809	133834	B-351	911261	L. U.	B-411	(Cont.)	B-493	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-76	614238	614239	B-124	616222	616234	B-196	133809	133834	B-352	911261	L. U.	B-412	(Cont.)	B-494	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-77	614238	614239	B-125	616222	616234	B-197	133809	133834	B-353	911261	L. U.	B-413	(Cont.)	B-495	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-78	614238	614239	B-126	616222	616234	B-198	133809	133834	B-354	911261	L. U.	B-414	(Cont.)	B-496	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-79	614238	614239	B-127	616222	616234	B-199	133809	133834	B-355	911261	L. U.	B-415	(Cont.)	B-497	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-80	614238	614239	B-128	616222	616234	B-200	133809	133834	B-356	911261	L. U.	B-416	(Cont.)	B-498	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-81	614238	614239	B-129	616222	616234	B-201	133809	133834	B-357	911261	L. U.	B-417	(Cont.)	B-499	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-82	614238	614239	B-130	616222	616234	B-202	133809	133834	B-358	911261	L. U.	B-418	(Cont.)	B-500	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-83	614238	614239	B-131	616222	616234	B-203	133809	133834	B-359	911261	L. U.	B-419	(Cont.)	B-501	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-84	614238	614239	B-132	616222	616234	B-204	133809	133834	B-360	911261	L. U.	B-420	(Cont.)	B-502	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-85	614238	614239	B-133	616222	616234	B-205	133809	133834	B-361	911261	L. U.	B-421	(Cont.)	B-503	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-86	614238	614239	B-134	616222	616234	B-206	133809	133834	B-362	911261	L. U.	B-422	(Cont.)	B-504	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-87	614238	614239	B-135	616222	616234	B-207	133809	133834	B-363	911261	L. U.	B-423	(Cont.)	B-505	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-88	614238	614239	B-136	616222	616234	B-208	133809	133834	B-364	911261	L. U.	B-424	(Cont.)	B-506	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-89	614238	614239	B-137	616222	616234	B-209	133809	133834	B-365	911261	L. U.	B-425	(Cont.)	B-507	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-90	614238	614239	B-138	616222	616234	B-210	133809	133834	B-366	911261	L. U.	B-426	(Cont.)	B-508	535137	535139
	850170	850170	B-91	614238	614239	B-139	616222	616234											



L. U.	B-507	B-508	B-509	B-510	B-511	B-512	B-513	B-514	B-515	B-516	B-517	B-518	B-519	B-520	B-521	B-522	B-523	B-524	B-525	B-526	B-527	B-528	B-529	B-530	B-531	B-532	B-533	B-534	B-535	B-536	B-537	B-538	B-539	B-540	B-541	B-542	B-543	B-544	B-545	B-546	B-547	B-548	B-549	B-550	B-551	B-552	B-553	B-554	B-555	B-556	B-557	B-558	B-559	B-560	B-561	B-562	B-563	B-564	B-565	B-566	B-567	B-568	B-569	B-570	B-571	B-572	B-573	B-574	B-575	B-576	B-577	B-578	B-579	B-580	B-581	B-582	B-583	B-584																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
U.	188045	188071	188097	188123	188149	188175	188201	188227	188253	188279	188305	188331	188357	188383	188409	188435	188461	188487	188513	188539	188565	188591	188617	188643	188669	188695	188721	188747	188773	188799	188825	188851	188877	188903	188929	188955	188981	189007	189033	189059	189085	189111	189137	189163	189189	189215	189241	189267	189293	189319	189345	189371	189397	189423	189449	189475	189501	189527	189553	189579	189605	189631	189657	189683	189709	189735	189761	189787	189813	189839	189865	189891	189917	189943	189969	189995	190021	190047	190073	190099	190125	190151	190177	190203	190229	190255	190281	190307	190333	190359	190385	190411	190437	190463	190489	190515	190541	190567	190593	190619	190645	190671	190697	190723	190749	190775	190801	190827	190853	190879	190905	190931	190957	190983	191009	191035	191061	191087	191113	191139	191165	191191	191217	191243	191269	191295	191321	191347	191373	191399	191425	191451	191477	191503	191529	191555	191581	191607	191633	191659	191685	191711	191737	191763	191789	191815	191841	191867	191893	191919	191945	191971	191997	192023	192049	192075	192101	192127	192153	192179	192205	192231	192257	192283	192309	192335	192361	192387	192413	192439	192465	192491	192517	192543	192569	192595	192621	192647	192673	192699	192725	192751	192777	192803	192829	192855	192881	192907	192933	192959	192985	193011	193037	193063	193089	193115	193141	193167	193193	193219	193245	193271	193297	193323	193349	193375	193401	193427	193453	193479	193505	193531	193557	193583	193609	193635	193661	193687	193713	193739	193765	193791	193817	193843	193869	193895	193921	193947	193973	193999	194025	194051	194077	194103	194129	194155	194181	194207	194233	194259	194285	194311	194337	194363	194389	194415	194441	194467	194493	194519	194545	194571	194597	194623	194649	194675	194701	194727	194753	194779	194805	194831	194857	194883	194909	194935	194961	194987	195013	195039	195065	195091	195117	195143	195169	195195	195221	195247	195273	195299	195325	195351	195377	195403	195429	195455	195481	195507	195533	195559	195585	195611	195637	195663	195689	195715	195741	195767	195793	195819	195845	195871	195897	195923	195949	195975	196001







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## SCIENCE IN GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 49)

frequently cast the deciding block of votes in our elections.

However, a century and a half late, at least a portion of the Congress and of Government officials have awakened to the fact that Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and John Quincy Adams were right, and are now really doing something about it.

## National Science Foundation

Senator Harley M. Kilgore, of West Virginia, was a member of the Senate War Investigating Committee of which Senator—now President—Truman was chairman. It developed, as the senator very mildly puts it, that "our studies in 1941 and 1942 of the mobilization of our resources showed weaknesses in the use of scientific data. In the synthetic rubber problem, for example, a number of false starts were made because of the lack of adequate data in the hands of responsible Government agencies." As every one knows, the facts back of that modest statement constitute a national scandal and an indictment of the patriotism of many tycoons of big business.

As a result Senator Kilgore in 1942 introduced a Science Mobilization Bill and he was made chairman of a special subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee to investigate and plan. An enormous amount of information has been obtained and hearings are still in progress, along with other committees on the same subject.



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## RECONVERT UNION LABEL

(Continued from page 50)

"The union label is now recognized as entitled to the same protection as trademarks. And it is the settled and prevailing law of this country that members of a labor union may absolutely refuse to work on materials or parts of materials or with tools which do not bear the label of their union. In that connection they may act to compel the employer to purchase materials from firms dealing with the union. They may act to compel the employer not to employ non-union workmen, to unionize his plant and cease to maintain the 'open shop'. Such action is regarded as designed to benefit union members and not as specifically directed against, or intended to injure, the employer. A combination to compel a manufacturer to use the union label is not for an illegal object, and compelling the use of the union label is a proper subject of industrial dispute, and members of a union are legally justified in refusing to work upon non-union materials or with non-union workmen. And members of a union may withdraw in a body from the service of an employer to prevent the use of materials made by non-union labor or not bearing the union label."

The late President Roosevelt—and certainly no one individual accomplished more or made less mistakes than F.D.R. did in his understanding of wealth and poverty—must have had the union label in mind when, almost on his deathbed, he declared:

"I have long been convinced that the consumer wields a great power which, if consciously used to support fair labor standards, would be of great benefit to workers and to those employers who cooperate in the maintenance of such standards."

Thus from the long-time head of the greatest nation on earth down through the judiciary and legislative bodies and reaching into the least informed strata of our society, we find unanimous approval for recognition of the union label as a symbol of human progress and prosperity.

Then what are we waiting for!

## CANADA ADVANCES

(Continued from page 55)

fringement upon either management's prerogatives or trade union activity; the method of selecting representatives; the designation of sub-committees for handling particular problems; time, place and frequency of meetings and similar questions.

As a means of insuring fair action and promoting democratic ideals, the board suggests the selection of two chairmen, to preside at alternate meetings, one to be elected from labor and one appointed by management. Similarly it recommends the choosing of two secretaries, each of whom would be responsible for material which members of his own section of the committee desire to have presented at the gathering, but both of whom would be responsible for keeping the committee's minutes.

The principle of joint consultation through labor-management committees has been warmly endorsed in Canada by all leading

organizations of both employers and unions. So effective has the program been that a large majority of employer representatives have announced their intention to retain their labor-management committees in the postwar period. The Canadian government intends to continue its encouragement and assistance in this activity.

Labor-management committees are widely recognized as effective devices which, through industrial cooperation, better understanding and mutual confidence, are in a position to make tangible contributions toward smoothing out the rugged road to reconversion.

## ACTS OF MEN

(Continued from page 76)

and believe that the initiative should be taken by the United States of America.

10. *Commitments now may prevent post-war apathy and reaction.* Unless binding commitments are made and initial steps taken now, people may have a tendency after the war to turn away from international problems and to become preoccupied once again with narrower interests. This regression to a new postwar provincialism would breed the conditions for a new world war. Now is the time to prevent this backward step, and to assert through binding action that increased unity among the people of the world is the goal we intend to attain.

*Monthly Labor Review:* The following are among the special articles which appeared in the November issue:

Problems of Temporary Wartime Workers in the Postwar Labor Market.

Relation between Foreign Trade and Employment.

War and Postwar Wages, Prices and Hours, 1914-23 and 1939-44: Part 2—Wartime and Postwar Trends.

Benefits for Ex-servicemen in Five British Countries and the U. S.

Underground Trade Union Activity in Norway During the War.

State Legislation on Labor Relations and Discrimination in Employment, 1945.

*Bulletins and Reprints from the Monthly Labor Review:*

Bulletins:

844—Employment Opportunities for Welders.

845—Income from Wages and Salaries in the Postwar Period.

846—Trends in Urban Wage Rates, October, 1944 to April, 1945.

Reprints:

1779—ILO Preparations for Paris Conference.

1780—Wartime Changes in Agricultural Employment.

1781—Prices in the Second Quarter of 1945.

1782—Employment Conditions in Italy.

1783—Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor.

1784—Revised Estimates of Factory Wage Earners Paid Less than 65 Cents Per Hour.



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ALL of us who are so minded can fight for better education for more people; all of us can fight for more and better newspapers, radios and magazines; all of us can fight against poverty and economic inequality. But you and I have a special obligation. We can strive calmly and with obvious fairness to supply more information about the size and nature of all minorities. Where there are misconceptions about Catholics, Jews, Negroes and Southern Baptists, we can offer facts. And the facts are that no minority is dangerous because of its religion or race. The only minorities which are dangerous are those which would deprive other minorities of their rights as human beings.

—ELMO ROPER