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Official Publication of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

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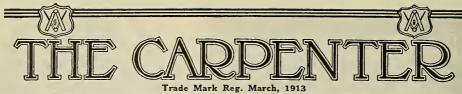
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A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, Editor

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881 Vol. LXX—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1950

One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

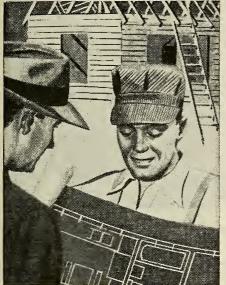


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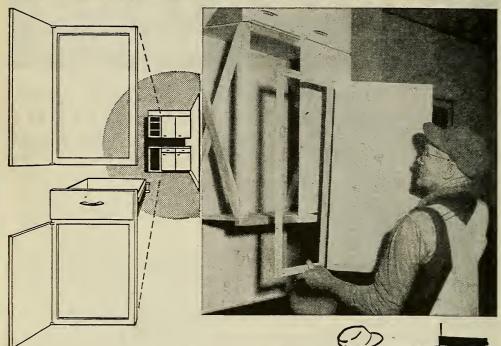
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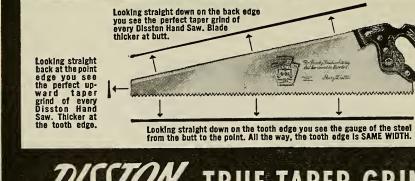
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We Are Growing Stronger



NE OF THE great elements of underlying strength in the American economy has been the fact that over the years the labor force has grown faster than has the population as a whole, according to an analysis of official Government data.

It is this expansion in the labor force combined with its increased productivity that have been basic factors in the nation's remarkable progress and in the steady rise in American living standards. Output per man hour has been increasing at an average rate of about 2 per cent a year for several generations.

While the labor force will continue to grow, its size has apparently stabilized in relation to the population as a whole. This introduces a new element in American life of significant economic implications.

The labor force includes all those gainfully employed, whether for themselves or working for others. It is therefore the productive part of our society, and the source of the wherewithal to meet everyday living needs and all the other charges placed on the economy. These charges have been rising rapidly. They already represent a heavy burden now, and their cost will increase greatly in the years to come without a single new addition.

With a stabilized labor force, the full responsibility of meeting our expanding obligations is automatically thrown upon increased productivity. People will have to work harder and more efficiently. For unless productivity continues to grow at least as much as it has in the past, the nation's future commitments will have to be met at the expense of curtailed individual consumption, which means reduced living standards.

On an overall basis, the labor force rose from a total of 22.2 millions in 1890 to an estimated 62.3 millions this year, a rise of 181 per cent. In this period the total population increased from 62.9 millions to 149.2 millions as of July last year, a rise of 137 per cent. Thus the figures show that the labor force increased nearly a third more than did the whole population in the last 60 years.

60 Years of Growth

The following table compares the trends of the population and labor forces growth (in millions) and their relationships from 1890 to the present:

Year	Population	Labor Force	Ratio, Labor Force to Population
1890	62.9	22.2	35.3%
1900	76.0	28.4	37.4
1920	105.7	40.7	38.5
1930	122.8	47.6	38.8
1940	131.7	55.1	41.9
1949	149.2	62.3	41.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Bureau of the Census.

However, if the figures are taken decade by decade since 1890, it is found that the labor force this year showed only the same percentage increase over the 1940 figure as did

the population as a whole. Each showed a rise of 13 per cent, the first time in the last 60 years that the population has matched the labor force growth in any decade.

It is true that the recent war did bring an exception, as it brought so many other distortions to the economy in general. Reflecting the nation's enormous manpower needs, the labor force broke away from the normal trend and reached a record high above 66 million in 1945. However, much of this reflected the huge size of the armed forces, and most of the rest an abnormally large number of teen agers and elderly men and women over 65 who entered the labor force. In the last four years, though, the size of the labor force has shrunk about 4 million to a level somewhat above 62 million, or more in line with normal trends.

Over the long term, there has been a definite downtrend in the proportion of youngsters of school age and persons of 65 and over in the labor force. Barring unforeseen contingencies, authorities expect these trends to prevail in the future. With respect to "oldsters" of retirement age, their withdrawal from the labor force will undoubtedly be accelerated by plans to expand Social Security benefits and

the growth of the pension movement in private industry.

As to the future size and rate of growth of the labor force, the Bureau of Labor Statistics recently made this forecast:

"In the first half of the 1950's, when the small generation born during the mid-1930's will be entering working age, there will be a sharp slump in labor force growth. The average annual increase of about 400,000 (without immigration) will be lower, absolutely and percentagewise, than in any comparable preiod in recent years.

"In the late 1950's the bumper crop of babies born during and immediately after World War II will begin to move into the labor force. Laborforce entries will therefore rise, probably reaching their peak in the early 1960's, when an average annual increase of about 800,000 workers is expected. Even at this level, however, the increments to the labor force will be smaller on a percentage basis than during the depression decade of the 1930's.

"After 1965 the rate of labor-force growth is expected to turn downward again, on the assumption of a decline birth rate in the years immediately ahead."

SANTA ANA LOCAL FURNISHES LABOR LIBRARY

A reference library of books on labor unions, labor relations and the history of the labor movement in the United States has been presented to Orange Coast College by Local 1815 of the Carpenters Union, located in Santa Ana, Cal.

The collection, including many books which are now out of print, has been assembled by the Orange county institution's library staff and purchased by the union. Selection and purchase of the books has taken since last spring.

The union's offer was made when the college library staff asked for assistance in obtaining information about labor unions for a course in industrial organization and labor relations being taught by R. D. Boyce.

The Santa Ana local provided a list of reference books on the subject. An expanded offer was later made when the union determined to offer a series of scholarships to high school students on the basis of an examination on labor relations.

The library at Orange Coast college is to be available to high school students competing for the scholarships. Selection of the books was made by members of the college social science department, including Boyce, Dr. Giles T. Brown, chairman of the department and Miles W. Eaton.

The Problem of Old-Age Security

An analysis of four present approaches to a solution that so far has evaded us. By SUMNER H. SLICHTER, Harvard Economist



ESS THAN half of the men and less than one out of ten of the women of sixty-five years of age or over in the United States are at work. A man of sixty-five years of age may expect to live on the average about twelve years longer; a women nearly fourteen years. How are people going to support themselves for twelve or fourteen years without working? An annuity paying \$100 a month for life, if purchased at the age of 65, would cost more than \$15,000. If it also provided a payment of \$75 a month to a wife who survived her husband and who was about the same age as the husband, it would cost several thousand dollars more. Few persons who reach the age of 65 have savings of \$15,000 or more. Consequently, the voluntary savings of individuals can meet only a small part of the need. How retired workers shall be supported is plainly one of the biggest economic problems in the United States.

What should be done about the problem of security in old age? Is the problem being made unnecessarily large and difficult by unwise retirement policies on the part of business? How good are the four principal ways through which the country is now attempting to meet the problem-employer-initiated pension plans, union-negotiated plans, the Federal old-age assistance plan, and the Federal old-age pension plan? Do these plans need to be supplemented or superseded by new arrangements? In particular, how good are the pension plans that have been negotiated by trade unions? The fact-finding board in the steel case said that so long as the government fails to provide security in "an adequate amount, industry should take up the slack." Is this reasonable? Are union-negotiated plans a good way of meeting the problem of old-age security?

The house of Representatives has passed a bill extending the Federal old-age pension plan to at least 6 million more persons and raising the monthly benefits by roughly 70 per cent. How far would these changes go in meeting the problem of oldage security?

The seriousness of the problem of old-age security is greatly aggravated by the unwise retirement policies of business. Few people retire voluntarily-most retirements occur against the will of the worker at the decision of the employer. The community obviously would be better off if the older persons who were willing to work had jobs and were producing goods. Furthermore, most persons would be happier at work than they are in retirement. Special reasons for early retirement exist, it is true, in the case of executives, technicians and professional people, who hold jobs that require imagination, originality and resourcefulness. These jobs are best held by relatively young men.

For the great majority of jobs, however, the age of 65 is too early for retirement. Hence, the growing practice of retiring all persons at the age of 65 should be decisively halted. Had the rule of retirement at 65 been generally in effect in August, 1949, 3 million fewer people would have been at work in the United States, and the annual output of the economy would have been nearly \$11 billion less—except to the extent that the dropping of older workers might have raised the efficiency of younger workers.

Although a higher retirement age would cut down the problem of oldage security it would not eliminate the problem. Even at the age of 70 the average male may expect to live nine years longer. An annuity of \$100 a month for life at the age of 70 would cost him in excess of \$13,000—certainly more than the average worker of 70 would have. Let us look, therefore, at the four principal ways which are now used to provide retired workers with incomes and let us see whether any of them offers a solution for the problem.

1. Employer-Initiated Plans

These plans have been growing by leaps and bounds—from fewer than 200 in 1915 to more than 400 in 1929 and more than 9,000 today. In the last ten years their growth has been greatly stimulated by the tax laws. More than three-fifths of the employer-initiated plans are non-contributory. Most of the plans were started in order to permit firms to make some overdue retirements. Under the circumstances, managements were hardly able to ask employes to contribute.

Pension plans initiated by private employers have four major deficiencies, and they are clearly not the answer to the problem of old-age security—though they may do much good in the plants where they operate. A primary major deficiency for employer-initiated pension plans is that

they will never give adequate coverage. One reason for this is that they do not apply to self-employed persons, of whom there are about 11 million in the United States. They need a source of income after retirement no less than do employes.

Employer-initiated pension plans also fail to give adequate coverage because they are expensive. Hence, only the more prosperous companies will adopt them. Even in the highly prosperous year of 1945 more than onefourth of all corporations were "in the red." Pensions, depending upon their size, are likely to cost at least 6 to 8 per cent of payrolls. This does not include the special cost of meeting the large accrued liability with which most pension plans start. This special cost is a result of the fact that the plans apply to employes who have worked for the employer for many years and who will soon have reached the age of retirement. No payments have been made before the initiation of the scheme to buy pensions for these employes.

Finally, the employer-initiated plans will not give adequate coverage because they are limited to certain types of employes—usually long-service employes. The present 9,000 employer-initiated plans cover a little more than one-third of the employes of the firms which have the plans.

A second major shortcoming of employer-initiated pension schemes is that they may be abandoned at the will of the employer, leaving the employe without protection. Of 418 plans in existence in 1929, forty-five had been abandoned by 1932.

A third major defect of most employer-initiated pension schemes is that they restrict the movement of workers—a man who leaves one employer to work for another does not ordinarily carry his pension rights with him.

A fourth major defect is the handicap they put on older workers in finding employment. This deficiency is a result of the third one; namely, that employes do not carry their pension rights from one employer to another. Even twenty years' contributions on behalf of a worker will not buy him a very adequate pension unless these contributions are at a high rate. Consequently, a man who is hired at the age of 55 and retired at the age of 65 or 68 would receive a very small pension.

Managements do not care to undermine the morale of their workers by giving substandard pensions to employes who are retired, and they avoid this difficulty simply by not taking workers of more than about 45 years of age except for temporary jobs.

2. Union-Negotiated Plans

Pension plans negotiated by unions with employers may be less easily abandoned than an employer-initiated plan and they may cover a larger proportion of the employes, but they suffer from the same four major defects as do employer-initiated plans. Consequently, it was a blunder for the fact-finding board in the steel dispute to recommend union-negotiated plans for the various steel companies.

Union-negotiated plans will never give adequate coverage, partly because they do not apply to the selfemployed and partly because they can be instituted only in those plants where the employer is making enough money so that he can grant the union demand for pensions, meet the large accrued liability, and hold his own in competition. No matter how strong the union, it cannot impose an adequate pension plan on those employers who are financially weak. limitation of coverage is especially great when the cost of pensions falls entirely on the employer. Consequently, if union-negotiated plans are established, the workers should contribute part of the cost.

The union-negotiated pension plans which have been established thus far do not, as a rule, permit an employe who leaves an enterprise to carry his pension rights with him to his next job—though some of the stronger unions may be able to correct this defect by negotiating changes in the plans. Union-negotiated pension plans, like employer-initiated plans, discourage employers from hiring older workers and thus handicap older workers in flnding jobs.

A special drawback of many unionnegotiated pension plans is their financial unsoundness. Many of these plans make no provision for meeting the huge accrued liability with which the plans start. In many cases the cost of the pensions in a decade or so will be so large that the unions will have to consent to a reduction in the pensions in order to gain wage increases. Consequently, the so-called "security" offered by many unionnegotiated pension plans is illusory.

The pension fund in the coal industry is a glaring example of an arrangement which provides illusory security because it is financially unsound. No adequate provision has been made to finance the enormous accrued liability with which scheme started. Nor has the underwriting of the risks been arranged to assure that any part of the payments now being made into the fund will be available to provide pensions ten or twenty years hence for the men who are today counting on getting pensions when they retire. An insurance company which attempted to operate as the miners' welfare fund is being operated would quickly be in trouble with the law.

3. Old-Age Assistance

The old-age assistance program of the Federal Government is the largest single source of income to retired persons. About 2.6 million are drawing old-age assistance payments and this is roughly twice as large as all of the pension payments made under the Federal old-age pension scheme. More than half the money now disbursed for old-age assistance comes from the Federal Government, but administration is in the hands of the states.

The old-age assistance program is open to two major objections. One is that it is demoralizing and the other is that it opens the door to grave political abuses. It is demoralizing for people to have to accept charity after a lifetime of work. And since the money comes from general revenues, recipients of aid do not have the satisfaction of knowing that they have made a specific contribution to help finance the payments which they receive.

The fact that payments are based upon a means test makes the plan difficult to administer. Need is difficult to define, and this creates the danger of political favoritism. The danger is aggravated by the fact that payments are made out of general revenue and that most of the states, which administer the scheme, are paying out more Federal money than state money.

During the last ten years the record of old-age assistance strongly suggests that such a scheme cannot be satisfactorily administered. Although unemployment (which tends to be especially high among older persons) dropped from 9.5 million in 1939 to 2.1 million in 1948, payments for oldage assistance increased 2.7 times. There are wide differences between states in the proportion of persons receiving aid, and there are wide variations in average monthly payments

even between adjoining states. In Louisiana no less than four out of five persons of 65 years of age or more are receiving old-age assistance—a sudden doubling of the number since June, 1948.

In Oklahoma and Georgia more than half, and in Texas, Colorado, Alabama and Mississippi nearly half of all persons 65 years of age or over are drawing old-age assistance, but in New York and New Jersey the proportion is only one out or ten.

Wide variation also occurs in the size of payments. In Louisiana the average monthly payment has more than doubled between June, 1948, and June, 1949, rising from \$22.87 to \$47.05. In the two adjoining states of Arkansas and Mississippi the average monthly payment in June, 1949, was \$20.95 and \$18.80, respectively. Monthly payments in Massachusetts were nearly twice as large as in Vermont and one-third again as large as in Rhode Island.

4. Old-Age Insurance

The most satisfactory arrangement for providing income for retired persons is the Federal old-age insurance plan. It avoids the principal weaknesses of the other three schemes. In the first place, it is comprehensive, for it covers all jobs in all plants within the covered industries. It is not limited to the generous and prosperous employers or to the plants where unions are strong. In the second place, it gives enduring protection because it cannot be abrogated at the will of an employer, and employes do not lose their pension rights if their employer goes out of business. In the third place, since employes carry their pension rights with them, the plan does not deter employers from hiring older workers.

In the fourth place, the burden on financially weak employers is limited

by the fast that the plan applies alike to all competitors in an industry, by the fact that the accrued liability is met very gradually (as is possible only under a compulsory system), and by the fact that half of the cost falls on employes. In the fifth place, the selfrespect of the workers is protected because pensions are given as a matter of right without a means test and are financed, not from general revenues, but from a payroll tax to which both employes and employers contribute equally. Finally, the fact that pensions are paid as a matter of right eliminates the chance for political favoritism.

Although the Federal old-age insurance scheme is basically sound, it has three serious defects—its coverage is inadequte, its eligibility requirements are too strict, and the benefit payments are too low. The coverage is inadequate because the plan does not cover certain important types of domestic servants, employes of nonprofit institutions, farm employes and the self-employed. All in all, it covers about three out of five jobs. The eligibility requirements are too strictit takes too long for workers to acquire insured status. As a result, only about one out of five persons of 65 years of age or more is drawing pension benefits or has insured status under the plan. The low benefit payments are indicated by the fact that the average payment for single workers is about \$26 a month and for a worker with one dependent, about \$40 a month.

A comprehensive and adequate oldage insurance plan is the only way of checking the rapidly snowballing oldage assistance payments. The usefulness of the Federal old-age pension plan in relieving the community of dependence on unsound alternative arrangements will depend upon adequacy of benefit payments. Surely it is not unreasonable that the pension of a man with a wife to support should be at least half of his earnings before retirement. In case of a man who has been earning \$300 a month throughout his working life, the recommendations of the Advisory Council would result in a monthly pension of \$106.87—a little more than one-third of his monthly earnings.

Although the Federal old-age pension plan can be easily developed to provide adequate protection to retired workers, some employers and some unions may wish to establish supplementary plans. The Federal Government, however, has an obligation to see that supplementary plans really provide the security which they promise, that they do not tie a worker to a given employer, and that they do not encourage employers to discriminate against older workers.

This can be done by requiring that the plan meet certain standards in order for employer contributions to be a deductible expense under the corporate income tax law. standards should require that the plan be properly underwritten and that the employes who leave the service of an employer take their pension rights with them. In addition, in order to avoid encouraging noncontributory plans in preference to contributory, the Federal Government should permit the contributions of employes to pension plans to be a deductible expenditure under the personal income tax-at least if the employe's contribution is matched by one from his employer.

Can the Country afford an adequate scheme of security for old age? With stiff wage demands constantly being made on industry, with large quantities of goods needed for national defense and to provide help to sixteen countries in Europe, can

industry produce enough to give decent pensions to retired workers? And are not all schemes by which the community undertakes to provide security for retired workers wrong in principle? Are not such schemes bound to undermine thrift, initiative, self-reliance, and the spirit of independence?

The cost of an old-age pension plan paying benefits moderately more liberal than those included in the bill recently passed by the House or recommended by the Advisory Council on Social Security may be put roughly at 8 per cent of payrolls. In the past, output per man-hour in the United States has increased about 2 per cent a year. If it continues to grow at the rate of 2 per cent a year, it will increase by over 80 per cent in the next thirty years.

Hence, the total cost of a fairly adequate old-age security program would be about one-tenth the increase in production during the next generation—assuming that output per manhour grows no faster than in the past. The one thing that must be avoided, in order to keep the cost of old-age security within moderate limits, is a further drop in the usual age of retirement. Universal retirement at 65, depriving the community of nearly \$11 billion of products a year, would be ten times as costly as the present old-age pension program is today.

The danger that a system of oldage security will undermine thrift is remote. The usual method by which men have provided for their old age has never been thrift—it has been by having plenty of children and expecting the children to help the parents. Certainly pensions which pay 50 per cent more or less than average earnings leave much room for thrift. Furthermore, no one need fear that the incentives to practice thrift are about to disappear—there are many good

things which the ordinary person can acquire only by practicing thrift quite rigorously. Any wage-earner who buys a house at present prices will have a good opportunity to be thrifty for years to come.

Nor is old-age security likely to undermine initiative, self-reliance and independence—it is likely to strengthen these qualities. The reason is obvious. The worker, small-business man or high executive who has a minimum of protection for his old age is likely to be willing to take some economic chances which he would not otherwise dare take. The extension of old-age security to smallbusiness men may be particularly useful in making them feel better able to take risks. Certainly if the prospect of a pension is likely to undermine initiative or self-reliance this probability has been overlooked by the many corporations which have provided generous noncontributory pensions for their executives—the very men who most of all need to have initiative and self-reliance.

One final word of warning. The greatest danger to an adequate oldage security plan is rising prices. rise of 2 per cent a year in prices would cut the purchasing power of pensions about 45 per cent in thirty vears. The greatest danger of rising prices is from wages rising faster than output per man-hour. If unions put up money wages 5 per cent a year and output per man-hour increased 3 per cent a year, prices will have to rise by the difference, or 2 per cent a year. Hence, whether the nation succeeds in providing adequate security for retired workers depends in a large measure upon the wage policies of trade unions. unions push up wages faster than output increases, they undermine the security of all retired workers.

Gov. Warren Frees Four



OVERNOR EARL WARREN of California on December 2nd commuted to time served the sentences of John H. Bundte, William Phillips, Jr., George M. Sherrard, and Robert E. Moore, who were convicted on charges growing out of an outbreak of "violence" during the long and bitter lumber strike in the Redwood territory. The four lumber workers were convicted of rioting and given six months in the county jail. They were also convicted of assault with intent to do bodily harm, for which they were sentenced to prison terms to be served upon completion of the county jail terms. The county jail sentences expired December 5th, so by the Governor's action, the men were given their liberty in time to enjoy Christmas with their families.

In announcing the commutations, the Governor said:

"These men have all been good citizens of their community over a period of years. They are family men, and with one exception, they have never been in any serious difficulty with the law in their lives. They are working men and they have been vouched for by their clergymen, by business men in the region, and by neighbors and fellow workers. They have been punished by six months in jail and I do not believe that they will again be in conflict with the law. It would, therefore, serve no good purpose to break up their homes and further imprison them."

The conviction of the four lumber workers was the outgrowth of a rock-throwing incident which occurred on the picket line near Willits, California. As a truck loaded with unfair lumber approached the picket line in February 1947, nerves worn raw by the bitterness of the strike snapped. Rocks began to fly. At least one rock allegedly hit the truck driver. The four union members were singled out for arrest from among a sizeable group of people present. Their trials aroused considerable interest not only in the county but throughout much of the Pacific Coast area as well. Despite valiant efforts by Union attorneys, the four men received prison terms in addition to county jail terms—treatment which appeared to be unduly harsh to many people both in and out of the labor movement.

Nevertheless, all union appeals clear up to the Supreme Court failed to reverse the sentences.

However, by his charity and benevolence, Governor Warren brought the matter to a happy ending in time for Christmas. Through his commutation order, the four men were restored to their families and "finis" was written to an unfortunate incident that all concerned are anxious to forget.

PLANE 50351P

SOMETHING BAFFLING

As a result of a recent study, a medical journal announces that jealousy is the motive behind a vast majority of the murders in which women shoot their husbands greatly on the increase).

It sounds quite logical; but what is extremely difficult to understand is a wife's jealousy when you see the newspaper portrait of her husband.



WHAT FOR?

A financial magazine announces Uncle Sam is seriously considering printing more of the higher denominations of currency.

As a working stiff who has to fight today's high prices, our reaction can best be illustrated by telling the story of the young Boston attorney. Fresh out of law school, the attorney was spending most of his time trying to appear busy and prosperous. As he was leaving for lunch one day he attached to his door a neatly marked card announcing:

"Will Be Back In An Hour."

On his return he found that some rival had inscribed underneath: "What For?"



"If it's pro-labor, I'll go! But if it's anti-labor—nix!"

A NEAT SYSTEM

With practically all of China now in the hands of the Reds, a great hue and cry has gone up as to what our policy toward that unhappy country should be. Many are in favor of recognizing the new regime, and about as many are violently opposed to the idea. From where we sit it looks like six of one and half a dozen of the other. Either way we stand to come out on the short end. To our way of thinking, the best way to deal with all communism everywhere is to keep our own country strong and prosperous and to heck with what the Reds are doing in China or Roumania or Ameroosia. Sooner or later they will break their picks because it is as natural for a man to want to be free as it is for him to breathe.

Anyway, for some reason or other, we keep thinking about the old African plantation owner in this connection. After spending many years in the jungle, the plantation owner finally received a visit from a New Yorker. The first evening there was quite a drinking bout before everyone retired. The New Yorker dropped right off to sleep, but in a short while was awakened by a swarm of buzzing mosquitos. Unable to endure their tortures, he arose and hunted up the houseboy.

"I want a mosquito net," he said.

"We don't have any," replied the servant.
"You don't!" asked the startled visitor.
"How does your master stand it?"

"Well," replied the houseboy, "the first part of the night he is so drunk the mosquitos don't bother him and the rest of the night they are so drunk he doesn't bother them."

ANOTHER PAIN THAT NEEDS CURING

According to the Sole Leather Bureau, sore feet cost Americans something like six million dollars a year in absenteeism lowered efficiency and accidents. Proper shoes, says the Bureau, will eliminate most foot pains.

Maybe so. But only repeal will cure the pain in the neck passage of the Taft-Hartley Law gave all thinking workers in the nation. PAUP'S OBSERVATIONS ON WOMEN

Careful Woman: One who loses only one glove.

Woman's Intuition: Suspicion that clicked. Gold Digger: A woman who falls in love at purse sight.

Middle-aged Lady: A build in a girdled

Modern Girl: One who sticks by the spinning wheel-until her chips give out.

Nag: A woman who has no horse sense. Ladies' Sewing Circle: A gathering in which more husbands are darned than socks.

Stenographer: Girl working on her MRS degree.

Wife: A continual buzzing in the ear. Woman Who Doesn't Play Bridge: Fugitive from the chin gang.

Waitress: Girl who thinks money grows on trays.



SAD BUT TRUE

There once was a lad not unique,
Who imagined himself quite a shique,
But the girls didn't fall
For the fellow at all,

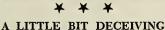
For he made only thirty a wique.



FROM ONE PHILOSOPHER TO ANOTHER

"Happiness is the greatest desire of mankind," says a famous English philosopher in his newest book.

To which Joe Paup replies, "What good is happiness? It can't buy you money."



Recent figures reveal that lobbyists for Big Business now out-number members of Congress by about three to one. W. Brooke Graves who compiled the figures was amused by the numerous protestations made by lobbyists that they were not really lobbyists but merely registered as such "just in case." "It would appear," he wrote, "that all of them sit in their offices or in their hotel rooms and meditate, thinking pure thoughts."

Could be, but we doubt it. With all their protestations of innocence, lobbyists sort of remind us of the mother who was entertainin a friend.

"What a sweet and innocent-looking face your little girl has," the visitor remarked.

"I hadn't noticed," the mother answered anxiously. "Mary, what mischief have you been up to now?"

YOU NEVER CAN TELL

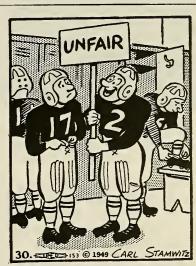
Editors once considered a man biting a dog the ultimate in newsworthiness. However, since passage of the Taft-Hartley Law, a new yardstick has been set up for perfection in a news story. The other day it actually came about; the National Labor Relations Board and General Counsel Denham for once agreed. The surprise was so great it brought to mind a favorite old story:

A wife was greatly concerned when her ailing husband won a sweepstake ticket for \$150,000. Feeling that the shock might prove too great a strain on her husband's heart she called the family physician to ask his advice. After some consideration the doctor decided that he should go down to the lucky man's place of business and break the good news and at the same time be prepared to administer aid should the surprise prove too great for the winner. When the doctor entered the little store something like the following took place:

Doctor: "Hello, John! What would you do if on this bright Fall day someone were to tell you that you had hit the Irish Sweepstakes for \$150,000?"

Lucky Man: "Well, Doc, you have always been a good friend. I believe if that were to happen I would give you \$75,000."

Then the Doctor dropped dead.



"We're playing that union team today, so I'm going to picket our goal line."

TWIN CITIES LAY CORNER STONE



N RAYMOND Avenue and Bradford in the City of St. Paul finishing touches were recently applied to a beautiful new \$80,000 building. Looking at it one sees a fine example of functional modern architecture combining reinforced concrete construction with mellow Winona facing. But the really important components that went into the completion of the building do not show. They are thirty years of planning and dreaming and scheming; for this is the new home of the Twin Cities District Council.



Wielding the trowel like a veteran bricklayer, General President William L. Hutcheson lays the corner stone of the new Twin Cities District Council home as J. H. Bakken, council Secretary-Treasurer (right) and L. F. Krengel, business agent, watch his technique.

Ever since the Council was organized thirty odd years ago the officers and members looked forward to the day when they could occupy a building they could call their own. It took hundreds of committee meetings and thousands of hours planning and a considerable amount of financial sacrifice to do the job but it has been done.

On Saturday, October 1st, General President William L. Hutcheson, in the presence of all General Officers, General Executive Board Members, and a large number of officers and members of the council, laid the corner stone of

the new building. The General Officers were in St. Paul attending the AFL convention. Sealed in the corner stone was a copper box containing a list of officers and delegates to the council, current working agreements, copies of minutes, and many other items which will give some future generation an accurate picture of conditions surrounding the carpenters of the area today.



The two veteran "war horses" of the United Brotherhood, General President Hutcheson and General Secretary Emeritus Duffy are snapped by the cameraman in front of the newly laid corner stone. Short speeches by General President Hutcheson and General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy summarized the long, hard road which not only the Twin Cities District Council, but the entire United Brotherhood as well, traveled to achieve the conditions and wages that carpenters enjoy today. Many other important guests were introduced and all commended the council for the fighting spirit they have always displayed; a symbol of which is their fine new home.

The building is fifty-four by sixty-five feet. In addition to a main meeting hall, it has six private offices, a conference room, fireproof vault, and many other fea-

tures designed to add comfort and efficiency. Best of all, the building is, except for a few minor odds and ends, entirely paid for and owned by the council and its affiliates.

Two days following the laying of the corner stone, the Twin Cities District Council tendered a banquet to the General Officers of the United Brotherhood who were in St. Paul attending the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. It was the first time in many, many years that the entire roster of General Officers had been in St. Paul at the same time. The banquet was held at the Lowry Hotel. Despite atrocious weather, some 150 odd guests were in attendance. Good food and short but inspiring speeches by a number of the honored guests made the occasion a memorable one.

ORNBURN, LABEL LEADER AND SHOW FOUNDER, IS DEAD

The man who made American AFL union label conscious is dead.

Ira M. Ornburn, 60, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Union Label Trades Department since 1934 and founder of the gigantic annual "Union Industries Show," succumbed Dec. 17 at the Cornwall, N. Y., Hospital. He entered the hospital after suffering a stroke and was ill two weeks.

The tall, friendly, urbane Mr. Ornburn achieved prominence in several fields during a busy life, but it was his promotion of the union label which won him world-wide attention and the admiration here at home of rank-and-file workers who stood to gain most by bigger markets for union-made goods and services.

Mr. Ornburn was born in Moberly, Mo. He moved as a young man to New Haven, Conn., where he worked as a cigar maker. He was a member of the Cigarmakers' International Union, served as its vice-president from 1918 to 1926, president from 1926 to 1936, and since 1918 was one of the union's delegates to the annual AFL convention.

Mr. Ornburn was elected secretary-treasurer of the AFL Union Label Trades Department by the 1934 AFL convention.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

This issue of The Locker contains a series of diversified questions closely or remotely related to the trade. From various sources we gather this is what most readers prefer. If you score the full 500 points let us know about it and we'll make room for your bust in the Carpenters' Hall of Fame. If you need the answers, you'll find them on page 30.

	PLANE GEOMETRY		
1.	When the time is two o'clock, what degree angle do the hands make?	5	
2.	A triangle has sides, 9, 12, 15. Which figure is the hypotenuse?	20	
3.	Take 5 points for each parallelogram you can name.	20	
4.	One angle of a triangle is 60°. The second is 30°. What is the third?	10	
5.	How many sides has a dodecagon.	25	
	ARCHITECTURE		
6.	Name the city and country where each of the following famous buildings		
	is located. The Louvre(5)(5). St. Mark's Cathedral(5)		
	(5). The Taj Mahal(5). The Parthenon(5)		
-	(5). The Alhambra(5)(5)	50	
7.	Sculpture which projects slightly from the surface as on a coin is called	~~	
0	what? Intaglio_scagliola_bas-relief_marquetry_fresco.	25	
	Which column is the simplest in style? Corinthian_Doric_Ionic What part of a building is generally termed the facade?	15 10	
10.	A detached, free-standing bell tower is architecturally termed a minaret	10	
10.	peristylecampanilecupolabelvedere	20	
		20	
	GENERAL BUILDING		
11.		15	
	Do you know what a bench mark is used for in a building?	5	
13.	What mechanic in the building trade gets paid for pointing?	10 5	
14. 15.	What tools does a bricklayer use when chasing a wall? Whereabouts on a building would you look for a quoin?	25	
10.		20	
	C A DIMATEDA		
10	CARPENTRY	05	
16.	How many shoulders has a bareface tenon?	25	
17.	How many shoulders has a bareface tenon?	15	
17. 18.	How many shoulders has a bareface tenon?	15 5	
17. 18. 19.	How many shoulders has a bareface tenon? When a door has a frieze rail where is it located? What part of a lock is the cap? If you know what center-matched sheathing is take an easy 20 points.	15 5 20	
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THE 64 DOLLAR QUESTION

Total points 500

A ten inch phonograph record has a blank inner space four inches in diameter. The blank outer margin is one-half inch wide. How far does the needle travel when the record is fully played? An approximate answer will be considered correct.

MORAL: Safety Pays

* *

O LITTLE ALICE thought things were wacky in Wonderland! She should have stuck around and seen what the National Safety Council dug up in 1949 in its annual roundup of odd accidents. To wit:

Every ballplayer dreams of the day he's as hot as a firecracker. But few attain it as literally as Outfielder Norman Lawrence of an East Oakland, Calif., sandlot team. Thirteen-year-old Norman chased a fly ball so vigorously that the friction of his pants ignited some matches in his pocket. The matches

touched off a pocketful of firecrackers Norm had been hoarding. He banged his way spectacularly across the outfield and caught the fly—to the thunderous cheers of his amazed and delighted teammates.

In the same anatomical category is the fascinating case of Ivan Harzell of Yreka, Calif., who gave not a hotfoot but a hotseat to, of all people, himself. Mr. Harzell was working in a field with a sodium chlorate weed killer that impregnated his trousers. The highly inflammable chemical was touched off by friction when Mr. Harzell rammed his hand into his pocket, and his pants exploded.

Statistics show that very few cars skid on icy streets in New York City in midsummer. But that's what happened on the hottest day of the year in 1949. A taxicab driven by Arthur Irise crashed into another taxi. Irise explained to police that his cab had skidded on ice that had fallen from a truck. He was advised to put on chains.

Mrs. Lowell Long is used to hearing her neighbors in Cedar Rapids, Ia., say that her biscuits are always surefire. Nonetheless, she was startled when shots rang out from the hot oven into which she had just dropped a pan of dough. Then she

remembered that when the family left on a recent vacation, two revolvers had been hidden in the stove.

Fully aware that things are tough all over, police in Sacramento, Calif., nevertheless were surprised to get a report that an automobile had picked the pocket of a pedestrian and escaped with \$102. The victim, W. T. Taylor, had walked too close to a moving car. His coat pocket—wallet and all—was ripped off by the auto and carried away.

Football fans realize that pretty drum majorettes of high school bands practically knock themselves out to please the crowd. But Celia Slavens of the Champaign, Ill., high school band actually did it. She twirled her baton so energetically it smacked her in the head and knocked her cold.

In Bridgeport, Conn., a box of cookies set fire to a house at 153 Charles Street. How? Well, the box toppled from a kitchen shelf onto the handle of a water faucet, turning on the water. The cookies spilled out clogging the drain and causing an overflow. The water seeped through the floor, a short circuit resulted, and fire broke out.

Parents and others who are a little weary of bubble gum have an ardent

ally in Quincy Elmer Fergusson of Anaheim, Calif. Quincy was driving a young woman home from the office one afternoon when she chose that moment to demonstrate her skill as a gum bubbler. The balloon sized bubble burst in Quincy's face. He did what came naturally-let go of the wheel and clawed at the rubbery goo which covered his eyes. The car swerved into two others.

Then things were really gummed

In Kampsville, Ill., Bridegroom James Inman blissfully carried his bride across the threshold, slipped

and broke his ankle.

And in Santa Monica, Calif., police arrested a motorist on a speeding charge for the second time in 18 months. His name? No fooling, folks-it's Safety First!

1950 HOUSING CENSUS IMPORTANT TO INDUSTRY

Comprehensive data covering many housing subjects vital to the interest of the construction and building industries will be gathered by enumerators of the United States Bureau of the Census when they take the Census of Housing in April. Preparations have been made to enumerate as many as 45 million dwelling units compared with 37.3 million units reported in the 1940 census.

The Housing Census to be made as part of the 17th Decennial Census will be the second nationwide survey of the housing situation by the Census Bureau. It will furnish the construction and building industries with new and detailed information to replace figures gathered in the 1940 Census of Housing and subsequent surveys.

Since 1940, tremendous shifts in population have occurred in the United States, some areas having gained much more heavily than others. These movements have made it desirable that the Nation be brought up to date on the question of where housing is most needed and how much.

An authoritative and reliable determination of current housing needs can be had only by finding out the location of existing units and their characteristics, values, rentals, mortgage financing features, and other essential data which is obtained on a nationwide scale only by the Census Bureau.

Builders and building craftsmen, real estate brokers, and mortgage lenders depend largely upon housing for their livelihood. Others depend upon housing to provide the principal markets for their products-lumber, brick, stone, hardware, glass, and paint, to cite a few examples. Mines, mills, forests and farms all provide materials for home construction. Producers and retailers of stoves, furnaces, electrical appliances, and household furnishings all are vitally concerned with new information on potential markets.

While the interest of public officials and persons in the building industry is more acute with respect to the need for new housing, the quality of existing units also is of vital importance. In 1940, most users of the housing statistics found the data on "state of repair" to be very useful.

The Census Bureau recognized the fact, however, that "state of repair" as reported by an enumerator is conditioned by his ability to judge the kind and extent of repairs that a house needs. Nevertheless, the various users of such data feel that some measure of housing quality is highly desirable, particularly if it can be provided for their own localities.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN R. STEVENSON Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR. 111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER 933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER 1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS 712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS 3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL 3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, 1950, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-first Annual Convention of Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

The Forty-first Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Windsor Room of the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minnesota on September 30, 1949. One hundred and twenty-one delegates were present, representing forty-four National and International Unions.

The following National and International Unions were represented:

Delegates

American Federation of Labor _____Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union of America _____

(Continued on page 27)

Editorial

Labor At Last Gets A National Voice

Last month a radio spieler by the name of Fulton Lewis, Jr. created something of a sensation when he broadcast a hair-raising story about uranium and heavy water and atom bomb secrets being exported to Russia in wholesale quantities during the war. No cloak and dagger fiction writer of the modern school ever turned out anything more exciting. All the elements of suspense were there—bearded Russian villains slinking around U. S. Army property, mysterious orders coming from high places, and, most important of all, a boy hero stanuding his ground against all sorts of odds. However, that is as it should be, for most of Lewis' story turned out to be pure fiction too.

The boy hero in Lewis' spy thriller is a former Air Force officer stationed at Great Falls, Montana, during the war. This chap, George R. Jordan by name, acted as expediter for lend-lease material flowing to Russia through that base. According to Jordan, he saw shipments of uranium ore and other vital material being loaded on planes bound for the Russian front. Jordan even claimed that he saw Russian officers struggling under carboys of "heavy water," an important component in the manufacture of the atom bomb. According to his story, he, Jordan, personally stopped a good deal of this illegal traffic.

But Lewis' great "scoop" backfired. A Congressional investigation got under way immediately. One by one the charges made by Jordan and aired by Lewis failed to stand up. It was disclosed by General Groves, who was the chief in charge of the entire atomic program during the war, that there was not a glassful of heavy water in existence at the time Jordan claimed Russians were carrying it off in huge carboys. The very fact that Jordan claimed the Russians were grunting and groaning under the loads made his story sound ridiculous because heavy water is very little different in weight from ordinary water. It is designated "heavy" because of its different molecular structure, and not because of its weight.

In any event, all the furore created by Lewis went for nothing. Newspapers have revealed since his sudden rise to notoriety, that Jordan sought after the war to set himself as a consultant or "five per center" for persons trying to do business with the Russians. Other papers revealed that he tried unsuccessfully to peddle his "story" many other places before Lewis finally purchased it.

What was back of the whole thing? Probably Lewis' vindictiveness against the present administration and the whole New Deal from its inception in 1933. Certainly he was too smart to be taken in by the more fantastic portions of Jordan's story. He merely saw in them an opportunity to smear people he did not like in Washington. That he made the most of that opportunity is evident from the furore created.

Lewis is an old hand at that sort of thing. Labor often has been on the receiving end of his verbal brickbats. More than likely he racked his brains trying to cook up an anti-labor angle to his newest spy scare story before he broke it. Like a good many of his colleagues, Lewis seems to be more interested in sensationalism than in strict truth.

This latest incident merely emphasizes the fact that organized labor has long needed a national radio voice of its own. That voice is now on the air. Under the sponsorship of the American Federation of Labor, Frank Edwards, long one of the top commentators in the middle west, is now broadcasting Monday through Friday over Mutual Broadcasting System. Edwards is no slouch as a newscaster. He is forceful, fearless and fair. Most important of all, he is free to call his shots as he sees them without fear of offending the National Association of Manufacturers or the Chamber of Commerce. Every worker who is interested in getting the whole truth in every situation ought to make it a habit to listen to Edwards every weekday evening. Consult your local newspaper for the time when your local Mutual station will be carrying his program.

No One Likes Snooping

Every tenth year Uncle Sam undertakes a count of his nieces and nephews. This is a census year. Already thousands upon thousands of enumerators have started the tremendous task of counting every man, woman, and child in our glorious land. In tenament hovels, in backwoods cabins, in swanky apartment houses, in remote bayous, in fact wherever people live in this broad land, there enumerators will appear sometime this year to gather information about our population.

Something new has been added to this census. Recently the Census Bureau announced that one of each five individuals or heads of families will be asked certain pertinent questions concerning the size of their incomes. Object of these questions will be to gather accurate information regarding the living standards of the poorer people, especially those whose low earnings exempt them from income tax payments. No such questions will be asked of people in the \$10,000 a year category and above because their income tax reports will give all the information needed for government statistics.

Against this prying into the financial status of part of our citizens, a number of Congressmen have raised a great hue and cry. Despite the fact all information gathered will be strictly confidential, they charge that the questioning constitutes "snooping." In a sense it does. However, so does the income tax blank which people in the higher brackets by law must fill out each year. For better or worse, the day when most people could keep their financial affairs strictly to themselves flew out the window when the income tax law was passed some thirty-five years ago. That people in the very lowest income bracket should be afforded a special privilege that is now denied those who make enough to pay income taxes seems illogical.

What we suspect is that the opponents of the idea of gathering financial data during the census have an ulterior motive. We are inclined to think that they are more concerned with what such financial data would show rather

than with protecting the privacy of the people. Congress is already concerned with the economic welfare of our people. A Senate Economic subcommittee headed by Senator Sparkman of Alabama has already been delving into the economic status of the American people. Among the things uncovered by this subcommittee was considerable evidence pointing to the fact that incomes are lowest among the unorganized workers who do not have unions to represent them in collective bargaining with their employers. A nationwide survey of earnings would probably prove this theory very conclusively. Needless to say, most of the Congressmen objecting to a further delving into facts about low incomes are Congressmen who seldom vote with labor on any matters.

Figures already published by the Sparkman subcommittee indicate that something like eight million individuals and heads of families are now earning less than \$1,000 a year. Something like sixteen million have incomes of less than \$2,000 a year. Obviously this is not a happy situation. Neither is it a situation conducive to continued national prosperity. Before the problem can be attacked intelligently, it is important that as much correct information as possible be available. Other than the Census Bureau no agency is adequately organized to gather the necessary facts and figures.

No one likes snooping. The less of it there is the better off all concerned will be. However, for the bulk of the American people, privacy about income disappeared with the advent of the income tax. If facts and figures are now needed concerning the earnings of the lowest income groups, it would only seem logical that they should be gathered in the only sure way they can. Knowing the facts is always the first step required in remedying any situation.

An Important Step

Recently labor representatives from virtually all the free nations of the world met in London to form the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. To say that the democratic cause was thereby strengthened is to indulge in understatement. Nothing that has taken place since the end of the war is of greater significance to working people everywhere who cherish personal freedom.

The International Confederation for the first time gives the democratic cause a spring board from which to launch an effective counter-offensive against communism. Up to now, all the aid given to devastated nations throughout the world has operated through the governments that existed before the war. Sometimes these were corrupt and undemocratic, even though anti-communistic. Through the International Confederation, an effective people's voice has been established—a voice really dedicated to democratic principles.

As that voice is strengthened and nurtured, its effectiveness will increase and in the long run it will undoubtedly make the greatest contribution to the annihilation of all totalitarianism. Human history proves that by his very nature man wants to be free. All he needs is a vehicle for achieving that freedom. The International Confederation provides such a vehicle.

(Continued from page 23)

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Delegates
Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors' International	- crogato.
Union of America	3
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers	1
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of	
America	3
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	2
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union	
International Chemical Workers Union	
Cigar Makers International Union of America	3
	0
Retail Clerks International Association	_
Coopers' International Union of North America	
Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union of America	. 2
International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's	
Unions	
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	_
International Union of Operating Engineers	
International Photo-Engravers Union of North America	
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers	. 2
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	. 1
United Garment Workers of America	. 5
Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada	. 3
American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America	
International Glove Workers' Union of America	
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union	
Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartendars' International Union	ī
Laundry Workers' International Union	3
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America	
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association	
American Federation of Grain Millers	2
Office Employes' International Union	3
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers	. 1
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe	
Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	. 1
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers' International Union	
National Brotherhood of Operative Potters	
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America	. 6
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the	
United States, Canada and Newfoundland	. 2
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Ma-	
chine Operators of the United States and Canada	3
Stove Mounters' International Union of North America	. 3
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and	
Helpers of America	. 5
United Textile Workers of America	1
Tobacco Workers International Union	3
International Typographical Union	6
Upholsterers' International Union of North America	. 2
Opholsterers international Union of North America	4
Total Delegates	121
Total Delegates	141

The Executive Board in its annual report said in part:

A year ago there was great uncertainty whether the signs of better times, then apparent, were real or illusory, whether the tide of recovery was actually flowing or whether there was just a lull in depression.

Looking at the world as a whole, the presence of a general advance is noted. And it is hardly the kind of recovery for which most of us have been watching and waiting.

The world had cherished the hope of returning to "normality." Without defining what the "normal" condition of affairs might be, the world vaguely imagined a state of things which would permit calculation for the future, which would give some assurance that the rhythm of economic life would resume an even tenor undisturbed by excessive ups and downs—a state of fairly stable equilibrium. This hope has by no means been realized.

Although much progress has been made, no one feels that stability or equilibrium has been attained. At most, what has been achieved is to set the economic machine again in motion after a grave disruption and serious dislocation. It is once more moving forward with more or less momentum and the gathering of speed, but the distance that it may be expected to travel remains a matter of conjecture and of anxious speculation.

What is perhaps more surprising and encouraging is the buoyancy and the tenacity of the human spirit. In spite of all the grave calamities through which the world has passed and the more than abundant sources of peril which still beset peoples everywhere, humanity has energetically fought its way onward and upward from the depths of destruction, poverty and depression and in an atmosphere of confusion to a point where it can look backward with a sense of relief and forward to the task of planning for a better future.

We are not likely to be deluded by any mirage of permanent prosperity. It is therefore appropriate we take stock of the whole situation and bend every effort towards rearing a better-grounded social and economic edifice than that which was shaken to its foundation in recent years.

The report also dealt with: Union Label Leagues, Union Label Features, Union Label Directory, Radio and Television, Union Label Weeks, Women's Auxiliaries and Union Industries Shows.

The proceedings further show that two international organizations became affiliated with the Department, as well as eight newly chartered Union Label Leagues.

There were sixteen Resolutions submitted which were referred to the various committees and were acted upon accordingly by the said convention, dealing with such subjects as: Universal Label Insignia, Union Label League Affiliation, Union Label, Shop Card and Button, Labor Press, The American Federationist, A. F. of L. Weekly News Service and Union Industries Shows.

A very complete and concise report was made with reference to the exhibit at the Cleveland show. This exhibit was one of the largest and occupied one of the most conspicuous locations in the huge Public Auditorium in the city of Cleveland, Ohio.

The report of the Executive Board mentions the outstanding exhibit of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America which proved to be very popular. Valuable prizes were awarded to the winners by the Carpenters District Council of Cleveland, Ohio in a guessing contest—which required on-lookers to estimate the number of nails in a transparent plastic barrel.

The fifth AFL Union Industries Show will be held in the Convention Hall, May 6-13, 1950 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

All the incumbent officers were elected for the ensuing year, which are as follows:

Matthew Woll, President
John J. Mara, First Vice-President
Joseph McCurdy, Second Vice-President
James M. Duffy, Third Vice-President
Herman Winter, Fourth Vice-President
Dave Beck, Fifth Vice-President
I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON TED KENNY

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them, Not dead, just gone before; They still live in our memory, And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

AUGUST ANDERSON, L. U. 1606, Omaha, Nebr.

N. BAARDSEN, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y. CHRIST BECK, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa. BRUNO T. BENGTSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.

EDWARD BILLASCH, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill. LEON BILLHARZ, 298, New York, N. Y. HERMAN BOLLHARDT, 282, Jersey City, N. J.

GEORGE BROUGHTON, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

LELAND S. CASHWELL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.

DAVID CHAROS, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y. J. O. DEBRUIN, L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark. ALBERT DENTON, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich. BRUNO DRYER, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa. STEPHAN EBERLING, L. U. 282, Jersey City, N. J.

CHARLES ERICKSON, L. U. 366 N. Y., N. Y. JOHN F. FARRELL, L. U. 608, New York N. Y. JOHN FLINTOFF, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash. GUSTAVE A. FOSBERG, L. U. 2244, Little Chute, Wis.

CHARLES É. FRANCIS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.

ALEXANDER GALLOWAY, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Calif.

MICHAEL P. GILLIS, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass. RUSSELL GOFF, L. U. 335. Grand Rapids, Mich.

FRANK GOLDEN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y. JOSEPH GOLDIS, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass. ARTHUR GREENING, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

P. GREGERSON, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN HARKINS, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WM. F. HATMAN, L. U. 749, Tombstone, Ariz.
FRED JUST, L. U. 282, Jersey City, N. J.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, L. U. 488, New York,
N. Y.

JACOB KEPPEL, L. U. 462, Greensburg, Pa. HORACE A. KERSEY, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla. H. KNOSP, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y. JOSEPH KOCH, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich. EDWARD KRIEDER, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.

CARL KULLMANN, L. U. 282, Jersey City, N. J.

JAMES LASH, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. M. LEWIS, L. U. 2061, Austin, Minn.
T. J. LUCAS, L. U. 875, Panama City, Fl.a
W. R. MCCULLOUGH, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.

EDWARD MANDEVILLE, L. U. 801, Woon-socket, R. I.

WALTER MASON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md. SAMUEL E. MASSON, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.

DAVID MATTICE, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y. HANNES MATTSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.

 D. F. MILLISON, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa.
 JAMES B. MOGEL, L. U. 1491, Royersford, Pa.
 HY MUENSTERMAN, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.

HERMAN OLSEN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y. PAUL A. PANZER, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.

EUGENE PATRY, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont., Canada

NILS PETERSON, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y. GEORGE PORTER, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash. MEYER RIFKIN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C. JOHN P. RINK, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.

WILLIAM ROSS Jr., L. U. 298, New York, N. Y. CHRIS SCHMIDT, L. U. 282, Jersey City, N. J.

GUSTAVE SCHOBER, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y. JOHN SEATER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C. ALBERT SHEARD, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.

NATHAN SILVERMAN, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
PETER O. STARK, L. U. 1636, Whiting, Ind.

TOM SWANSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y. MORRIS TAUBER, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y. HENRY J. THIELE, L. U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa. GEORGE H. THOMAS, L. U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OLIE H. TYLER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C. CHARLES A. VINTON, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa. ARTHUR WELLS, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn. J. EARL WIEGARD, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

- 1. 60 degrees.
- 2. 15. The hypotenuse is is the side of a triangle opposite the right angle.
- Square. Oblong. Rhombus, Rhomboid. A parallelogram is a four-sided figure whose
 opposite sides are parallel. A rhombus may be explained as a square wrecked out of
 shape. A rhomboid is an oblong similarly distorted.
- 4. 90 degrees. The 3 angles of all triangles always total 180 degrees.
- 5, 12,
- 6. The Louvre-Paris, France. St. Mark's-Venice, Italy. The Taj Mahal-Agra, India. The Parthenon-Athens, Greece. The Alhambra-Granada, Spain. The Louvre was built as a royal palace and is now a museum. St. Mark's Cathedral is of typical Byzantine design. The Taj Mahal is a marble tomb, built for a sultan's wife around the year 1600. It is considered by many to be the most beautiful building in the world. The Parthenon is a former Greek temple built around 438 B. C. Like the Taj Mahal this is often cited as the perfection of architecture, and is Doric in style. The Alhambra, built around 1300, is typical of Moorish design.
- 7. Bas-relief. (pronounced ba-relief). Meaning low relief or projection.
- 8. Doric. A Doric column generally has no base and the capital has no volutes or foliage.
- 9. The principle front or face.
- Campanile. The Leaning Tower of Pisa was built as a campanile. The Metropolitan tower in New York is copied from St. Mark's campanile in Venice.
- 11. A batter wall slopes inward as in a retaining or sea wall.
- 12. A bench mark is a permanent check mark usually fixed by instruments. Height measurements are taken from it while the building is under construction.
- 13. Either a mason or bricklayer. Filling in masonry joints is called pointing.
- 14. A hammer and cold chisel. A chase in a wall is a groove made to contain a pipe etc.
- 15. On the angle of the outside walls. The most usual form of quoin is a stone corner block set in a brick building.
- 16. One. A bareface tenon has one face flush with the surface of the rail.
- 17. Next below the top rail. Commonly seen on so-called Colonial doors.
- 18. The cover plate. The part you remove to change the hand.
- 19. Sheathing which has the tongue and groove in the exact center. Any face of the board may, be turned up and still have a flush surface.
- 20. A drawknife.
- 21. A square, pointed spike with a lug on one end. They are driven through the masonry joints and are commonly used to secure downspouts or leaders.
- 22. On the exit doors of public buildings. Pressure on a horizontal bar automatically releases the bolt, providing quick and easy exit.
- 23. Soss. It is invisible when the door is closed.
- 24. A dowel screw has no head and is threaded on both ends.
- 25. A lock without a latch. The dead bolt secures the door.
- 26. 10 feet by 20 feet. The width is one third the length of half the perimeter. This gives you 10 ft. Knowing that you know the rest.
- 27. 60 cents. 12 cents a cut for 5 cuts.
- 28. 900 s. ft. 33 ft. 4 ins. equals 33 1/4 feet. 33 1/4 is one third of 100. Multiply 27 by adding 2 zeros. Divide by 3 and there it is.
- 29. 5 per cent. One twentieth of the members are apprentices. One twentieth of 100 is 5.
- 30. 288 s. ins. 2 s. ft. is 2 s. ft. 2 feet square is 4 s. ft. The difference is 2 s. ft. or 288 s. in.

The 64 Dollar Question

This question should be in the Mental Arithmetic section. The space taken up by the grooves is 2½ inches wide. From start to finish the needle moves in an almost straight line across the width of the grooves. Therefore the answer is 2½ inches.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

A GRAND GESTURE

(Reprinted from the St. Louis Labor Tribune)

A group of "freshmen" members of local unions affiliated with the St. Louis Carpenters District Council, is undertaking to raise \$1,000 to provide "folding" money for retired "Old Grads" who live at the Carpenters Home at Lakeland, Florida. So that every member of the ten locals affiliated with the Council with its more than 7,000 members may know the reason for this fund, here is the story in sequence.

Last summer the Labor Tribune published a human interest story which later was widely reprinted. It concerned Herman Joern, age 85, a retired union Carpenter, who for the past ten years has been living at the Carpenters Home at Lakeland, Florida.

Joern visited St. Louis, attended union meeting, and made the rounds with various agents of the Carpenters Council to talk to the men on the job and renew acquaintances with some of the old-timers with whom he had worked.

The spry old veteran, who joined the union in its formulative years and underwent the struggles, the victories and the defeats which eventually gained the high wages and work-

Labor Tribune Photo

It was a grand night for the old-timers down at the Carpenters Home for retired members at Lakeland, Florida, as St. Louis Carpenters tallied up gifts to provide the fellows with some "Christmas money" for "smokin's" and other items they might need. Here's the group with the sizeable stacks of "Greenbacks" and silver ready to send to Florida. Seated, left to right, are: St. Louis Carpenters District Council Agents Roy Krehmeyer and D. Richard "Dick" Adams, Pete Singer counting the money, and Leo Miller. Standing, left to right, are: Carpenters District Business Agents Henry Weinreich and William McDaniel and Secretary-Treasurer Erwin C. Meinert.

ing conditions the younger members who came after him are now enjoying, was a walking publicity man for the great union which takes such good care of its members.

Joern told of the contentment and leisurely existence that several hundred members in the sundown of life are living at the magnificent home in Florida. They virtually have everything they need except ready cash, spending money that is. Some of the members have some money in the bank and some have other minor sources of income, having managed to save something for the "rainy day" through sober, frugal living. Others were not that fortunate. While some get social security in limited amounts, the payments are meager because they reached the age of retirement in the early years of the act. Joern, incidentally is among the fortunate group who can jingle coins in their pockets. However, there are others who are not in that good situation.

Some weeks ago a group of youngsters in the Carpenters organization here were discussing Joern and the Lakeland

Home with Business Representative D. Richard "Dick" Adams who is a friend of Joern and took him along on his daily routine when he visited the city. Adams mentioned that while most of the old-timers at the Home had some source of "folding money" Joern told him that there were others who had no cash income whatever. Adams suggested it would be a splendid gesture on the part of St. Louis members to raise a purse to help such indigent old-timers who like to go to town occasionally with a little cash in their pockets.

Because he was thoroughly familiar with the personal idiosyncracies and financial needs of brothers at the Home, Joern was contacted by Adams and agreed to distribute such a

fund according to needs and personal directions of his fellow guests.

A four-man committee consisting of Adams, Leo Miller and Pete Singer, of Local No. 5, and Kenneth Snyder of Local 47, the last three in their 20's and recent graduated apprentices, thought it would be a fine gesture to raise a "kitty" for these old timers who paved the smooth road for them and other youngsters in the movement. A goal of \$1,000 was set. Solicitations were made at some meetings and the response was generous. Although attendance at this time of the year is unusually low because of the proximity of the holidays, a little over one-fourth of the stated objective was reached. At one meeting, 22 members donated \$22.

The committee decided to make its supreme effort at the coming Called Quarterly meetings which are held in January when attendance in some unions is compulsory. All members of the 10 Carpenter Locals affiliated with the St. Louis Carpenters District Council who will attend these meetings, will be asked to contribute something, and show the old veterans that the younger members are grateful to them for their pioneering.

From your holiday donations reserve a little loose change for the old-timers at Lakeland and make them aware of the fact that the boys in St. Louis remember even the least of them in the spirit of true brotherhood. That's the best way of wishing those old-timers

who have so little time left a "Happy" and "Prosperous" 1950.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., LOCAL MARKS 60th MILESTONE

Saturday evening, October 29th, Turn Hall, Mt. Vernon, New York, was decked out in its finest as Local Union No. 493 of that city celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of its founding with a gala dinner dance. Some 450 members, families, and friends were on hand to make the event a memorable one.

It was away back in 1889 that a group of dissatisfied carpenters in the vicinity decided that something should be done about their miserable wages and working conditions. The result was formation of a local union. Today's comparatively fine wages and working conditions are in a large part the result of that union's efforts; which accounts for the pride

which all members felt as they celebrated the union's sixtieth birthday.

Brother Nils Larson acted as toastmaster for the occasion and he did a very creditable job. Charles W. Hanson, president of the New York City District Council extended greetings from the General Office as well as from the membership of his council. He also paid a nice tribute to the pensioners and their wives who were able to be present. Robert Bowker, President of the Westchester County District Council also extended greetings and hoped that all locals would eventually be able to hold a similar affair. Following a splendid turkey dinner with all the trimmings, dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

Chairman Larson thanked entertainment committee members J. Alexander, F. Bates, M. J. Warren, J. L. Corcione, J. A. Reinhardt, D. Rose, A. Hamilton, W. Weir, C. T. Letson, A. Vacca, R. Barletta, and J. McElroy, as well as S. Nolan, for their fine coopera-

tion in making the celebration the great success it was.

PUEBLO MARKS GOLDEN JUBILEE

On Sunday, September 18th, Local Union No. 362, Pueblo, Colo., celebrated its Golden Jubilee with a mammoth barbecue and picnic at City Park Pavilion. Some 250 friends, members and guests were on hand to help the union mark the completion of its first half century of progress. Food and refreshments abounded and if anyone attending

failed to have a good time it was entirely his own fault.

Honored guest of the event was Brother Sylvester DeSpain, only remaining charter member of Local No. 362. As a slight token of appreciation for his long and honorable record, Brother DeSpain was presented with an honorarium of Fifty Dollars—a dollar for each year he has been a member of the union. William Zittle, President of the union, acted as master of ceremonies. Guest speaker was R. E. Roberts, General Executive Board Member. Following the excellent barbecue, the picture "The Carpenters' Home," produced under authorization of the General Executive Board and showing the Lakeland home in operation, was presented to the audience which found it extremely interesting.

Following a program of entertainment, dancing was enjoyed by young and old until midnight. All departed with a feeling of well being and a sense of pride in the accom-

plishments of Local Union No. 362.

AN UNUSUAL TRIBUTE

Recently Local Union No. 246, New York City received an unusual letter from Brother H. E. Nelson, Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 299, Union City, N. J. Since it is self-explanatory it needs no comment and is herewith reprinted in full:

LOCAL UNION No. 299 Union City, New Jersey

Local Union No. 246, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We believe this letter is unusual, but it merits the attention of your local. The members who are employed by Whitebow on Lever Brothers job at Edgewater, N. J. wish to congratulate your local for the manner in which the foreman, Brother S. P. Afte of 7001 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, is conducting the activities of the men on this job. He is familiar with the work and keeps a watchfull eye to see that other trades do not take over work that belongs to our organization.

We highly recommend him as a square shooter.

Fraternally yours,

H. E. Nelson

EVANSVILLE HONORS ITS APPRENTICES

To honor the fine group of young men taking apprenticeship training, the Evansville, Indiana, Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee on the night of August 10 sponsored a testmonial dinner at Carpenters Hall. With a host of school officials, management representatives, and officers and members of Local Union No. 90 present, the evening proved to be a great success. It is the hope of the committee that this will prove to be the first of many similar annual affairs.

Speakers during the evening included: Ralph Becker, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Athur Eberlin, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Tom Hutson, Indiana Labor Commissioner; Cecil Shuey, United Brotherhood International Representative; and Elliott French, Field Supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Dept. of Labor. Four graduating apprentices—Chester Deutsch, W. C. Wink, D. K. Wedeking and A. L. Koester–received their journeymen's certificates with appropriate ceremonies. Able speakers, fine food and plenty of good fellowship all contributed to the great success of the evening.

CALGARY LOCAL FETES AFL DELEGATES

Local Union 1770 of Calgary, Alberta wishes to take this opportunity to thank General President William L. Hutcheson for the loan of the films, "This is Our Brotherhood" and "Carpenter's Home."

The pictures were shown on the occasion of a chicken supper given to the Carpenter Delegates, and 2nd Vice-President John Stevenson, and Executive Board member Arthur Martell who were attending the 64th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The occasion was marked by the presentation of a Tam-O-Shanter to Vice-President John Stevenson, by Brother Murt Charlton, President of Local 1779. The members of Local 1779 realized that Brother Stevenson would very much appreciate this small symbol of his native Scotland, especially when he has been so long removed from such things in his land of adoption.

Vice-President Stevenson and Honorable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor for Canada, gave short addresses before the films were shown. It is the hope of all who saw the picture to have it shown to every Local Union in this part of Canada. We consider it the type of education necessary to cement the bond of fellowship already existing in our Brotherhood. Many of the younger members of the Brotherhood may thus be made to realize the value of remaining a member in good standing.

Following the showing of the films, a dance was held to round out the evening. It is the belief and hope of all the members of Local 1779 that all of our guests had a pleasant time in Calgary and we wish to see them all again sometime soon.

CHICAGO BROTHER FINDS ISRAEL UP AND COMING

Late last summer some fifty-five trade union delegates left Newark Airport for a three weeks tour of the world's youngest democratic nation—Israel. The trip was made at the invitation of Histudrat, Israeli labor movement. Among the Americans making the trip was Brother Charles Holzman, business agent, Local Union No. 1539, Chicago. Upon his return to the United States, Brother Holzman had a very interesting story to tell of heroic effort being made by the working people of Israel to build a solid and democratic nation on the American pattern.

Over ninety per cent of the workers and farmers of Israel belong to Histudrat, the Israel Federation of Labor, Brother Holzman reported.

In its twenty-five year history Histudrat has done a remarkable job of improving wages and conditions. Arabs and Jews alike belong to the organization and are eligible to hold office. Farmers are likewise eligible to belong. Particularly the Arabs have benefited through the efforts of the union. From virtual slaves working for a few cents a day they have been elevated to free and independent union workmen getting from six to eight dollars per day.

According to Brother Holzman, Histudrat takes fine care of its members. Hospitalization and sick benefits tide members over unfortunate periods. The Union provides vocational courses, leadership courses, kindergartens and elementary schools, and even sports clubs. Paid vacations have been established throughout most of industry. Democracy is the foundationstone of the union. In



Charles Holzman, business agent, Local Union No. 1539, Chicago, (left) presents a gold plaque to Israeli acting president Joseph Shprinzak (right), while a veteran of the Israeli army from Motele, Russia, the hirthplace of president Chaim Weitzman, looks on (center). Shrinzak was formerly secretary of the Israeli Federation of Labor.

racy is the foundationstone of the union. In less than a year, some 280,000 immigrants, mostly from European DP camps were integrated into the Israel society.

Brother Holzman sums up his whole impression of Israel in a few words; "The people want to build a country as much like the United States as possible."

HOUSTON LOCAL PAYS TRIBUTE TO GREAT OLD TIMER



Brother J. H. WHITE

Local Union No. 213, Houston, Texas, recently paid tribute to one of its grand old members who has chalked up an enviable record in the labor movement. The member so honored was Brother J. H. White.

Brother White joined the United Brotherhood at the age of nineteen at Paducah, Kentucky. That was away back in 1904. Since then he has maintained continuous membership. Today he is still one of the most active union men in the southwest. He works every day and keeps up with men who are many years his junior. His advice and council on union matters hold the respect of all union people in the territory. In a recent letter to "The Carpenter," Fred Lucas, Recording Secretary of Local No. 213, said of Brother White: "Former President J. C. Sparks, Sr., joins me in commending Brother White as one of the best members of organized labor that we have had the pleasure of coming in contact with."

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL AND AUXILIARY HONOR THEIR LONG TIME MEMBERS

On Saturday, October 29th, in the presence of some 250 members, guests, and friends of Carpenters Local No. 871 and Auxiliary No. 42, Battle Creek, Mich., a fried chicken dinner with all the trimmings was served in Carpenters' Hall. The Hall was decorated in a Halloween motif by members of Auxiliary No. 42. At this time, special tribute was paid to twenty-two members of Local No. 871 who have held continuous membership for twenty years or more, and to six members of Auxiliary No. 42 who have held continuous membership for twenty-five years or longer.

Troy L. Shook, Business Agent and Financial Secretary, acted as Master of Ceremonies and presented these members with pins of the United Brotherhood, and pictures of the group. Music was furnished for those who wanted to dance by a committee composed of Brother Charles Holcomb and Brother Ivan Oberg. Party arrangements were made by the following committees: Local No. 871—Anton Ramon, George Wedig, and Troy Shook; Auxiliary No. 42—Mrs. Pauline Eisinger, Mrs. Albert Hickman, and Mrs. Fred Reams.



Pictured above, seated left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Joe Karlovsky 31 years; Mrs. Rose Eager 29 years; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Reams 32 years; Mr. and Mrs. Russell Galbreath 30 years; Ed Willis 32 years; Mr. and Mrs. Ed Eisinger 31 years; Mr. and Mrs. James Mitchell; and Art Jenison 25 years. Standing left to right: Burley Gault 23 years; Glenn Tappan 22 years; George Spriggs 32 years; Harry Forsythe 33 years; George Dodge 25 years; Martin Karlovsky 32 years; Charles Aurand 33 years; Harry Berge 40 years; Troy L. Shook 21 years; Edward Hansen 29 years; John Frey 23 years; Roy Harlan 31 years; and John Fuller 35 years. Two members were not present due to illness: Link A. Fruin 42 years and Byran Hoyt 40 years.



CARPENTERS COME TOUGH

If any proof is needed that carpenters are rugged, hardy individuals, Brother George Amos Rice of Local Union 470, Tacoma, Wash., supplies it with the accompanying photograph. Eighty-one years old and a member of United Brotherhood since 1900, Brother Rice is still an ardent skier. To any skier that statement is enough, but to those who are not acquainted with the waxed boards, it is no exaggeration to say that skiing is one of the most rugged sports in existence. When ever anyone will take him, Brother Rice can be found zipping down the snowy slopes of Mount Rainier. Now a pensioned member, Brother Rice farms four acres of raspberries in the Puyallup Valley.

ILLINOIS CARPENTERS GO BACK TO SCHOOL

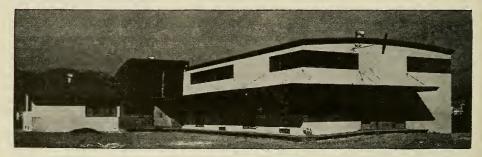
Late in November, some forty representatives of organized labor in Illinois gathered at Champaign-Urbana for an intensive two-day conference on central body activities sponsored by the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of Illinois. Object of the



Carpenters attending the Conference on Central Labor Union Activities at the University of Illinois pose with E. L. Phillips, (left) of the University Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations. They are: R. H. Hanson, Local No. 181, Chicago; Wm. Archdeacon, Local No. 44, Urbana; and Stanley Johnson, Chicago District Council, who also served as consultant to the committee of legislation.

conference was to study ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of central bodies in such important union matters as public relations, community activities, political action, labor education, and cooperation with state schools. Several members of the United Brotherhood were among those attending the sessions.

SAN RAFAEL DEDICATES BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME



Some sixty-eight years ago a small group of progressive carpenters got together in San Rafael, Cal., for the purpose of forming a union to combat abominable wages and

working conditions that existed at that time. Within a few weeks they recieved their charter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Through booms, depressions, war and peace that local union they founded has expanded and grown until today Local Union No. 35 stands as one of the most respected labor organizations on the Pacific Coast. The way was not always easy but the Union never backed up. All the original old timers are now gone, but the seeds of unionism they planted are still bearing much fruit.

On Saturday, November 5th, San Rafael Local Union No. 35 reached a monentous milestone when it officially dedicated its beautiful new home. Located on Lindaro Street, the union's new building is a masterpiece of modern construction. The fact that the members turned out to do the work in building it adds considerably to their pride of ownership.

Featuring a meeting hall large enough to seat 600, the home provides every facility for efficient conduct of the union's business.

Opening with a joint meeting of Local Union No. 35 and Ladies Auxiliary, the dedicatory ceremonies got under way at two p. m. Numerous distinguished guests from both within and without the ranks of organized labor were on hand to help make the occasion a grand success. In the evening a dance was held in the new hall. Free refreshments added greatly to the pleasure of all. It was a late hour when the party was over and everyone departed proud of Local Union No. 35 and its new home.

ELGIN, ILL., LOCAL CELEBRATES 50th BIRTHDAY

Local No. 363, Elgin, Illinois, held a picnic in honor of its 50th Anniversary, September 17, 1949, at Niss Park, two miles east of Elgin.

Attendance was near the three hundred mark. Included were friends and guests of the organization, which was founded September 4, 1889 by ten charter members, all of whom are now deceased. The oldest living member present on this occasion was the eleventh to join the organization. He is Henry Krumnfusz residing at 101 So. Liberty Street, Elgin, Ill,

He was introduced and presented with a fine black calfskin billfold containing a check for \$50.00 in behalf of his long years of membership. He served as president of the Local for several terms and had filled all other offices of the Union except that of financial secretary.

There are also within the organization twelve members with thirty or more years service, who with Brother Krumnfusz have watched the Union progress to shorter working hours, better Labor-Management relations, negotiated contracts, increased wages and the many advantages to all labor. The encouraging



of the apprentice program has resulted in the graduation of approximately fifty Apprentice Carpenters within the last three years. Community interests and public welfare have always been met with the fullest cooperation by the Union.

Among the many friends and guests who were present and introduced was George Ottens, President of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, who gave a short address commending the Local for its splendid turnout and its prevailing good fellowship, and praising the organization for its steady growth and good will.

Activities of the afternoon included several ball games, horse shoe pitching contests, music and singing and other entertainment promoted by Chairman Victor Swanson and his committee. Part of the success of the day was a chicken dinner and the awarding of an attendance prize.

A colored motion picture was taken of the entire picnic to be shown to members at a later meeting.



WARM SPRINGS AUXILIARY BUILDS COMMUNITY SPIRIT

The Editor:

Holiday greetings and best wishes to all Sister Auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary No. 514,

Warm Springs, Ore.

On October 8, 1949, we celebrated our first anniversary. There are about 40 members in our Auxiliary and our activities are varied. We meet the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings. The first is our business meeting and the other our social, preceded by a short business session when necessary.

On the 4th Saturday night of each month we serve a luncheon to the men of Local Union 2941, Lumber and Sawmill Workers, following their meeting. We usually try to have some

form of entertainment for them.

Being 15 miles from town we are fortunate in having a lovely (to us) hall, Shadow Haven, built by the men of this sawmill camp less than a year ago. It is busy every day of the week

and is headquarters for community activities.

This past summer our Auxiliary sponsored a softball team for its members and they enjoyed a most successful season. At present we have a ladies basketball team which we players and sponsors hope will enjoy the same success. Besides sponsoring the athletic teams we recently voted to sponsor a Cub Scout Pack in conjunction with L. U. 2941, which is sponsoring a Boy Scout troop (No. 38) and enjoying wonderful success as this troop is one of the finest in this entire area.

We gave to the Community Chest and are planning a Christmas program again this

year, complete with Santa, for the enjoyment of all the young and old kids.

We recently gave a rummage sale, and we have dances, card parties, food baskets, etc.

The members of Auxiliary 514 will enjoy hearing from other Auxiliaries and would like a chance to challenge them in a game of basketball.

Fraternally,

Marjories Lewis, Publicity Chairman.

SANTA CRUZ LADIES FORM AUXILIARY

The Editor:

Greetings to all Auxiliaries from newly organized Auxiliary No. 552, of Santa Cruz, Calif.

We have 18 charter members. At our first meeting, we initiated 2 members. At the present time, we are conducting a membership drive and invite all wives of Carpenters' Union No. 829 to join us as members.

Our first Officers were installed in September who were: President, Irene Combs; Vice-President, Lee Polstein; Recording secretary, Marian Pryor; Financial Secretary, Eunice Raiche; Conductress, Evelyn Eaton; Warden, Francis Jensen; Trustees, Agatha Limandri, C. A. Reis and Jean McMahan.

We meet the first and third Mondays at the I. O. O. F. Hall in Santa Cruz. After each meeting, we serve refreshments to the men of Local 829.

A Christmas party will be given on December 19, 1949, for the families of Carpenters' Local 829.

We would enjoy hearing from Sister Auxiliaries and would appreciate any helpful suggestions they could give us.

Fraternally,

Marian Pryor, Recording Secretary

SANTA MONICA AUXILIARY GROWING FAST

The Editor:

This is our first communication with our Sister organizations.

We were organized last April, the Van Nuys Auxiliary having conducted the installation.

Our Auxiliary is now a fast-growing and active group with 45 members.

In August, we had a lovely picnic at Lake Enchanto. On October 29, we held our first annual Bazaar and dinner, which was a grand success, giving us a lot of assurance and confidence.

We meet every second and fourth Friday at the Local hall. The second meeting of the month is followed by some social activity. We feel we are very fortunate in having some very musical talent in our group which has provided a lot of entertainment.

The men of our Local 1400 have done so much to make a real Auxiliary group for us.

A glance into the Crystal Ball tells us of much work to be done in the coming year and also of many good times.

Fraternally,

Carolyn Matejeck, Secretary Ladies' Auxiliary No. 538

McALESTER AUXILIARY SPONSORS WINNING QUEEN

The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 423 of McAlester, Oklahoma.

We were reorganized March 12, 1947. Our membership is small but we are very active.

Each year since our reorganization, we have sent delegates to the Oklahoma State Council of Auxiliaries Convention. The President of our Auxiliary, Mrs. Virginia Self, who was our delegate this year, was elected Recording Secretary at the State Convention which convened at Tulsa, Oklahoma, September 12, 1949.

We meet every first and third Monday nights of the month at the Labor Temple.

We have had Christmas parties and several covered dish suppers for our members and

Our Sunshine Fund is used for cards and flowers for our members. We have contributed to the Red Cross, March of Dimes and we plan to contribute to the Iron Lung Fund which is sponsored by the local P. T. A. Council.

Our Auxiliary and Carpenters' Local No. 986 sponsored a "Queen" in the Golden Anniversary celebration of McAlester. Our Queen won the title of "Miss McAlester" along with a trip to Hollywood, Calif., and many wonderful gifts.

To increase our treasury, we have held rummage sales and we are now selling chances

on a chenille bedspread.

We read and enjoy "The Carpenter" and find many helpful ideas from other Auxiliary letters.

Best wishes to our Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Lorene Morrow, Recording Secretary

NAPA AUXILIARY OFF TO A FINE START

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 544, of Napa, Calif.

We are a newly organized Auxiliary. Installation of officers for 1949-50 was held in

July in the Labor Temple at Napa, Calif.

With the addition of four new members at the meeting, the membership roll hit the 56 mark. Officers installed were: Francis Luntey, President; Edna Hatmaker, Vice-President; Rose Hulce, Secretary; Rena Hansen, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Pearl Dimmick, Conductor; Mabel Breshears, Warden; Melba Krenke, Opal Lake and Mary Schoonmaker, Trustees.

Mrs. Dan Wickman of the Sonoma Auxiliary was the installing officer for the ceremonies, which were held in a hall decorated with varied colored gladioli and other garden flowers.

All of us read and enjoy "The Carpenter" very much.

Fraternally.

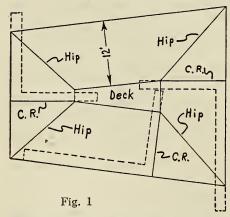
Mrs. Bernice Hiserman, Publicity Chairman

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele LESSON 256

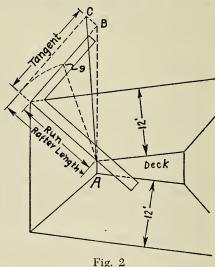
Other Irregular Plan Roofs.—It should be stated that the irregular plans that are used in this lesson were chosen, not because they are much in use, but because they make possible different applications of the principles involved. The truth is that the principles of irregular plan roof framing must be adapted to whatever design the roof framer finds himself confronted with, just as he must do in regular roof framing. The method used here for obtaining the points with which the edge bevels for hips, valleys, and jacks are made, will apply on any kind of hip or valley roof. The only



reason that the different designs are given is to show the different results that the different applications bring out. The roof framer should make diagrams, such as are shown here, letting inches on the square equal feet in the plan, or he might use some other convenient scale. This is the most practical way to obtain the points to be used on the square.

Right Angle to Plate.—A thing that often puzzles the beginner, and sometimes the journeyman, in irregular plan roof framing, is the position the common and jack rafters are placed in, with regard to the plates. Fig. 1 shows an irregular roof plan. Here the hips are pointed out, and three one-line common rafters, presumed to be in

place, are indicated with the letters, C.R., standing for common rafter. The three squares are in position showing that the common and jack rafters, in plan, are



set at a right angle to the plates, as the tongues show.

Edge Bevel for Hips.—Fig. 2 shows the left end of the diagram shown in Fig. 1, with the square applied to the run of the

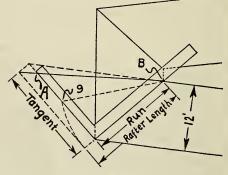
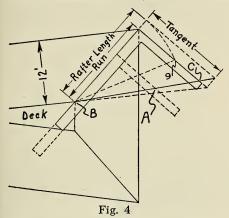


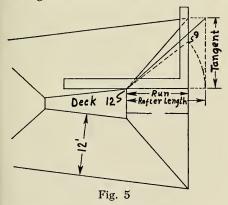
Fig. 3

upper left hip. (The scale, in these diagrams, as mentioned before, is one inch on the square equals one foot on the plan.) Now extend the edge line of the tongue to point B, or a little beyond, and the edge

line of the blade to the rafter length, as shown by dotted line. The rise is 9 inches to the foot, as shown. The diagonal dotted line from 9 on the tongue to the corner of the deck, is the length of the hip rafter. With a compass, transfer this rafter length to the extended line of the blade, as shown. Draw the dotted line between A and B in line with the small end of the deck. Where



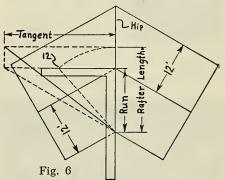
this line intersects with the extended line of the tongue, is the point giving the length of the tangent. Draw the dotted line from B to C-also the dotted line representing the tangent, parallel with the tongue of the square and in line with the point giving the rafter length. Complete the triangle by drawing the line from C to the corner of



the deck. To obtain the edge bevel for the hip where it fits the deck, take the rafter length on the blade, and the tangent on the tongue-the rafter length will give the bevel. It is apparent that the tongue is not long enough to hold the tangent, so by dividing both the rafter length and the tangent by 2, the figures will be reduced so that the square will hold them.

Another Way.-Fig. 3 shows the same end of the diagram, but the application of the square is different. Here the side line of the deck is extended, as shown by dotted line, until it contacts the extended tongue line. The rafter length is transferred with the compass, as in the other case. The other lines are then drawn in as explained in Fig. 2, since the principle is the same. While the rafter length and the tangent will give the edge bevel for the hip, in this case the run is taken on the blade of the square, and point A on the tongue-the blade will give the bevel. The bevel in both of these illustrations is exactly the same. The difference is all in the place where the square has been applied-everything else is the same. Study Figs. 2 and 3.

Still Another Way.-Fig. 4 shows the wide end of the roof diagram, with the



square applied to the hip run. Here again, the side line of the deck is extended until it contacts the extended tongue line. The rafter length is transferred to the extended blade line, as in the other two cases. The rafter length and the tangent will give the bevel. The edge bevel can also be obtained by taking the run on the blade, and the

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Edge Bevel for Jacks.—Fig. 5 shows the wide end of the roof plan, with the square applied for obtaining the points with which

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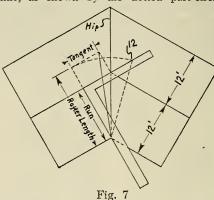
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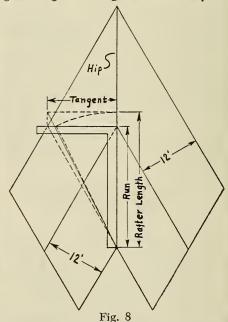
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the edge bevel for the jacks is made. The diagonal distance between 9 and 12 is the rafter length. This length is transferred with the compass to the extended blade line, as shown by the dotted part-circle.



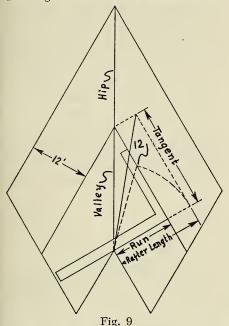
The tongue is long enough in this case to take the tangent. The other lines are drawn as in the other cases. Now the rafter length on the blade, and the tangent on the tongue will give the edge bevel for the jacks.



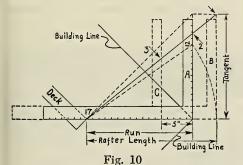
The same bevel can be obtained by taking the run on the blade and the point where the diagonal line crosses the edge of the tongue. The blade will give the bevel. The principle here again is the same as in the other cases.

Edge Bevel for Valleys.-Fig. 6 shows a roof plan with a dull angle, where a

valley rafter is to be placed. The side of the roof is extended, as shown by dotted line, until it contacts the extended tongue line, which is also shown by dotted line. In this case the rise shown is 12 inches. The length of the rafter is transferred from



this point to the extended blade line, as shown by the dotted part-circle. Now the rafter length and the tangent will give the edge bevel—the rafter length giving the bevel. The principle here is the same as in all the other cases previously explained. Study the diagram until you understand it.



Edge Bevel for Valley Jacks.—Fig. 7 shows how to obtain the edge bevel for valley jacks joining the valley rafter dealt with in Fig. 6. The rise is 12 inches, making it a half pitch roof. The process is the same as in the other cases. The rafter

length and the tangent give the edge bevel—the former giving the bevel. Study the drawing.

Edge Bevel for Sharp Angle Valleys.—Fig. 8 shows how to obtain the points for marking the edge bevel of valley rafters for a sharp angle, such as shown. The principle is the same as in the other cases. The rafter length and the tangent will give the edge bevel—the former giving the bevel.



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Edge Bevel for Valley Jacks.—Fig. 9 shows how to obtain the points for marking the edge bevel for the valley jacks joining a sharp angle valley rafter. The principle again is exactly the same as in all the other cases shown. The student is asked to work it out. The run of this roof diagram is 12 feet, which is true of all the other roof diagrams shown in this lesson.

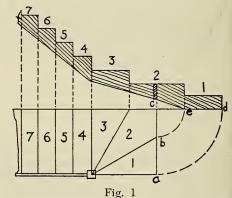
A Detail.—Fig. 10 shows the principle of obtaining the points for marking the edge

bevels in this lesson, applied to a regular hip roof with a 12-foot run and a 12-foot rise. With the square in position A, the drawing is completed as in the other cases. Then if the square were pushed forward to position B, the rafter length and the tangent (the distance between point 1 and the heel of the square) will give the edge bevel. In position A, 17 and point 2, will give the bevel, while in position C, 12 and point 3 will give the edge bevel. The blade in each of these cases will give the bevel.

WANTS TO KNOW

By H. H. Siegele

A reader wants to know how to lay out stringers for winding stairs. Since both stair horses and skirt boards are often called stringers, I will illustrate both. The caution given in a previous article about winders, should



be kept in mind here. Fig. 1 shows at the bottom right a plan of a three-step flight of winders. To the left are shown four straight steps. The winders are numbered 1, 2, 3, and the straight steps are numbered 4, 5, 6 and 7. These numbers are the same

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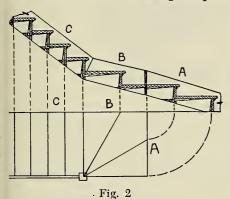
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on both the plan and the stretch-out of the rough stringers, or horses. First lay out the winders on the plan and then the straight steps. This done, set the compass at point c and carry point a to d, as shown by the dotted quarter circle. In the same way transfer point b to e. Now lay off the stringers. The first one supports the wide end of the first winder and half of the second winder. The second stringer supports one-half of the second winder, and the third winder. The stringer, shown in part, supports the four straight steps. The perpendicular dotted lines locate the risers, while the height of the steps is governed by the rise per step.

Quite frequently the skirt board, or finished stringer, for winders is not housed, but in the better stairs they usually are. Fig. 2 shows the same plan of the flight of three winders and the four straight steps at



the bottom. A stretch-out of the skirt boards is shown at the top. The board marked A on the stretch-out is for the side marked A on the plan. In relatively the same way,

the board marked B goes on the side marked B, and C is for the side C. The perpendicular dotted lines again locate the rough risers, as a little study will show. Both the winders and the steps are shown wedged into the housing, which is as practical with winders as with straight steps, but when this is done the rough stringers must be held away from the wall, to let the bottom edge of the skirt board in.

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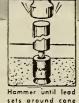
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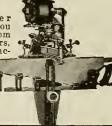
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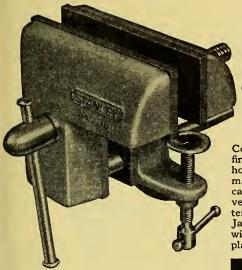
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Established in 1881 Vol. LXX—No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1950

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It is no exaggeration to say that this year's elections will affect the welfare of working people for years to come, since the current Congress is still dominated by reactionaries. If the people are to obtain decent Social Security, middle incame housing, aid to education, etc., they will have to vote it into effect next November by electing men who believe in such progress.

Watch Your Pinky, Pal

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An article in the "Harvard Business Review," highbrow publication of the broad "A" bays, suggests that the way to better industrial relations lies in inviting more business agents and union officials to pink teas and tea dansantes. It seems all us labor skates are just dying to bust into high society and when we don't make it we get all sorts of frustrations and inhibitions.

The Nation Honors Gompers

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A thousand union members, friends and special guests taxed the banquet facilities of Washington's biggest hotel on January 5th to inaugurate the Samuel Gompers Centen-nial Year whose object it is to add a millian new members to the Federation as a memorial to the peerless leader.

The Role of Workers Education

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The difference between ordinary education and workers education can be explained by the story of the home economics teacher who was giving a lecture on the best way of making nutritious soup out of cheap bones. When she asked if there were any questions, an old Scotch lady in the back of the room asked: "Yes, who got the meat from the bones in the first place?

More Wages Mean More Jobs

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With a mid-summer slump seeming to be inevitable unless purchasing power can be increased, the AFL offers a hard-hitting program for staving off additional unemploy-ment. It is as simple as it is feasible—more pay for more production and no price increases.

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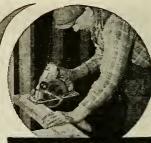
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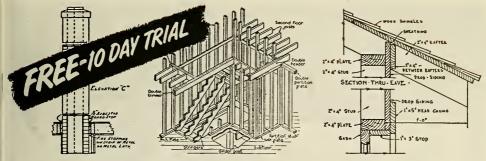
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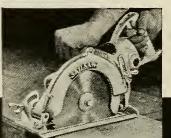


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1950 IS A CRUCIAL ELECTION YEAR



In NOVEMBER of this year, the working people of the nation will have an opportunity to complete the task which they undertook in 1948. At the beginning of the 1948 political campaign, organized labor set as its goal the election of a liberal Congress to replace the 80th Congress which not only passed the Taft-Hartley Act but also turned thumbs down on a great deal of badly needed social legislation. In the 1948 elections, organized labor did a tremendous job. Many Taft-Hartley Senators and Representatives were sent to the political scrap heap while men cognizant of and sympathetic with the views of the working man were sent to Washington to fill their seats. However, the 1948 labor victory was not quite enough. The election of only 14 more liberal Representatives and 5 more liberal Senators would have completed the task. By that small margin, organized labor fell short of its goal of electing a progressive Congress. So the Taft-Hartley Law is still on the books and a great deal of sorely needed social legislation is still unpassed.

This year the task must be completed. In November we will have a golden opportunity to send to Washington the kind of a Congress the working people of the nation need—a Congress that sees nothing socialistic in Social Security or nothing monopolistic in collective bargaining. It will not be an easy job, but it is a job that can be done if working people will register and vote. This time the element of surprise will not be working to the advantage of the liberal forces. In 1948 the reactionaries thought that the labor vote was a myth. They scoffed at the idea that organized labor could rally its strength effectively. But when the ballots were counted they got a rude awakening. They realized that labor can carry elections when it is really organized.

Now that they are aware of the fact, they are altering their strategy for the coming election. "Welfare state" and "English socialism" are scare words they have invented to throw at the people in an effort to halt the march of progressivism. The reactionary elements are already busy raising millions of dollars in campaign funds for an all-out attack against liberal candidates and liberal ideas. To hold the political gains it made in the 1948 elections and to pick up the necessary 14 liberal votes in the House and 5 liberal votes in the Senate, organized labor will have to rise to new heights in the coming election. It will have to raise larger political funds and step up the tempo of its drives to get members registered and ready to vote on election day. It will have to drive home to every working man the importance of voting for liberal candidates. It will have to carry the fight right to the precinct level. The job will not be an easy one, but it is a job that can and must be done.

In 1948, labor gained its first experience in attempting to raise money for political purposes. A sort of trial and error method was followed. The results were spotty, and experience has shown that some changes are necessary. This year a new procedure is to be followed. At a national political rally in Washington, D. C. last July, the following program was adopted:

- 1. It was decided that the task of raising funds through voluntary donations should be centralized in Labor's League for Political Education, the political arm of the American Federation of Labor. This year Labor's League for Political Education will make the one big appeal for voluntary contributions.
- 2. It was decided to seek voluntary individual contributions of \$2.00 or more from every member of a union affiliated with the AFL.

Within the next week or ten days, every Local Union in the United Brotherhood will receive a communication from Labor's League for Political Education asking that a solicitation be made of members for voluntary individual contributions of \$2.00 or more. LLPE will supply receipt books and buttons directly. All monies collected by Local Unions are to be sent directly to the League. Half of such monies will be retained by the League for political activities on a national basis and the other half will be credited to state organizations for use in their own areas. An accounting of all monies donated by Brotherhood Locals will be made to the General Office monthly by the League.

Last time International Unions, Central Bodies, State Federations and many other labor groups held conflicting solicitations. The result was confusion and misunderstanding. Union members did not know to whom they should contribute. By centralizing all solicitations in the hands of LLPE this year, the problem has been simplified. The big solicitation will be the LLPE solicitation. One \$2.00 contribution will help support, local and state political activities as well as national activities.

It is no exaggeration to say that the welfare of working people for many years to come will be at stake in this year's election. The following is only a partial list of vital matters that will be decided by the election, since liberal Congressmen are outnumbered in the present session:

SOCIAL SECURITY.

Whether or not Social Security will be liberalized enough so that retired workers can live decently will depend on whether or not we have a liberal Congress.

TAXES.

With the budget running in the red, new tax programs will have to be devised. If we have a reactionary Congress the tax load will be lifted from the shoulders of the rich and added to the shoulders of the poor. On the other hand, a liberal Congress will spread the tax load according to ability to pay.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

A reactionary Congress means a continuation of the Taft-Hartley Law and even more vicious anti-labor legislation in the future. A liberal Congress means repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and the encouragement of free, independent unions and genuine collective bargaining.

AID TO EDUCATION, MIDDLE INCOME HOUSING, NATIONAL HEALTH AND A HOST OF OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS

To achieve victory in 1950, every working man will have to do his duty by donating, registering and voting. These are all things each union member must do for himself. No organization can do the job for him.

If each of us does his duty, victory will be a cinch.

Watch Your Pinky, Pal

* * *

Some 200 YEARS ago a keen minded and observant English churchman named Jonathan Swift published a number of books dealing with the foibles and fetishes of the day in a humorous and satirical manner. Nothing was too sacred for Swift to poke a little fun at. Disgusted with the extreme poverty of the times, in one book he propounded at length on a way in which children could be kept from becoming a burden to the poor. His suggestion was that they could be fattened and eaten.

However, his best known work is Gulliver's Travels, a sort of saga of a seaman's travels to far off mythical lands. In the various places where Gulliver visited, the people were invariably carrying to the logical conclusion the silly practices which Englishmen of the time were following at home in lesser de-

gree. One of the places Gulliver visited was a land where science was everything. All the citizens were busily engaged in delving into scientific research. They had no time to do things the way their fathers did them. They were too busy searching for more scientific ways, with the result that incredible poverty existed. The one farmer who cultivated and fertilized his lands in the time honored way produced tremendous crops, but he was an outcast in the land of science. His methods were called unscientific and old fashioned. In the end, the pressure to which he was subjected became so great, that, he too, abandoned the traditional way of farming and devoted himself to scientific research. His fields stopped producing anything, but at least he placed himself in tune with the times.

During the last two centuries, millions of people probably have derived good hearty laughs out of this portion of Swift's satire. Yet even today there is enough basis of truth in Swift's exaggerated picture of holding in awe anything that smacks of the scientific to cause one to wonder.

One has to look no farther than the bread situation which exists at the present time. For months Congress has been holding hearings to determine whether or not bakers should be compelled by law to indicate on the wrappers of the loaves of bread they turn out a list of the ingredients used in making the bread. The hearings have uncovered the fact that some dozen various chemicals are used in turning out today's bread. Some of these chemicals are derived from crude oil, some are derived from coal, and some are derived from even less appetizing sources.

Now the funny part of the whole thing is that wheat is the most nearly perfect food there is. In its natural state it contains all the vitamins and minerals that the human body needs. However, through scientific "improvement," whole wheat no longer goes into the manufacture of ordinary bread. The wheat germ and the husk are removed at the flour mill. With these two components of the wheat grain go most of the nutritious elements in wheat. So the baker takes

the white residue we call today's flour and adds to it a host of chemicals derived from all sorts of inert raw materials and then proceeds to crow about his "enriched" bread. Somehow or other it brings to mind Gulliver's Travels whenever the papers carry news stories about what is going on in the Washington hearings.

However, it was not bread that brought on this philosophizing; rather it was an article in the current issue of Harvard Business Review. article deals at some length with the social status of labor leaders. Over the years our great universities have turned out learned and erudite pieces on "The Love Life of the Frog" and "The Effects of Cucumber Blight in Maryland on Soil Erosion," but this is the first time that the social habits of labor leaders have come under the microscopes of the Broad "A" boys. The conclusions will startle many business agents and financial secretaries.

It seems that we who labor in the union vineyards for our daily bread (vitamin enriched with pure putty factory by-products) are considered an uncultured and uncouth class of louts. We do not know which fork to use in eating Crepe Suzettes (if it's a fork you use in eating them), or whether the little finger ought to be extended at a seventy-five or ninety degree angle in swigging tea. The result is we do not get asked to join the Country Club or the Philharmonic Society. This in turn gives us all sorts of inhibitions and frustrations which make us bitter at our employers who keep the leather chairs at the Union League Club well-shined with the seats of their britches. The end result is that we take out our spite on the employers by making all sorts of unreasonable demands just because we did not get an invite

to the Grand Cotillion Ball at the El Swanko. As the writer views the situation, labor-management relations could be greatly improved if more business agents were invited to tea dansantes and buffet luncheons at the Gotrocks and Astorbilts.

Far be it from us to contradict so great on authority as the writer. After all he worked for a public relations firm that once did some work for a couple of unions. Off and on for a couple of years he came in contact with labor leaders every once in awhile. That made him an expert not only on unions but also on the habits, thinking and mores of union officials. When he states that a bitter strike in Detroit resulted more from the fact that the daughter of a certain international union representative got turned down by an exclusive girl's school and less from the fact the union members felt entitled to better wages and working conditions, his views must be respected.

We have no idea how many union people are interested in private schools for their offspring. But one thing we do know. The public schools have no greater champion than the union people of the nation. After all it was the unions that inaugurated the fight for free public schools. It was the union people who agitated for them down the years and kept up a constant pressure on the Federal government and state legislatures until such schools were established. If anyone wants to really make a lot of union people mad, let him tamper with the free public school system.

Maybe more lady-finger parties are the clue to better labor relations. On the other hand, maybe fewer labor "experts" from government, universities, public relations firms and what have you, injecting themselves into

the picture might make a real contribution to more harmonious labormanagement relations, too. The day when representatives from labor and management could sit down around the table and thrash out an agreement that both sides understood and respected seems long since to have passed out of the picture. Today there are federal "experts" and state "experts" from this Board and that Bureau kibitzing on nearly every meeting where labor and management get together. Often gobbledygook which no one understands is the result.

Unlike the author of the Harvard Business Review article, we are not going to indulge in generalizations. There are good labor leaders and bad, just as there are good employers and bad. There may even be labor leaders who want to break into high society. If there are, more power to them. However, to imply that labor leaders as a class suffer from frustrations and inhibitions because their wives do not belong to the Junior League is stretching the facts too far. In the first place, with people who really count, there is no looking down the nose at labor officials. After all the President of the United States tore himself away from the press of official business to pay a short visit to a thousand labor officials assembled at the Statler Hotel in Washington last month to pay tribute to the memary of Samuel Gompers. That is more than he did when the National Association of Manufacturers met-and this is not discounting the fact that the President is a politician and labor represents votes.

With the captains of industry and the men who have done things and gotten somewhere, there is no patronizing of labor officials. They frankly meet as equals. With the ribbon clerks, however, the story is somewhat different. The petty officials and hangers-on who bask in the reflected glory of their superiors sometimes build up their own importance by knocking unions and snubbing labor officials. We recall that a famous newspaperman who interviewed kings and presidents and ambassadors in his time found an interview with a man who had just been made manager of a pants factory the most difficult in his career, according to his memoirs.

The writer of this article had the fortune or misfortune to spend several years working nights in one of the swankiest country clubs on the Pacific Coast during the time when he was trying to acquire a little "book learnin." That was many years ago, but the memory of the four-flushing and apple polishing and boot-licking that went on among the membership of that club is still fresh in our mind. Come to think of it, all the special privilege and favoritism and bowing and scraping that nine men out of ten join a union to avoid was the accepted thing in that club. Half the people that belonged had no business there. They could not pay their bills, let alone meet the high club dues. But they belonged anyhow and hardly a day went past but what some beaten down grocer or butcher was trying to contact them to collect a long past due bill. They had nothing in their pockets but they did not seem to care so long as they could address old man Gotrocks as "J. P." or rub shoulders with old Astorbiltand probably damn the unions.

Maybe there are union officials who want to break into that kind of a setup, but we doubt if there are very many. The union school is a hard school. Occasionally a phony swims to the top. But nine times out of ten a union official gets to the top because he is capable and sincere. A director of a corporation who is a phony may hang on to his job for his lifetime because he never meets the stockholders face to face. But with a business agent or financial secretary it is different. Every day he cames into contact with the people who hire him, and once or twice a month he has to meet them face to face in a meeting to account for his stewardship. The union official who is not sincere does not usually last very long. Of course there are exceptions here and there and that is exactly what they are-exceptions.

It has been the experience of this writer that labor officials are not always accorded the front pews when a visiting celebrity is coming to town or when a fine civic project is to be dedicated or when an unusual celebration to take place, but there is one time when labor gets the limelight. That is when there is blood to raise for the blood bank, or funds to collect for the Community Fund or Red Cross. Then labor is given all the pats on the back it can take. Whether it is blood or dollars, the

workers are urged to give amid great whoopla and fanfare. And invariably they do give; which is as it should be since they are all good causes. But we have yet to see any such organized whoopla inaugurated to get members of the Chamber of Commerce to give blood.

In the final analysis, any labor leader who feels frustrated because of his position is either ignorant or gullible. Hardly an issue of this journal published during the past year failed to carry a story of some Local Union in Texas or Kansas or Illinois voluntarily rebuilding a burned out house for some unfortunate fellow citizen or donating the labor on the construction of a Boy Scout camp or mammoth stage for a community celebration. These are the things that really count in any society. For those who like them, tea dansantes and cotillions are okay. But in the solid things of this life, the things that make life better for a lot of people, the union men and women are in the very front ranks. And the back of our hand to any and all dilletantes who say otherwise.-Peter E. Terzick.

League to Distribute Funds About March 1st

About March 1, Labor's League for Political Education will begin sending to state LLPE units their shares of campaign funds it is collecting.

Workers are making \$2 voluntary contributions to Labor's League for the 1950 Congressional campaign. All money to be used by Labor's League in the campaign is contributed voluntarily.

The contributions are sent to the national LLPE office in Washington where they are processed according to the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

T-H provides that workers' organizations must raise money voluntarily for Congressional political campaigns. No union funds may be used for that purpose. And there are strict regulations concerning records of the voluntary contributions.

Half of the money voluntarily contributed in each state will be sent back to that state. The other half goes into a national fund to be used wherever it will do the most good.

About March 1 the states' half of contributions made up to that time will be sent to the states. The fund campaign got under way about two months ago.

After the initial distribution of money, states will receive their half of additional funds collected the first of each month.

THE NATION HONORS GOMPERS

*

HUNDRED YEARS ago a Jewish boy was born in a little one-room flat of an East Side London slum. His parents, desperately poor, named him after an ancient Hebrew prophet. To the world, he became famous as Samuel Gompers.

On the 5th of last month one of the largest crowds ever to attend a banquet in the nation's capital thronged into Washington's biggest hotel to pay

tribute to that boy.

President Truman left a heavy load of work at the White House to join in the tribute. Vice-President Alben W. Barkley was the ace orator of the evening. Five members of the President's Cabinet, as well as many members of Congress and other notables, also came to honor the memory of the man who has gone down in history as American labor's greatest leader and statesman.

Over 1,000 guests occupied tables in two big halls of the hotel. Every affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, which Gompers founded in 1881 and headed—with the exception of one year—until his death in 1924, was represented, along with officials of many independent unions. Nearly all Standard Railroad Labor Organizations had delegates present.

The banquet was the "sendoff" for the Samuel Gompers' Centennial year. Local and state celebrations are to follow all over the country, and coupled with these, the Federation has established an organizing goal of a million new members in 1950 as a monument to Gompers.

Secretary-Treasurer George Meany of the A. F. of L., banquet toastmaster, set the keynote when he declared that the immigrant boy, who

came to these shores at the age of 13, was a great American "who believed in freedom for all."

"To Gompers, the United States came first," Meany said. "Running like a thread through his life was his love of country. He left a great heritage and a great responsibility, which we shall fulfill."

Barkley made a tremendous hit.



SAMUEL COMPERS

One of his most attentive listeners was the lovely lady who became Mrs.

Barkley only a few weeks ago. She sat beside him at the speakers' table.

The "Veep" started off in a light vein with a typical Barkleyism that drew roars of laughter. Referring to the hundreds of vice-presidents of various unions present, he declared: "I didn't realize I'd have so much competition tonight. I haven't seen so many vice-presidents since I was inaugurated."

Then, in a serious note, he told of his acquaintance with Gompers in the days when he was a member of the House "I doubt there has ever been or ever can be a labor leader who can so indelibly impress his personality on the country." Barkley declared.

"Samuel Gompers found America the land of promise," the Vice President continued. "He helped to make it a land of fulfillment. The American way of life was humanized and enriched by his life and his labors.

"He fought and won the battles against sweatshops and starvation wages, against industrial serfdom and oppression. He met and defeated the challenge of Communist attempts to control the labor movement. He believed that in a free country free working men and women, acting together of their own free will, could improve their standard of living through democratic processes—history now records how right he was."

Barkley wound up by declaring, amid cheers, that the labor movement is "our greatest bulwark against undemocratic influences" and that so long as this movement remains strong, "Crackpots and others who want to overthrow our way of life will not succeed."

President Truman's appearance was the highlight of the affair. Few knew he was coming until Meany announced that a committee of the Executive Council had gone out to "escort into this hall a great American and a great friend of the little people."

When Truman came in a moment later, pandemonium followed. Guests cheered, whistled, pounded tables, and clapped hands as the Chief Executive walked to the dais. They repeated the outburst when he was formally introduced. Truman made his talk brief.

"I have been at the 'House' all evening working on two more messages to Congress," he said. "I was sitting there thinking of this celebration for a great labor statesman and I just couldn't stay away.

"I remember Gompers distinctly as the originator of a great movement which set labor free.

"I remember when he passed away. That was the year I was defeated for re-election—and they haven't succeeded in doing that to me since."

The sally about his victories brought a burst of laughter, which was repeated when Truman declared: "Gompers was not only a labor statesman, in bipartisan sense, but as good a Democrat as I was."

"I consider it a high honor," Truman said, in closing, "to be asked to pay tribute to one of the greatest leaders who ever lived."

As Truman left, the audience gave him a third demonstration that shook the rafters.

Serious, extended eulogies to Gompers were delivered by two of his long-time associates—President William Green, and Vice-President Matthew Woll. Green has ably piloted the Federation since Gompers' death.

Green told how young Sam came from the slums of London to the tenements of New York City; how he learned the trade of cigarmaking, and while still a youngster fought to build the Cigarmakers' union so as to wipe out the sweatshop conditions under which the toilers of his craft labored.

Green described Gompers' achievements as president of the Cigarmakers, and recounted how he spearheaded the creation of the A. F. of L. in an era when workers had to struggle every inch of the way with "captains of industry who were strong and ruthless."

From 50,000 members in 1881, the Federation grew to three million by the time Gompers' died and to almost eight million today, Green pointed out.

"The organization he built stands today unchanged in basic principles,"

Green said. "It is the kind of organization in which any free nation may take pride. It is part of the lifestream of American democracy."

Woll recalled Gompers' championship of the principles of action by the workers "through free, voluntary, non-governmental bodies. It was his conviction that no lasting gain has ever come from compulsion."

"The life and labors of Gompers," Woll added, "impressively dramatize the greatness of American democracy."—Labor

Canadian Labor Demands Action on Unemployment

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in a joint letter concerning the unemployment situation to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, with the Canadian Congress of Labor, has asked the Government to "take appropriate steps to meet what has become a national emergency." Pointing out "in the strongest possible manner" that "the unemployment situation in Canada has recently become so serious as to cause grave apprehensions," the letter urges the Government to "make the full facts known."

Though the published figures of claimants on the live unemployment register under the Unemployment Insurance Act for the month of October show a 90% increase over those for October, 1948, the regular monthly report on claims for benefits under the Act have been withheld for the last three months. Since then, it is known, the situation has "become drastically worse." The two Congresses have protested "most emphatically" against this failure of the Government to make known the figures on unemployment.

Reports available at the headquarters of the two Congresses indicate that the total now unemployed in Canada is more than 300,000. This would represent more than six per cent of the total labor force. Though "it is evident that certain Communist groups, following their usual destructive tactics, are endeavoring to exploit the situation," the letter urges the Government not to let this "justify any attempt to minimize it."

The letter, signed by Percy R. Bengough and A. R. Mosher, respectively Presidents of The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labor, reminds the Government of its repeated references to plans for taking care of increased unemployment. "We believe the time has come, if it is not in fact overdue, when these plans should be put into effect," said the letter, "and if they are not sufficient to meet the situation, then further steps must be taken."

"The Canadian Labor Movement is determined not to permit a repetition of the 'Hungry Thirties," the letter concluded.

PLANE 50\$51P

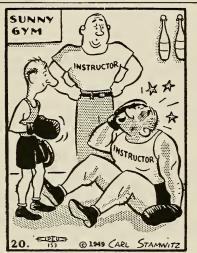
THE REAL EXPERTS

According to a recent newspaper article, people are pawning their possessions at a much faster rate than they were last year. Now maybe the economists and statisticians have better yardsticks for measuring national prosperity than pawn shop transactions, but for our money we will stick by the hock shop formula. When people have money they buy things. When they run out of money, they take the things to "Honest Ben" or "Uncle Jake" for a buck or two in a hurry. The college professors may know a lot about what is going on in the nation, but "Honest Ben" or "Uncle Jake" knows more about what is going on in his own community than everyone else combined. When the pawn shop owners announced that articles for pawn are increasing, it is a lead pipe cinch that prosperity is slipping.

The traditional sign of the pawn shop is three balls hung over the door. In case you don't know what the sign means, you might as well accept Joe Paup's version. He says it means, "Two to one you don't get it back."

SAD BUT TRUE

Ignorance of the law is no excuse. Neither does it prevent the losing lawyer from collecting anyhow.



"I should known that you can't ignore a union man's rights!"



"The boss was so mad he ate the union contract, but he still found it binding!"



THE POOR CAN'T WIN

With the budget now running heavily in the red, revisions in our tax program seem to be a foregone conclusion. Knowing this, the Big Business interests have already launched a program designed to sell the nation on the idea that less of the tax load ought to be carried by the rich and more of it should be saddled on the backs of the poor. Recently a pamphlet bristling with all sorts of fancy statistics "proving" this point came to our attention. After a close half-hour perusal of the pamphlet, we came to the conclusion it was a flop; it was too complicated to understand, and too small to wrap our lunch in. In the end, all we could think of was the old one about the real estate agent's son who kept hearing his dad talk about deals involving millions.

One day the son came home and proudly announced: "Dad, I sold the dog."

"What for?" asked the father.

"For \$10,000." replied the boy.
"Where's the money?" continued the father.

"Oh, I didn't sell him for money," the lad explained. "I traded him for two \$5,000 cats."

McGinnis and the Union Label

(Submitted by D. C. Noldy, Pres. Washington, D. C. District Council)

Mr. John W. McGinnis was for unions all the way; He favored larger wages and a somewhat shorter day. A walk-out always pleased him though he didn't have a cent. But when the delegate said strike, McGinnis always went. He did the shopping for his wife because he liked to know That naught save the union articles were purchased with his dough.

> Has it got the union label? McGinnis used to say, Has it got the union label? Show it to me if you're able. If it hasn't got the label take the bloomin' thing away.

McGinnis had no children though he hoped to have some day, And his wife who "seen her duty" was opinioned the same way. So when the stork arrived one day and brought a bouncing boy, McGinnis was elated—he was overcome with joy. He looked the baby over—his face wreathed in a grin—When all at once a thought occurred which filled him with chagrin.

Has it got the union label? McGinnis used to say, Has it got the union label? Show it to me if you're able. If it hasn't got the label take the bloomin' thing away.

Now John W. McGinnis was a man of good repute; He went to church on Sunday in his union tailored suit. Like so many other union men, he led a blameless life, And when he died the neighbors said "the blow will kill his wife." He reached the pearly gate on time as upright spirits do; "Welcome," was Peter's greeting, and "I have a harp for you."

> Has it got the union label? McGinnis used to say, Has it got the union label? Show it to me if you're able. If it hasn't got the label take the bloomin' thing away.

* * *

A UNIQUE BILL

A freshman Congressman last month introduced in the House a bill which would, if passed, require all Congressmen, to file a full and complete annual report of all income, including retainer fees from law partnerships. The latter kind of income has caused some raised eyebrows on Capitol Hill. If a corporation or business association hands out money to a legislator who is a lawyer, the matter could be construed as a bribe. On the other hand, if the legislator is a lawyer and has a law firm back home, the firm can take "retainer fees" from companies and associations on the theory that it is giving "legal services" in exchange, a neat arrangement for any politicos who might value a dollar more than personal integrity.

It will be interesting to follow the progress of the bill. While there is no doubt but that the overwhelming majority of our Congressmen are scrupulously honest, at the same time such a bill might be handy for separating the sheep from the goats. If nothing else, at least this subject gives us an excuse for bringing up a story we like about a bookkeeper who was being tried for embezzling half a million dollars over a twenty year period from the corporation employing him.

After listening to all the testimony, the judge said to the defendant: "It seems very strange to me that you could keep on robbing that corporation for so long without being caught."

"Well," replied the defendant, "the corporation was pretty busy itself."

The Role of Workers' Education



MARK STARR

Educational Director I.L.G.W.U.

T

"As the city grew during the latter half of the nineteenth century, insanitary conditions increased. It was a common practice to throw garbage and papers into the street. Youngsters earned a few coins by standing at Broadway near City Hall with a broom and, when a man or a woman wanted to cross the street, they would sweep a path through the muck." (New York Times, Nov. 19, 1948)

HIS NEWS STORY, incidental to the fact that New York was revising its old sanitary code, seems innocuous enough. If, however, an alert teacher in New York City public schools were to use it in his civics class to explain that the private enterprise of the small boys picking up pennies for service with their brooms had perforce to be replaced by the public enterprise of a permanent City Board of Health, that might be dangerous for his record and professional advancement. If he were further to show that private enterprise, when dangerous, has had to be regulated and in some cases to be replaced by public ownership and operation of basic services, and that this process might have to be repeated, he would only deepen his crime. For even

in New York City the intellectual underworld of frightened reaction influences teachers, principals and supervisors; and some members of the Board of Education might regard such speculations as dangerous thoughts.

In contrast, effective workers' education must continually point out the inconsistencies of our social life (for example, New York teachers who must teach cleanliness to their students despite the lack of soap and towels in the school washroom) and study the present to help build the future. Such critical alertness to challenge and change is, of course, the basis of all good teaching procedures.

A time-honored story about the difference between workers' education and other forms runs thus: A diligent teacher in a home economics class had given a good lesson upon the

nutritive values of soup bones obtained for a few pennies at the butcher shop. She paused at the end to ask for questions and finally one gaunt Scotch lady at the back of the classroom demanded, "Who had the meat off those bones in the first place?" It is such probing and disturbing questions which workers' education must ask about our social system if it is to fill its roll as intellectual dynamite, blazing the way through outmoded institutions to more democratic and just ways of living. It is this disturbing quality which makes workers' education suspect, both to the cloistered academic and the satisfied supporter of the status quo.

In Britain workers' education, as advocated by the National Council of Labor Colleges, made its slogan "Education for Emancipation." The movement in other European countries was also linked to the advocacy of social changes by consent. In the United States this phase has never been stressed because the circumstances are different. The intellectual climate and the alignment of the contending social groups and forces reflects a different geographic, economic and historic environment, the analysis of which goes beyond the scope of this article. But the challenge of workers' education to orthodox education and the institutions which it supports is not by any means absent in the U.S.A.

II

Instead of the Three R's of the oldfashioned public school, workers' education might well be listed as teaching the Three D's. First of all, workers' education is a necessary discipline. In this age, when students "get by," when lecturers must be vaudeville artists, when wisdom must be translated into would-be wise-cracks, when a deadly corrosion and a sapping of our moral fibre are indicated by the give-away radio shows, the suggestive sexy nature of our tabloid newspapers and by many of our moviessuch a discipline is vitally necessary. While the Harvard Report may not have evoked general consent in every particular, its reference to the everincreasing and unprecedented debilitation of the public mind by radio, movies, newspapers and comics compel general approval.

Elsewhere the writer in a paper, "The Menace of Social Illiteracy," has described the dangerous competition now faced by the modern educator in the mass media of communication just mentioned which now overshadow the home, school and church in the formation of public opinion. We all see the long lines of eager, excited kids outside our movies on Saturday

mornings for the doubtful fare provided. When, as now, television enables us to hear and see more about beer or to watch two otherwise grown-up men nose peanuts across the contest floor to win the sponsor's product, men's inventive genius seems perverted to futility. One pathetically recalls Hamlet's "What a piece of work is man! . . . in form and moving how express and admirable!"

In confirmation of the writer's anxiety, the summary given by J. Donald Adams in the *New York Times Book Review* (Sept. 12, 1948) may be cited:

"Our favorite recreational reading deals in elaborately concocted means of murdering each other; the movies are still searching for the ultimate in violence that can be crowded into an hour and a half on the screen; the last thing you will find in the comics is a laugh; the picture magazines are apparently determined to probe the relation between the seeing eye and the quiet stomach. No sooner have we adjusted ourselves with a released monster in the form of atomic energy than we are bombarded with books telling us that even if we escape atomic and biological warfare, the human race is a gone goose anyway unless it stops plundering its resources, and pronto.

"The opinion poll-one of the smartest conjuring stunts the Devil has thought up since he started in business-tells us what we think even before we have made up our minds. (Written before Nov. 2, 1948.) It is only one phase of our favorite sport of frightening one another with statistics, which are the most grotesque false-faces made in our time. If ever we take to worshiping brazen images, ours will be a monstrous neon numeral set up in Times Square and its country-wide equivalents. A statistician's handful of incipient exhibitions and confession-starved individuals submits to detailed questioning on its sex habits, and the published results are received like a carved tablet from Sinai."

Workers' education helps the worker, despite the pressure of making a living and the many claims upon his leisure, to take himself in hand and make serious and consecutive study of some division of the social sciences or to acquire skills in public speaking and parliamentary law and political activity by the tool course of the workers' education program. Importantly, such study is usually made by groups, composed of individuals sharing the same problems. The advantages of group approach as contrasted with the solitary burning of the midnight oil are obvious to all who have enjoyed the stimulation of group discussion by adults of wide and diversified experience and under competent guidance.

Such groups at their best accept the creed of W. K. Clifford, the British scientist, who said that we should try "to do as well as possible what we can do best; to work for the improvement of the social organization; to seek earnestly after truth and only to accept provisionally opinions one has not enquired into; to regard men as comrades in work and their freedom as a sacred thing; in fact, to recognize the enormous and fearful difference between truth and falsehood, right and wrong, and how truth and right are to be got by free enquiry

The immediate purpose of workers' education in the U.S.A. is to train for trade union service. In vocational education workers hope to learn more to earn more; but increased technical education, helping the worker to produce more, does not mean that the workers as such get more. Workers' education is also differentiated from hobbies and the study of the humanities by its practical application for group purposes. Courses for new members, training for union officers, the specialized study of the economics of given industries and the history of particular unions and of the general labor movement with analysis of

their structure and functioning enjoy priority. Summer institutes, sometimes utilizing the staff and plant of colleges and universities, seem the most effective agency in recent years. Most progress is made when the unions on a national or state level set up their own educational departments, which make articulate the unions' needs, and participate in preparation and execution of educational programs when cooperation is given by the institutions of higher learning.

An evaluation of the experiments already made by some 60 institutions of higher learning in the field of labor relations has been made by Caroline Ware in "Labor and the Universities" (American Labor Education Service, 1946). Such cooperation has its own dangers as recently exposed at the University of Michigan. Here a successful Workers Education Extension project, serving some 60,000 trade unionists, was suspended and its leader dismissed because of complaints instigated by General Motors. At present writing, the project has been revived but has been robbed of its previous freedom to experiment, its flexibility to carry classes into the workshop and union hall and of its originating personnel.

III

Workers' education should, in the second place, be a directive. So far, in the United States, the labor unions and their leaders, under the early and continuing influence of Samuel Gompers, have prided themselves upon having no philosophy and no agreed ultimate aims. Thus they proved that they were native to the pragmatic climate of the U.S.A. However, this phase is passing—for the trade unions and indeed for the United States itself. The labor movement generally must begin to formulate aims which will direct its action for the next cen-

tury and more. When unions were small, their relation to the community, the nation and the world was not so important; they could operate safely by rule of thumb. But what over 15 million workers and their relatives do—since the New Deal decade brought Labor unprecedented strength—h a s significance and can no longer be left to instinctive reactions.

Because orthodox educational institutions do not feel or understand the motivation of the labor movement and do not, except in rare cases, sympathize with the aims and ideals of organized labor, they cannot of themselves give this directive. Even if they were able to formulate a philosophy for Labor, it is not likely that it would be accepted with confidence. A new outlook cannot be an intellectual hand-me-down. Movements, like men, have to sweat out their own philosophy and apply it if it is to mean anything.

To be anti-Communist or anti-Fascist is not enough. Labor must have a positive program. Despite the fact that the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Railroad Brotherhoods all give lip service to private enterprise and sometimes use collectivism as a threat to recalcitrant employers, it seems clear that that the philosophy of Labor will be based upon and influenced by the New Deal experiences of 1933-43. The voluntarism of Gompers-who looked upon the State with the same suspicion as Herbert Spencer-has been eroded rather than abandoned. Never again will there be a depression during which the people of the U.S.A. will not expect a repetition of the remedies improvised during the 1930's. Never will there be a largescale problem of flood prevention,

utilization of water-power, and of irrigation and land conservation without a reference to the success of the TVA. Free enterprise will be expected to be responsible free enterprise-responsible to the community in which it operates. (The outcry by local conservatives in Nashua, N. H., against the proposal by Textron and its head, Mr. Little, to abandon its mills and discharge 3000 workers is a current example of the responsibility expected.) Free enterprise will include both public and private enterprise. The community will consciously use the powers of its government for welfare purposes. We shall do together as citizens through the agency of the state what we cannot do as individuals. Maybe this will be called democratic collectivism and maybe it will not be given an accepted label. In essence, it will mean social planning plus the Bill of Rights. It will mean a re-education for us all in our concepts of success. It will mean new incentives of social service. It will mean freedom and security.

This outlook will be first developed by workers' education because it is a new force developed from below. Nevertheless, all men and women of social intelligence in every social stratum will aid to develop and apply this new frame of reference.

IV

The other great service of workers' education is to serve as a dynamic. Group study of problems in workers' education f a i l s unless it results in group action for their attempted solution. It cannot be content with the right to ask questions. "Knowledge for the sake of knowledge" is equivalent to saying "garbage cans for the sake of garbage cans." Acquirement of knowledge by itself is an incomplete procedure. Knowledge must be a guide and a spur to action if it is

going to rescue itself from sterility. The dilettante must be replaced by the social activist. Theory and practice must ever be in mutual and beneficial reaction, the one to the other. You cannot drive safely by looking only in the rear mirror. News from the graveyard and philosophic meanderings about past civilization are of little help to men and women faced with the problems of the insecurity of life, the struggle to elevate standards of life and the threat of modern war.

Belief and education should end in action. For example, a theoretical belief in world unity is of little value unless we try to make UNESCO function effectively. Education should not only teach us what to do but how to do it; not only how to think but what to think in such a way as to influence our fellow citizens. In all this, of course, education can become pernicious if directed to create antagonism against another group. This danger we have seen demonstrated at great peril and with immeasurable cost to humanity in the Fascist and Soviet states. In the U.S.A. also we must be aware of the same danger arising from the activity of our professional patriots who would interpret patriotism as the hatred of other peoples' countries instead of love of their own. Nero fiddling while Rome burned seems, in comparison, a harmless pyromaniac compared to those who, after Hiroshima, still hymn nationalist hates and rivalries. Surely in a world in which technical science has split the atom, social science must unite that world and quickly!

Education, as the tongues in Aesop's fable, can be the best and the worst thing in the world. Education which aimlessly distracts our attention to trifles; education which poisons with ideas of nationalist and racial superi-

ority ond sovereignty; and even education which is fixed in a fluid world—all are positive dangers.

These are the Three D's of workers' education; as a discipline, a directive and a dynamic, which give it an important role in our endeavor to defend, build and enrich Democracy. One should not, however, expect too much from the beginnings of workers' education but it will serve as a leaven in the workers' movement despite the relative poverty of its present facilities relative to its potentiality. The perversion of mass media to distraction and amusement creates definite obstacles to workers' education. Yet it is encouraging to report that the modern mass media are being influenced by the great advance of Labor which began so notedly in 1933. Some of these media, including the "comics," are being sublimated. Labor is attaining a sense of responsibility equivalent to its increased power. The experience of the Taft-Hartley Act convinced it that what the government could give, the government could take away, and that Labor would have to think out new methods and aims in political action. Already it has increased participation by union members in the privilege of voting. Labor is anxious and willing to improve its own organization and to improve the techniques of Labor-Management cooperation. It is anxious to study the function of labor unions in industries and services owned or operated by public bodies. It is willing to replace the oldtime psychology of conflict with a new psychology of cooperation. It is prepared to exercise a constructive influence in industry which intelligent Management will welcome. All these trends make workers' education indispensable in building and defending real democracy.

Editorial

The Story Has Never Been Told

The battle of organized labor to protect the rights and interests of working people is a never ending one. It goes on day in and day out. All too few people—and unfortunately this is almost as true of union members as it is of the general public—realize how far flung and involved are the efforts unions make to promote the welfare of the people who belong to them. A thousand times a day one union or another goes to bat for a member who was discharged without just cause. Hardly any hour of any working day goes by but what some union uses its good offices to secure back pay or unpaid wages or proper seniority for some member or members.

Everyone realizes that unions concern themselves with bettering wages and working conditions as much as possible. But the small though highly important services which unions perform day in and day out for the protection of individual members often go unnoticed and unsung. Just the other day a member of a Local Union in California received a dividend of something like \$23,000 from his union membership. Seriously injured in an accident, he became unable to follow his trade. A paltry \$1,800 was the best settlement Workmen's Compensation Insurance offered him. However, that was before the union took up his case. After the union took up his case the picture changed completely. After a good deal of negotiating, the union finally came out with a settlement that will pay the member nearly \$25,000 in the next few years.

Nor is there anything unusual in this case. The story has been repeated a thousand times in different sections of the nation since Workmen's Compensation Insurance became the law of the land through the untiring efforts of

organized labor.

Only recently organized labor in the states of Washington and California succeeded in overthrowing a pernicious ruling that was beating numerous unemployed workers out of unemployment insurance. In both states the unemployment insurance departments handed down rulings that idle workers drawing down jobless benefits were not entitled to such benefits if and when the unions to which they belonged went on strike in the plants where they formerly worked. Althought the men may have been laid off because of slackness of business long before the strikes occurred, the state authorities ruled nevertheless that they were not entitled to benefits because if they had been working at the time the strikes were called they would have walked out. Such far fetched and illogical reasoning only emphasizes how far some state authorities will go in an effort to beat down claims of working people. It would seem quite as logical to convict for murder a man who lived on the east coast because he was once the pal of two men who committed a murder on the west coast.

However, there is a happy ending to the story. Organized labor in the two states did not take the rulings lying down. All unions in the state pro-



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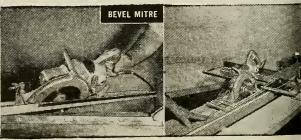
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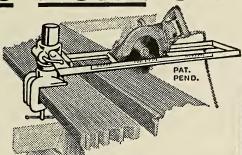
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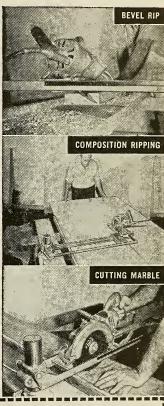
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(Continued from page 23)

tested vehemently, contending that under such decisions, only idle workers willing to "scab" could qualify for unemployment insurance benefits. Further, labor chiefs contended such rulings violated the minimum standards laid down in the Federal Social Security Act.

State unemployment insurance systems must meet these standards in order to qualify for Federal tax credits under the internal revenue credit. Denial of such credits means employers in the state involved would have to pay both

the state and Federal unemployment insurance levies on payrolls.

Imposition of the penalty was averted when representatives of the states, at hearings called by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, agreed to alter the rulings and abide by the Federal standards. As a result, Tobin certified both states as in conformity with Federal law, and hence entitled to unemployment insurance credits for 1950.

The story of what organized labor has done and is doing to make the lot of all people, particularly working people, happier and better would fill many, many books. It is a story that has never been properly told. Perhaps it never will be. In the end, it probably does not matter too much. So long as unions continue serving as they have in the past, they will undoubtedly continue to flourish and prosper.

Let's Separate The Sheep From The Goats

Before the second session of the 81st Congress was more than a couple of weeks old, the working people of the nation won a significant victory in the House of Representatives. The victorious vote did not call for an increase in Social Security benefits, nor did it repeal the obnoxious Taft-Hartley Law. What it did do was insure that democratic procedure shall prevail in the House—something that may, in the long run, prove even more important, since without it no progressive legislation would have any chance of passing.

For a good many years the Rules Committee maintained a virtual dictatorship over new legislation in the House. Before any bill could be brought up on the floor of the House for action, it was necessary for the bill to clear the Rules Committee first. Time after time good measures were bottled up and strangled in this committee, and there was nothing anyone could do about it. All that the hundreds of Representatives elected by the people in democratic elections could do was sit around biting their nails if some half dozen mem-

bers of the Rules Committee chose to sit on a bill.

However, after the fine showing made by labor at the polls in 1948, the complexion of Congress was changed considerably. The progressive forces in the House were strengthened considerably. By a substantial majority, the first House session of the current Congress voted to rescind the Rules Committee dictatorship and substitute in its stead a new rule which permitted the chairman of any standing committee to bring on the floor of the House any bill which was favorably acted on by his committee, provided that the Rules Committee had not done so within a three week period. But for this democratic rule revision, much of the favorable legislation passed by the House last year would never have seen the light of day. It would have died in the Rules Committee.

In a surprise move right after Congress went back into session last month, the reactionary elements started a move to abolish the democratic new rule and substitute in its stead the old Rules Committee dictatorship which existed for many years. They almost succeeded, but after a hard fight they were voted down by a small margin. So the democratic rule stays in for the time being at least. Labor led the democratic fight.

Frank Edwards, AFL commentator, in a broadcast last month revealed how vicious the old Rules Committee gag actually was. Somehow or other he obtained an actual transcription of a meeting at which the Rules Committee reform was being discussed. Edwards played a portion of the transcription over the air. Millions of people must have heard Senator Cox admitting that it was not unusual for a Congressman to approach the Rules Committee and ask that the committee bottle up a bill for which the Congressman was supposedly working. In other words, the Rules Committee gag rule gave unscrupulous Congressmen a chance to go on record FOR a bill while actually they worked AGAINST it.

That such chicanery should go on in the greatest legislative body in the world is a little bit disillusioning. However, it seems to be a not uncommon practice. There are all sorts of tricks by which politicians try to do the same thing. Every legislative procedure that permits Congressmen to pose as sheep while acting like goats ought to be abolished. It ought to be clear to the people at all times just exactly where every elected official stands on every controversial measure. Altogether too much hedging exists at present.

Registering-the Biggest Job of All

by JOSEPH D. KEENAN, Director Labor's League for Political Education

The International Unions and national, state and local organizations of the AFL have done a magnificent job of getting the truth to their eight million members about the legislative issues and the voting records of their Congressmen. Through the labor press, radio programs, League rallies and local union meetings, through word of mouth by shop stewards and League volunteer workers, our AFL membership is getting more and better political information than ever before. The majority of our members now have sound opinions about their Congressmen. They know which are good and which are bad.

But when it comes to putting that opinion into action at the polls, we have

to be very humble.

The story of Vincent Murphy, Secretary of the New Jersey Federation, is now legend. A few years ago Murphy took a bad licking when he ran for governor. But before the ballots were counted, everyone was confident that he would win. All they had to do was add up the number of union members in New Jersey, and it was obvious that the unions alone had enough votes to elect him.

What went wrong? Murphy conducted an investigation . . . one of the first of its kind in the country. He found that the AFL members had not voted against him. Instead, they just didn't vote at all. Less than a third of the AFL members were registered. Of these only about one half voted on election day. Murphy got only one of every six potential AFL votes. But as the final clincher, Murphy discovered that his two chief campaign managers were NOT REGISTERED, and could not vote for him.

Don't pass this New Jersey experience off as past history. The same situation still exists today in many states and in many unions. Registration drives are hard, thankless work. In spite of the great increase in registration achieved by our local Leagues in the last two years, surveys show we have just scratched

the surface.

For example, a check of the local union membership lists is just being completed in Baltimore. The local League reports that in one union only 13 per cent of the members are registered. The highest for any local is 50 per cent registered. On the average only one out of four union members is registered.

Is that bad? No, it is typical... unfortunately. The bright side to the story is that the Baltimore League is doing something about it. By starting early, they will have every Baltimore union member's name checked and catalogued on file cards six months ahead of the final registration date. They know it will take that long to get results.

How will they get their Baltimore members all registered? First, a duplicate card for every unregistered member will be sent to his respective local union secretary. It is up to each secretary to get in touch with his unregistered members. This can be done in person, by mail or through the shop stewards. Some unions have political stewards for each shop to do the job.

As members get themselves registered, their cards will be sent back to the central LLPE office. If the local union is unsuccessful in getting all members registered, the cards for the unregistered members will be turned over to the League precinct committeemen to go to work on.

Finally, the members whose names are still in the "unregistered file" will get a concentration of appeal from all sides when night registration in each precinct is temporarily authorized in Baltimore this summer.

It is the local union officers who must carry the load in this registration drive all over the country. But to no one is the job more important. If they don't do the job, the difference will show up in dollars and cents . . . dollars and cents less in the contracts they negotiate . . . dollars and cents more in legal fees to fight vicious labor laws and court decisions.

Many unions have developed their own techniques for getting their members registered. There is a local union in Kansas that turned the job over to the women's auxiliary . . . needless to say they got an absolute 100 per cent registration. In one Ohio county the building trades locals check the registration of members before sending them out on jobs. There is one AFL International Union that requires registration as a condition of membership. The job can be done. All it takes is a little imagination and a lot of hard work.

In my travels around the country, I have heard a disturbing new line passed out by the reactionaries and taken seriously by some of our people. The line is that this fellow or that fellow can't be beaten . . . that we can't find a good enough candidate . . . that it takes too much money to win. If we had listened to that line in 1948, Joe Ball couldn't have been beaten. Revercomb couldn't have been beaten. Hubert Humphrey and Paul Douglas would not now be United States Senators. All of these were hundred to one shots, but the voters on election day proved the crepe hangers and the pollsters wrong.

We did more in 1948 than we had ever done before in carrying our end of the load on election day. But we can and must do much better. The biggest job of all is getting every AFL member registered to be a voter on election day.

When we have done our part in making sure that all of our members are qualified and informed voters, we can insist that the political parties put forth liberal candidates worthy of our support. Then and only then can we say that we are effectively carrying out the Gompers policy of "rewarding our friends and defeating our enemies."

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

Check books being very commonly used nowadays, we're giving this check business a going-over for the benefit of those not already familiar with the set-up. This information applies generally to all checks, but Special Checking Accounts because of their usually small balances may have slightly varying regulations.

New York Feb. 1, 1950
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST COMPANY 1-45
Burnside Branch
ay to e order of_ <i>Fred Green\$9.no/oo</i>
Nine and no/oodollars.
James Lee

Fred Green is called the payee of the above check. James Lee is the maker.

The number 1-45 is the bank's code number. When a check is deposited this number is noted before the amount on the deposit slip, which eliminates the necessity of writing the full name and location of The Corn Exchange Bank.

This check is worthless until Fred Green endorses it exactly as made out. If made payable to Freddy Greene, the endorsement must read that way. Green should sign his name in the correct way directly underneath. The proper place for endorsement is on the back, left end. It is still O. K. if placed elsewhere.

The words PAY TO THE ORDER OF make this a negotiable paper. Once endorsed by Green The Corn Exchange will pay nine dollars to any other person in proper possession. Re-endorsements may run all the way to the bottom. Payment will be made to the last endorser provided the check is otherwise acceptable.

If Green intends to deposit this check he should immediately write on the back FOR DEPOSIT ONLY. A check so marked cannot be cashed if lost or stolen.

Green might want to cash it at Lee's bank. He endorses it, and Lee writes underneath—Signature O. K. James Lee. Using discretion, the bank will cash it.

If Green doubts the worth of this check, Lee has it stamped CERTIFIED by his bank. Enough funds are set aside from Lee's account to cover the check, which will be used to make payment only on this check when presented.

If Green can't sign his name because of illiteracy or disability he endorses with an X in the presence of two witnesses, something like this:

Fred Green X his mark. Witnesses to his mark: Joseph Brown (Address)
Robert White (Address)

Green must make the X himself or touch the pen while another makes it.

If the above check was undated, Green may date it only for the day received.

A check dated for a Sunday or holiday is a legal check.

A post-dated check cannot be deposited or cashed until that date arrives.

If your check book is not available you may use a blank check by filling in the name and location of your bank. These blank checks are available at most business places for that purpose. A check make out on a piece of white paper of ordinary check size can be used in an emergency, if the payee accepts it.

It is not advisable to use the check of another bank by crossing out the name and substituting that of your own bank. This could be considered an altered check. Banks are not obligated to accept any altered check.

Number your checks consecutively for identification, if not numbered already.

Write in the amount in the stub first. If you wrote the check first you might forget the stub and have no record as to the amount and payee.

Write the figures close to the \$ sign and the written amount close up to the left, with a stroke before, and a long line after. This is a safeguard against what is called filling. Make a line after the payee's name also.

If your figures read \$13.00 and the writing Fifteen dollars your bank can legally pay off on the written amount. Usually such checks are returned.

Always make your signature in the same way, and preferably with the same style pen. Your bank has one signature on file. Stick to that one.

Any information as to what the check is for, may be put in the lower left corner or on the back over the endorsement line. This acts as a receipt.

Don't make a check payable to CASH or BEARER. Anyone can cash it easily.

Don't make a habit of signing blank checks. They may be lost or stolen.

Payment of a check may be stopped by telegram or phone if later confirmed in writing. After it has been recorded paid by your bank it is too late.

The death of the maker before the check is presented makes it unpayable.

Don't make erasures on any important part of a check. It may be refused.

If you deposit checks to the amount of \$100.00 on Monday you cannot draw on these funds on Tuesday. You must wait a few days until they have been cleared through and collected and the amount is entered to your credit.

When depositing bills give the teller a break. Keep the largest bills on top, face up and looking front. The smallest bills should be on the bottom.

Among the many reasons for a check's return are Post dated, (dated ahead) Stale dated, (old check) Endorsement wrong, Alteration, Filling, Signature incorrect, Maker deceased. And the most common of all, INSUFFICIENT FUNDS.

You are not expected to write a foolproof check. You are expected to be reasonably careful. You stand the loss if carelessness or irregularity on your part is responsible for it. PLAY SAFE AND WATCH YOUR BALANCE.

Wm. L. Hutcheson to Aid Heart Drive

General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, will serve as a member of the National Labor Committee of the 1950 Heart Campaign, it was announced last month.

The \$6,000,000 fund-raising drive wil take place during the month of February and will be conducted by the American Heart Association, and its affiliates throughout the country, to support a program of scientific research, public education and community service.

In a letter addressed to President Hutcheson, inviting his cooperation, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Chairman of the National Labor Committee's 1950 Heart Campaign, wrote:

"Diseases of the heart and blood vessels are our nation's leading cause of death. They kill more than 600,000 Americans annually and are responsible for more deaths than the next five most important causes of death combined."

Responding to Labor Secretary Tobin's invitation to serve with him as a member of the Committee, President Hutcheson stated:

"I desire to express my gratitude in your extending to me an invitation to serve with you as a member of the National Labor Committee in aiding the success of the 1950 Heart Campaign. Being desirous and willing at all times to assist mankind in every possible way, I accept your invitation.'

More Wages Mean More Jobs

*

CROSS THE editorial desk of this journal pass hundreds upon hundreds of pieces of mail each week. Some of it is important correspondence from Local Unions and State and District Councils, some of it is bouquets or brickbats from readers, some of it is information from government and labor sources, but a good deal of it is pure propaganda from various agencies. In the last five years at least a hundred new propaganda agencies have sprung up to promote the welfare of special interest groups. But good or bad, all of it has to be read.

By a strange coincidence, two pieces of mail dealing with the same subject were picked up together one day last month. One piece was a postcard from a member of the Brotherhood in a medium-sized California city, and the

other was a copy of the January issue of the American Federation of Labor Monthly Survey, the bulletin which the AFL statistical department publishes to keep unions informed of economic developments. The postcard was short and very much to the point. It said:

"Work is very slack in this area. Many men are unemployed and already many workers are starting to lose their homes and their possessions. High prices are working a great hardship on many people. Can't something be done to bring down the cost of living?"

The Monthly Survey takes a look at the economic prospects for 1950 and comes to the conclusion that many other sections of the nation will feel the same economic pinch the workers in the California city are already feeling unless purchasing power is increased through reasonably substantial wage increases without price increases.

Workers look forward to 1950 with much concern over the increase in un-

employment which seems sure to develop, the AFL Monthly Survey believes.

Prospects for the first 6 months are fairly bright, but a slackening of industrial activity at least equal to that of last summer seems likely in the second half year.

To reach our national goal of maintaining "full" production and employment, demand for industry's products must increase enough each year to create jobs for all new workers joining the labor force and for those laid off by labor-saving devices. In 1947 and 1948 (and during the war) demand was ample to create these jobs and we had "full employment." Gross national product in 1947 and 1948 was the sum total of all products and services turned out by all industries at maximum employment levels. But in 1949, for the first time in 8 years, demand fell short, production dropped below "full employment" levels and unemployment rose by 1,300,000 (year's average).

Prospects are bright for the first half year. Total business volume should about equal 1949 through May or June of 1950. But this will not be enough to expand production and create jobs for new workers, so unemployment in the first half year will edge upward, exceeding 1949 by perhaps a million.

A down trend is likely in the second half of 1950.

The prospective business decline after mid-1950 is a challenge to management and labor to find a solution without an increase in government spending. It will test the ability of our free enterprise system to maintain "full" production and employment. Our economy is strong and healthy. Reserves of buying power are large, in personal savings, and undistributed profits of corporations; business working capital is strong.

We face in 1950 not a depression, but another business readjustment which need not be disruptive if we take the right steps to meet it. Several constructive developments are possible. A gradual price decline will release more buying power; continued spending by business to improve equipment would maintain employment and increase productivity; reduction in the many taxes paid by consumers would enable them to buy more of the durable goods they want and need. We do not attempt here to list other proposals. A constructive program could only be worked out by competent representatives of management, labor and other groups.

We do however point out some pertinent facts which all working people ought to realize:

A large increase in workers' buying will be essential in 1950. If every worker in the U. S. could receive a

10-cent wage increase, some \$8,000,000,000 would be added to consumer buying power, nearly all of which would immediately be spent for living necessities. This would be enough to reverse the prospective downward trend of business and start a rise. But with lower profits in prospect for 1950, many companies would hesitate to give such increases unless earned by reducing costs.

Most American managements have never seriously tried to co-operate with unions by submitting cost data and assuring union members of a fair share in the saving that could be made by joint effort to reduce costs. Some amazing results could be accomplished if workers were given week by week cost records, so they could see the results of their efforts, and management agreed to share the savings with them, determining the just wage increase by collective bargaining negotiations.

At least a goal could be set of 7, 10 or 15 cents more in wages through cost reduction. If management recognized the need for an immediate increase in workers' buying power and agreed to such a program of cooperative effort to raise wages, the battle against business recession would be well on the way to victory. It is clear of course that wages must be raised without causing a general increase in living costs.

Productivity has climbed consistently ever since the end of the war. In the last twelve or fifteen months it has climbed ever faster. In that increased productivity lies the chief hope of defeating unemployment. If the increased productivity is translated into increased purchasing power through higher wages, the demand for goods can be maintained at a level that will insure full employment.



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT WM. L. HUTCHESON Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN R. STEVENSON Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL 3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

N. S., Canada

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

NOTICE

It is important that the Bond Report of your Trustees, for the six months ending December 31, 1949 be completed and returned to the General Office as soon as possible. Blanks for the Reports have been mailed and local unions failing to receive same should notify the General Office.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

3179	Salamanca, New York	1537	Falls City, Nebraska
3194	Salamanca, New York	3180	Carson, Washington
1392	New Glasgow, N. S., Canada	1600	Sheetharbour, N. S.,
3186	Southampton, Ont., Canada	1601	Little Rock, Arkansas
1402	Chicago, Illinois	1603	Huntsville, Texas
1413	Ottawa, Ohio	1617	Greenfield, Indiana
1450	Sturgis, Michigan	1619	Picton, Ont., Canada
1463	Omaha, Nebraska	1621	Homer, Alaska
1482	Key West, Florida	1681	Hornell, New York

1681 Hornell, New York

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them, Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory, And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ROBBERT ADAMS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga. FRANK B. ALLEN, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa. JAMES E. ALLEN, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla. FRANK ALTOBELLO, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

AARON AUSTIN, L U. 344, Waukesha, Wis. MARTIN BAYER, L. U. 64 Louisville, Ky. JOSEPH BENSON, L. U. 1441, Canonsburg, Pa.

HERMANN BLUETHNER, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.

ERNEST BRAMER, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky. G. F. BRYANT, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga. C. E. BURNS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore. MARTIN I. BYERLY, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky. VICTOR C. CARRARA, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass. E. L. DAY, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky. CILERT DIERKS, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill. EDWARD DOLLATH, L. U, 1784, Chicago, Ill. HARVEY DRASHER, L. U. 129, Hazelton, Pa. ALEX DUTRE, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa. BERNARD EKBERG, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass. ISADORE, FEIGEN, L. U. 1976, Los Angeles, Cal.

A. L. FERRELL, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
I. A. FRANKLIN, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
ELI GERBICH, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
FRANK GRAD, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN GRANATH, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
J. R. GRANT, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
ED N. HERRING, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
SIMON HOLKEBOER, L. U. 1908, Holland, Mich.

JAMES S. HUGHIE, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga. CHESTER L. HUNTLEY, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.

SAM INGRAM, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla. EDWARD KELLER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore. HENRY KLITTE, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal. ARIE KLUFT, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal. TOIVO A. KOSKI, L. U. 2084, Astoria, Ore. CORNELIUS LEENHEER, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. I.

JAMES W. LEWIS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga. THEO. LOVEGREN, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill. E. J. MC CAULEY, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal. MATHIUS MATZZELE, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.

GEORGE METCALF, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore. WARREN L. METCALF, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.

JACOB MUELLER, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill. PETER E. NELSON, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill. ART NODERER, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio A. R. OAKLEY, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore. W. D. OLIVER, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga. O. G. POHL, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal. EARL PRESTON, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky. ARTHUR W. PRICE, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla. ROBERT RALPH, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore. HANS REICH L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill. JOHN RERKO, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y. JOSEPH RETZINGER, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.

WILLIAM H. ROBOTHAM, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man., Canada
JOHN ROSE, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill.
HORACE, P. SALEM, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
JAMES SAYITH, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
ED SCHOOR, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill.
CLEVELAND SEALS, L. U. 110, St. Joseph,
Mo.

ROY L. SIMCOX, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
A. C. SMITH, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
J. D. STIFF, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
J. L. STOLL, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN A. SULLIVAN, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
PAT SUMNER, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
CHARLES SWANDA, L. U. 357, Islip, N. Y.
FRANK TABER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
A.A. TILLMAN, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
R. O. B. VOIT, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
JOSEPH WAGY, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
MORPETH WAINWRIGHT, L. U. 710, Long
Beach, Cal.

ANDREW WALTERS, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y. THOMAS WEBSTER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.

JOSEPH WEDER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y. C. L. WHITE, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga. DAVID K. WHITE, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky. HENRY WESP, L. U. 2178, Jersey City, N. J. WM. WINDSOR, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore. HIBBERT WOOD, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass. THOMAS YATES, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

ALABAMA COUNCIL ENCOURAGING WORKERS' EDUCATION

The Alabama State Council of Carpenters is encouraging all Local Unions to take advantage of the Training Class in Parliamentary Procedure that is being offered for both Apprentices and Journeymen.



This is a photograph of a class from Carpenters' Local Union No. 89 of Mobile, Alabama that has completed a course in Parliamentary Procedure as formulated and given by the Trades and Industrial Education Division of the Department of the State of Alabama, under the supervision of H. J. Martin, whose office is located in the University of Alabama. Seated from left to right: Phillip Cuchiron; W. T. Wilson, Trustee; J. E. Steele, bama. Seated from left to right: Phillip Cuchiron; W. T. Wilson, Trustee; J. E. Steele, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 89; C. J. Schandler, President; L. M. Cooper, Business Agent; Voidie McLeod, Recording Secretary; Forrest A. Eubanks, Vice-President; F. S. Fadre, Treasurer. Standing: W. L. Rickard, State Supervisor of Apprenticeship Training of State Department of Education of Alabama; M. E. Blake, Apprenticeship Coordinator, Mobile Schools, Mobile, Alabama; Henry J. Martin, State Supervisor of Carpenter Training of the State of Alabama; M. L. Legg, member of Local Union 89; J. E. Grant; J. A. Jernigan; E. E. Swanson; Grady N. Webber. All those in the picture are members of Local Union 89 except the officials as above indicated from the State Department of Education.

The Apprentice class of Local Union 109 of Sheffield, Alabama is also taking this course in Parliamentary Procedure. So are several others in the state, including Tuscaloosa, Birmingham, Anniston and Montgomery. All of these classes are very enthusiastic about this type of training as it proves very interesting as well as helpful.

LOCAL UNION No. 299 JOINS GOLDEN CIRCLE

Last year Local Union No. 299, Union City, N. J. joined the golden circle of unions which have completed fifty years of service to their members. On the night of December 10th the union marked its fiftieth anniversary with a dinner dance held at Columbian Hall in Jersey City. A large turnout was on hand for the occasion and a grand time was enjoyed by one and all.

Among the invited guests present with their wives were: General Representative Raleigh Rajoppi; J. J. Walsack, E. O'Horo, and A. R. Swanson, secretary and business

agents of Essex County; business agent H. Spotholz of Bergen County; business agent Wm. Bonnema of Passiac County; and business agents A. Beck and H. Cook of Hudson

County.

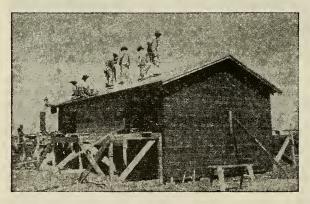
The three remaining charter members of Local Union No. 299—J. Truncillito, J. Guyer, and T. Puglis—were singled out for special recognition and honors; they were presented with life membership cards. Presentation was made by General Representative Rajoppi. It was regrettable that charter member Puglis was unable to attend due to illness. However, the assemblage extended him every good wish for a complete and speedy recovery.

Also honored on the occasion were the officers of the union. In consideration of their faithful devotion to duty, each was presented with an engraved fountain pen, and President Thomas Teetsel whose impartial and aggressive leadership has contributed much to the progress of the union was presented with a suitably engraved gold ring. Fine food, interesting entertainment and good fellowship combined to make the evening a great success. The committee responsible for the affair consisted of Frank McAndrews, chair-

man, ably assisted by Brothers Bifano, Hitchler and Sands.

PORTALES MEMBERS REBUILD WIDOW'S HOME

Like the Bible, the ritual of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America admonishes its people to be charitable and considerate of their neighbors. That most members take this obligation seriously is being proven every day. From all over the nation come stories of good works being done by Brotherhood members. Not the least of these is the benevolent act of Local Union No. 2176 of Portales, N. M., which recently undertook to rebuild the fire-gutted house of a widow.



On September 30th fire destroyed the home of Mrs. Bertha Gardner and her young daughter. The fire left them destitute. Neighbors immediately undertook a subscription campaign to help them in their hour of need. Hardly had the program gotten under way when representatives of Local Union No. 2176 appeared on the scene with an offer to donate the services of their membership in rebuilding the home. The offer was gratefully accepted, and on a Saturday morning a fine delegation of

craftsmen from the union was on hand to get the task under way. Many hands made light work, and by 4:30 in the afternoon the house was ready for stucco. Neighbors served lunch at noon and coffee at intervals. Mrs. Gardner is now living in her new home and all the people of Portales are proud of the public spiritedness of Local Union No. 2176.

PLEASANTVILLE SPONSORS A FINE SOCIAL EVENING

For a number of years, Local Union No. 842 of Pleasantville, New Jersey, has sponsored a get-together for its membership. Year in and year out these affairs have been a great success; and the latest of them, held late last year, was no exception. Members, wives and friends filled the banquet hall of the Fairmount Hotel, Cardiff, to near capacity for the occasion. The entertainment committee had done its work well. The food was excellent and a great program of local entertainment kept things moving at a fast clip.

Guests of honor were treasurer and Mrs. Gustav F. Koehler. Brother Koehler recently passed his fiftieth year as a member of the United Brotherhood. In consideration of his long and faithful service to the cause of organized labor, the union presented Brother Koehler with a fifty dollar purse. A suitable present was also given to Mrs. Koehler. The presentation was made by General Representative Raleigh Rajoppi who was present as

a special guest. Other special guests present were representatives to the State Council and Mrs. Backlund of Local Union No. 620, Vineland, and several officers of the Carpenters District Council of South Jersey.

Local merchants, as a mark of their goodwill toward the union, donated a number of prizes which were given away during the evening. One and all had a grand time and all went home feeling it was good to break bread occasionally with one's neighbors and fellow workers.

BOZEMAN LOCAL BOASTS OF GREAT OLD TIMER



While there are many old timers in the United Brotherhood who have contributed much to the progress of organized labor down the years, Local Union No. 557 of Bozeman, Mont., is particularly proud of one of its members who falls in this category. He is Brother T. P. Taylor, who has been active in the Union for the past forty-five years. In good times and bad, through adversity and affluence, Brother Taylor has worked long and hard for the upbuilding of his Local Union. Although now reaching the ripe old age of eighty-two, Brother Taylor is still crusading for the cause of organized labor as actively as ever. During his time he has filled virtually every office in the Local and for the past fifteen years he has been capably serving as business agent. He is also second vice president of the Montana State Council. Building the Union has been as much a part of the life of Brother Taylor during the last fifty years as breathing. To a large extent the fine

success achieved by Local Union No. 557 can be credited to his unselfish and untiring efforts.

NIAGARA FALLS CELEBRATES 50th BIRTHDAY

Local 322 of Niagara Falls celebrated its 50th Anniversary with a banquet in the State Armory on November 12, 1949. A turkey dinner was served and enjoyed by everyone.

Ernest Curto, who served as toastmaster, introduced Brother Theodore Hoak, President of Local 322, who in turn, led the Assembly in the Allegiance to our Flag.

The Mayor of Niagara Falls, William Lupton, after his introduction, welcomed guests and also complimented the Local on its fine past record and wished it a successful future.



Seated from left to right: Mrs. T. Hoak, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Curto, Sam Sutherland and Mr. and Mrs. Livingston.

Standing from left to right: Cecil Moshier, Frank Knack, E. P. Hill, Robert Smart, Herb Jennings, Mayor W. Lupton, T. Hoak, M. F. Jordan, J. Moir, H. Jordan, M. Lynch, E. Fitzpatrick, F. Olson, H. Snyder, O. Noble and A. Lewis.

Brother Sam Sutherland, General Representative, next on the program, gave a very interesting speech on the buying of American-made goods only. He also commented on the progress of the New York State Council of Carpenters.

Harry Jordan, President of A. F. of L. Central Trades, gave a short talk on the progress of Niagara Falls Central Trades with the help of Local 322.

First President of Local 322, Alexander Allen, was introduced by Toastmaster Curto.

Brother John O'Donnell, Representative of the General Office, was introduced last and complimented the Committee for a successful banquet. He gave a short speech on the operation of General Headquarters and the individual benefits received by members from the General Office. The entertainment was in the form of a floor show, followed by dancing, which continued until closing of the banquet.

Local Business Agents present were as follows: Mr. Jack Costello, Plumbers and Steam-fitters; Mr. Charles Carrier, Laborers; Mr. Steven Lamb, Bricklayers; Mr. Richard Chase, Plasterers and Cement Finishers; Mr. Charles Harvey, Ironworkers; and Mr. Murphy,

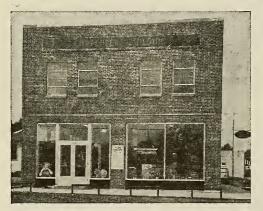
Painters.

EL DORADO LOCAL DEDICATES FINE NEW HOME

In the presence of a large number of members, friends, and special guests, Local Union No. 1693, El Dorado, Arkansas, on the night of November 21st officially dedicated its beautiful new home. The Mayor of the City was there to pay his respects as were most of the building materials dealers and contractors of the area. In fast, so many civic leaders were present that no doubt can possibly exist but that the entire community

is proud of the accomplishments of Local

Union No. 1683.



The program was opened by President Ben M. Dumas who welcomed the special guests and out-of-town visitors who were on hand to help make the affair the grand success it turned out to be. Among them were: Marvin Faulkner and M. A. Fisk of the Apprenticeship Training Service of the Department of Labor with headquarters at Little Rock; S. V. Zinn, secretary-treasurer of the Arkansas State Federation; W. D. Welcher and C. C. Counts of Local Union No. 529, Camden, Ark; attorneys John M. Shackelford and son, legal advisers to the union; the Rev. J. D. Tollison, pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church, who gave the invocation;

C. W. Mowery, president of the State Federation and state organizer for the American Federation of Labor and a member of the United Brotherhood for many, many years.

A basket dinner prepared and served by the membership was thoroughly enjoyed by one and all. Featured speaker of the evening was C. W. Mowery who dwelt at some length on the long and honorable career of the United Brotherhood and the fine record achieved by Local Union No. 1683. His remarks were very well-received. All who were present left the affair with a warm feling of pride and good fellowship.

CHICAGO MEMBER HAS GREAT RECORD

The members of Local 434, Chicago are justly proud of the record of Brother Joseph Belanger, Vice-President. He first joined Local No. 21, on Chicago's West Side, April 17, 1886, and on May 1st of that year a strike was called. One week later the famous Haymarket riot occurred. All Labor Unions were immediately labeled anarchistic and Local No. 21 was forced "underground." However, it was soon reorganized under the same charter and still exists.

In 1888, Brother Belanger, living on Chicago's far South Side, assisted in organizing Local No. 434, later clearing into that Local April 11, 1890. Brother Belanger was born in Montreal, Canada, January 14, 1863. He moved to New York at the age of 17 years and shortly after changed his residence to Chicago. He has held several offices of No. 434 including president, secretary, trustee, and for the past many years, has been vice-president.

He has missed a few meetings lately on account of illness, but enjoys visits from other members, and recalls numerous incidents of his nearly 64 years as a Union Carpenter. We wish him many more happy years to come.





WATERLOO AUXILIARY CELEBRATE 10th BIRTHDAY

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 345 of Waterloo, Iowa, sends greetings to all sister Auxiliaries. On October 11, 1949, we celebrated our 10th anniversary. Many of the charter members were present and are still active. We had a lovely banquet with a charter member giving a summary of our 10 years as an organization. To us it will live in our memories always.



We now have 51 members in our organization and gaining new ones right along. We have our business meeting on the fourth Friday of every month. Our socials are the second Friday. We just had our semi-annual rummage sale which proved very successful. We try to keep busy with something each month throughout the year.

We had our annual Christmas party December 10, at the Labor Temple with 150 in attendance. The ladies provided a lovely dinner followed by a children's program and square dancing. A good time was had by all. We donate to many good causes throughout the year.

We would like to hear from any sister Auxiliaries at any time.

Fraternally,

Irene Mixdorf, Recording Secretary.

PINE BLUFF AUXILIARY OFF TO GOOD START

The Editor:

As our Auxiliary No. 551 of Pine Bluff, Ark., is a newly formed one, we wish to send greetings to all the Auxiliaries.

We organized on August 9th of 1949 with 13 members. At this time we have grown to 27 members. We have been presented our charter of which we are very proud.

We meet the first and third Monday of each month at the Labor Temple.

On December 19th, we had our Christmas party and banquet. For our guests, we had all union carpenters and their families. Out-of-town guests and speakers were: S. V. Zinn, Secretary-Treasurer Arkansas Federation of Labor; M. G. Rogers, past secretary of Local No. 690 of Little Rock; J. C. Barrett, international representative of Birmingham Ala., T. R. Simpson, President of Local 576, Pine Bluff; Mrs. M. G. Rogers, Recording Secretary, Little Rock, Auxiliary No. 255.

We ladies of Auxiliary 551 would welcome letters from any of our sister Auxiliaries. Any wives, daughters or sisters of union carpenters who would like to join us may come to the meetings or contact our officers who are: Mrs. Irene Morgan, President; Mrs. Alma Slocum, Vice President; Mrs. G. T. Anderson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. T. R. Simpson, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Pearl Morgan, Mrs. John Verdue, and Miss Reba Joe Hughes, Trustees; Conductor, Mrs. Paul Earles; Warden, Mrs. Ed. Ezell, Publicity Chairman, Mrs. Corine Cannon.

Fraternally,

Mrs. C. T. Anderson, Recording Secretary.

TULSA LADIES HOLD SUCCESSFUL MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The Editor:

Greetings to all sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 331 of Tulsa, Oklahoma. We organized in 1939 and have 96 members and 18 charter members.

We meet each Tuesday night with the exception of the first Tuesday when we have our birthday luncheon. Our social club meets the third Friday of each month, and recently we had a chili supper and carnival which brought in enough money to buy a radio-phonograph combination for our entertainment.

By having a rummage sale we made \$42.72 and a treasure chest netted us \$115.00. Our ladies have pieced a quilt which will be sold soon to add to our treasury.

The state convention was held here on September 12, 13 and 14, at which time we had a lovely dinner at the Alvin Hotel.

We have just finished a membership drive and have 24 new members.

Our officers are: Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, President; Mrs. Alice Gibson, Vice-President; Mrs. Ruth Dawes, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Mable Goodwin, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Thresa Smith, Conductor; Mrs. Mary Ferguson, Warden; Mrs. Joyce Taylor, Mrs. Evelyn Barnett and Mrs. Edna Phillips, Trustees.

The state convention will be held in Oklahoma City this September.

We would love to hear from the other Auxiliaries at any time.

Fraternally,

Ruth Dawes, Recording Secretary.

TEXAS CITY LADIES FORM AUXILIARY

The Editor:

This letter is to inform you of our newly organized Ladies' Auxiliary No. 558, Texas City, Texas. We were presented our charter on December 5, 1949, at 7:30 p.m., by ladies from Houston and Galveston Auxiliaries. We are very proud to be a part in serving our carpenter men. We organized with 28 members.

The following is a list of our officers: Mrs. G. L. Strong, President; Mrs. E. R. Hardman, Vice-President; Mrs. C. E. Hughes, Recording Secretary; Mrs. R. L. Scott, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. C. L. Crawford, Conductress; Mrs. J. D. White, Warden; Mrs. H. E. Woodhouse, Mrs. P. L. Bottoms and Mrs. L. L. Landriault, Trustees.

Mrs. C. E. Hughes.

LOCAL 811 SPONSORS XMAS PARTY

The Editor:

On Thursday evening December 8, 1949 Local Union No. 811, New Bethlehem, Pa. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners entertained its members in the Social Room of the First National Bank.

At 6:30 a fine turkey dinner was served by Mrs. Ruth McMillen and her efficient helpers, which was enjoyed by all.

During the dinner Christmas music was played through the courtesy of Shumaker's Music Store, New Bethlehem, Pa.

After the dinner two and one-half hours of fine motion pictures were shown by Mr. Blain George, Hawthorne Pa.

A very delightful evening was enjoyed by all members present.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele LESSON 257

Irregular Pitch Roof Framing.-Irregular pitch roof framing is no more difficult than regular pitch roof framing. It is true that

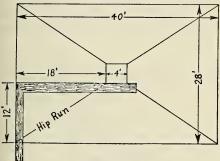
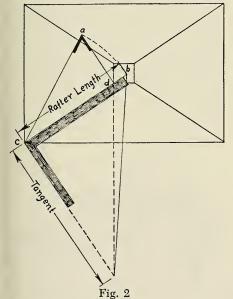


Fig. 1

the roof framer must be on his guard, so as not to become confused, but the principle is the same. That is also true of irregular



plan roof framing. The reason many workmen find these two branches of roof framing difficult, is that they do not fully understand the principle of regular hip roof framing. The rule, that the run and the length of the rafter will give the edge bevel for hips, valleys, and jacks, increases the confusion. While this old rule is easy to remember and will work in regular roof framing, it is an incorrect rule. The correct rule is this: The tangent and the rafter length will give the edge bevel for hips, valleys, and jacks-the rafter length giving the bevel. This rule covers regular hip roofs, as well as irregular hip roofs, both in plan and in pitch. By

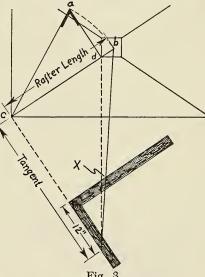
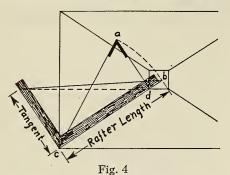


Fig. 3

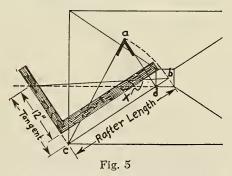
using the word, tangent, instead of the word, run, the rule becomes applicable to all hip roofs. When the use of the tangent is thoroughly understood, the roof framer will have no more difficulty in framing the irregular hip and valley roofs than he has in framing the regular hip roofs. It is suggested, however, that diagrams be made for irregular hip and valley roofs, on the order of the diagrams shown in these lessons.

The Run of Irregular Hip Rafters.-Fig. 1 gives a plan of an irregular hip roof, 28 feet by 40 feet, with a deck 4 feet square. The run of the sides is 12 feet, while the run of the ends is 18 feet. This is shown by the shaded square, which is in position for obtaining the hip run. The tongue holds the short run, 12 feet, while the blade holds the long run, 18 feet. The diagonal distance between 18 and 12 on the square, is the hip run, as shown on the diagram. (In regular hip roof framing it is the diagonal dis-



tance between 12 and 12, because the runs are the same.)

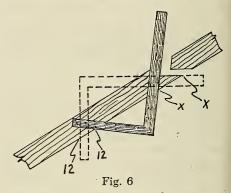
It should be remembered that in all of these diagrams, inches on the square represent feet in the diagram. In this connection, the suggestion is repeated, that the roof framer make a diagram of the roof in hand, using a convenient scale, say, 1 inch equals 1 foot. Then by applying the square to the diagram, as shown in these lessons, he can get the various bevels and cuts of the rafters that he is framing.



Edge Bevels of Hips.-Fig. 2 shows the blade of the square applied to the run of one hip. The lines, c-d, d-a, and a-c, respectively, represent the run, the rise, and the hip rafter. This triangle, pivoted on the run, is shown as if it were lying on the side. The rise is 12 feet. The shaded bevel at a, gives the plumb cut of the hip rafter. With the compass set at c, transfer point a to b, as shown by the dotted part-circle. This brings the rafter length, c-a, in line with the hip run, c-d, and on to b. Now the edge bevel that will fit the ends of the deck is obtained by taking the tangent and the rafter length on the square-the rafter length giving the bevel. It is obvious that the

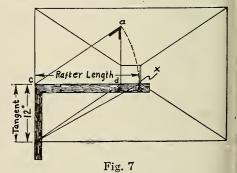
square is not large enough to hold the tangent on one arm and the rafter length on the other, so the two distances should be divided by 2, which will give a reduced tangent and a reduced rafter length. With these reduced points taken in the most convenient way on the square, the edge bevel can be marked—the arm on which the reduced rafter length is taken gives the bevel.

Fig. 3 shows in part, the roof plan shown in Fig. 2 and the diagram for obtaining the points to use for marking the edge bevel of the hip rafters to fit the ends of the deck. In this case the tongue of the square is applied to the tangent line. To get the edge bevel, use 12 on the tongue of the square and the point where the diagonal line crosses



the edge of the blade, or point X. The blade gives the bevel.

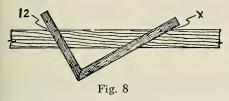
Fig. 4 shows the blade of the square applied to the run of one hip, to obtain the points on the square for marking the bevel that will fit the side of the deck. The triangle, a-c-d, is the same as in the previous diagram. The rafter length is transferred



with a compass from c-a to c-b, as indicated by the dotted part-circle. The tangent and the rafter taken on the square will give the edge bevel—mark on the arm that holds the rafter length. Again, the tangent and the rafter should be reduced by dividing both by 2.

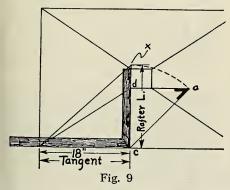
Fig. 5 shows the diagram shown in Fig. 4, but here the square is applied on the tangent line, as shown. To mark the bevel, take 12 on the tongue of the square and point X on the blade-the blade giving the bevel. The principle here is the same as in Fig. 3.

Fig. 6 shows the square applied to the timber for marking the two bevels necessary to make the rafter straddle the corner of the deck. The shaded square is applied, using 12 and point X. Point X was found by applying the square as shown in Fig. 3. The dotted-line square is also applied by using 12 and point X, but as shown by the appli-



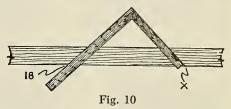
cation of the square in Fig 5. Compare and study the two applications of the square in Fig. 6, with the applications of the square shown in Figs. 3 and 5.

Edge Bevels for Jacks.-Fig 7 shows the square applied to get the points for marking the edge bevel of jacks for the ends of the roof. Here the lines, c-d, d-a, and a-c, show respectively, the run, the rise, and the length of the rafter as if the rafter were on its side. The rafter length, c-a, is transferred to the run line, c-X, with the compass, as shown by the dotted part-circle. Now the tangent



and the rafter length will give the edge bevel-the rafter length giving the bevel. In other words, 12 on the tongue and point X on the blade will give the edge bevel-the blade giving the bevel. Fig. 8 shows the square applied to the rafter timber-mark along the blade.

Fig. 9 shows the square applied to get the points for marking the edge bevel of the jacks for the sides of the roof. The tangent and the rafter length will give the edge bevel-the rafter length giving the bevel. Again, the square is too small to hold the



tangent and the rafter length, so the two distances should be reduced as explained before, and taken in the most convenient way on the square. Fig. 10 shows the square applied to the rafter material, using 18 and point X. Mark along the tongue.

WANTS TO KNOW

By H. H. Siegele

A reader wants to know how to obtain the edge bevel for a hip of an irregular plan roof.

If the student will fix in mind the "tangent" as it is used in roof framing, so that he will know exactly what it is used for, he will have no more trouble in framing an irregular hip roof than he has in framing a regular hip roof. This applies to both irregular plan and irregular pitch hip roofs.

Fig. 1 shows a diagram of one end of an irregular plan hip roof. The blade of the square is on the seat of the hip rafter for the dull angle of the plan. To obtain the

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length of the hip rafter, make the rise, E-A, equal to the rise of the common rafter, and draw in the hip rafter as shown from A to C. With the compass set at C, transfer the rafter length, C-A, to C-B, as indicated by the dotted part-circle, A-B. Extend the seat line of the hip, C-E, to B, as shown by dotted line. Also extend the seat line of the common rafter to D, as the dotted line indicates. To mark the edge bevel, take the rafter length, C-B, on the blade of the

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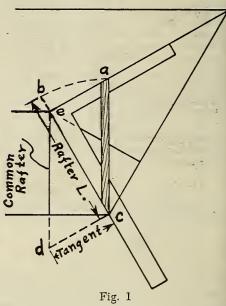


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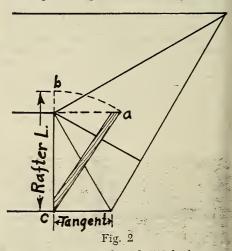
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square, and the tangent on the tongue. If the hip rafter is to join the two last common rafters, shown to the left and right of the hip, then the blade will give the bevel.



But if the hip is to saddle on to a ridge board (or a deck) then the tongue will give the bevel.

Fig. 2 shows how to get the points for marking the edge bevel of the jacks that



join the hip just explained. With the compass set at C, transfer the rafter length, C-A, to C-B. Now take the rafter length (Rafter L.) on the blade of the square, and the tangent on the tongue. The blade will give the bevel.

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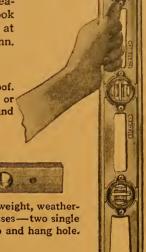
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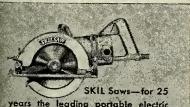
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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881 Vol. LXX—No. 3

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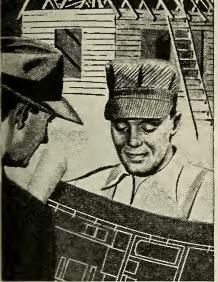
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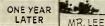
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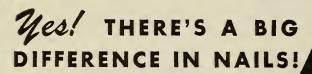


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* * *

ITH THE possible exception of national security, there is no subject in which the working people of the nation are more interested today than in Social Security. The present Social Security Law went into effect in 1937. At that time most working people agreed that the law was good but somewhat inadequate. Since that time high prices have more than doubled the cost of living. As a result, the Social Security Program laid out thirteen years ago is next to meaningless. Average payments being made to recipients of Old Age Benefits today run somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty-five dollars per month. Obviously no man can even exist on that amount in these days of extremely high prices. The pressure for liberalization of the existing law is tremendous. That something will be done about it shortly seems certain.

All efforts to liberalize Social Security went for naught in the 80th Congress, that notoriously anti-labor Congress which passed the Taft-Hartley Law. However, by its fine showing of strength in the 1948 election, organized labor changed the complexion of Congress considerably. A great many anti-labor Congressmen were replaced by men more sympathetic to the needs and desires of the common people. When the 81st Congress met, revision of the Social Security Law was one of the first matters placed on the agenda. A great battle developed. The men sent to Congress with labor support fought long and hard for a new and better Social Security Law. They had plenty of opposition, for, despite its great showing at the polls in 1948, organized labor, by a scant margin of fourteen seats in the House and five seats in the Senate, failed to send to Washington a Congress dominated by liberal men. The fight lasted throughout the first session of the 81st Congress. Months rolled by while the reactionary forces managed to keep Social Security amendments bottled up in one committee after another. It looked as if Social Security was doomed. But in the last days of the session, the liberals managed to bring the question on the floor of the House. Once the matter reached the floor, many reactionary Congressmen who fought liberalized Social Security in closed committee meetings had to come out in favor of it in open session. As a result, the House passed H.R. 6000, a measure that liberalizes the Social Security Law considerably. However, the Senate took no similar action.

There the matter rests today. The action taken on H.R. 6000 by the House last year still stands since this is the second session of the same Congress. As yet the Senate has done nothing. Some time this year Social Security will reach the Senate floor. The Senate may pass the same bill as the House or it may pass a different bill; in which case differences would have to be resolved by compromise. However, since the House has already passed H.R. 6000, chances are that it will set the pace for whatever changes will be made in Social Security. Therefore it is important that all members know what changes H.R.

6000 proposes to make in the existing Social Security Law. Listed herewith are major revisions contained in H.R. 6000 and a comparison of the bill with the existing law:

COVERAGE

PRESENT LAW

H.R. 6000

1. Workers in commerce and industry.

- Workers in commerce and industry.
- Self employed.
- 3. Regularly employed domestic workers.
- Employees of non-profit organizations.
 Employees of State and local governments on a voluntary basis.

BENEFITS FOR BENEFICIARIES ALREADY DRAWING BENEFITS

Now Drawing	Will Dray				
\$10	\$25				
15	31				
20	36				
25	44				
30	51				
35	55				
40	60				
45	64				

FORMULA FOR THOSE WHO RETIRE IN FUTURE

40% of 1st \$50 average monthly wage. 10% of next \$200.

Plus 1% of this amount for each year of

Minimum benefit \$10. Maximum for family \$85. 50% of first \$100. 10% of next \$200.

Plus 1/2 % of this amount for each year of

Benefits are reduced proportionately for each year not spent in covered employ-

Minimum \$25 for Wage Earner. Maximum for family \$150.

EXAMPLE

A man now 65 and retiring has averaged \$200 a month since the law went into effect in 1937. Under the existing law his benefits would be figured as follows:

40% of the first \$50_____\$20.00 10% of the rest, that is 10% of \$150 15.00

Total_____\$35.00

Plus 1% for each year covered; that is 13 years times 35c_____\$ 4.55

So his monthly benefit would be__\$39.55

NOTE: Average monthly earnings are arrived at by dividing total money earned during the 13 years by 156 months, the total number of months in 13 years; which means months not worked are counted in too, thus tending to bring down the average.

EXAMPLE

If H.R. 6000 became law, the same man's benefits would be figured as follows: 50% of the first \$100____. _\$50.00 10% of the rest; that is 10% of \$100 10.00

Plus 1/2 % for each year worked; that is 13 times ½% _____

So his monthly benefit would be__\$63.90

NOTE: Average monthly earnings are figured the same way. However, under H.R. 6000 a worker would be penalized ½% for each year not worked in covered employment. But H.R. 6000 makes provisions for total disability before age 65, which the present bill ignores.

PRESENT LAW

H.R. 6000

CONTRIBUTIONS

- 1½% on first \$3000 for employee and employer.
- 1. 1½% on first \$3600 for employer and employee.
- Self employed 2¼% on first \$3600.

INSURED STATUS

\$50 in wages in calendar quarter is "Quar-Raised to \$100 per quarter. ter of Coverage".

Fully Insured

1. ½ of number of quarters from 1937 or age 21 to age 65 or death, or

40 quarters.

Same or

2. Same. 20 quarters out of the 40 preceding

REQUIREMENTS FOR WAGE EARNER'S BENEFITS

65 years old. 2. Be fully insured. Same.

REQUIREMENTS FOR WIFE'S BENEFITS

2. Living with husband.

1. Same. 2. Same. 3. Same. 4. Same.

Wife of retired beneficiary.
½ of Primary Insurance Benefits of husband.

Eligible if under 65 if she has a child under 18 in her care.

REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S BENEFITS

1. Each child under 18 receives ½ Primary Insurance Benefit.

1. Same, plus ¼ of PIB divided among all children.

REQUIREMENTS FOR WIDOW'S CURRENT INSURED BENEFITS

1. Legal widow.

1. Same. 2. Same.

2. Mother of child under 18.

3. Living with or supported by husband.

3. May be divorced but must have been supported by husband.

LUMP SUM DEATH PAYMENT

1. Paid when no one entitled to monthly 1. Paid in all cases. benefits.

2. Six times primary benefit.

2. Three times primary benefit.

WORK LIMITATION

1. Worker not entitled to benefits if he earns more than \$14.99 per month.

1. Amount is raised to \$50.

2. Earnings limitation removed completely for all over 75.

PERMANENT AND TOTAL DISABILITY

No Provisions.

1. Disability payments start 1/1/51.
2. Permanently and totally disabled.
3. 20 of last 40 and 6 of last 13 quarters.
4. Waiting period of six months.
5. Under 65.
6. Same rate as Old Age Insurance Payments.

7. Payments reduced when Workman's Compensation payable.

8. No payment for dependents.

This is a comparison of the most important provisions of the Act. It is not intended to include minor technical changes of lesser importance.

While the formulas herein laid down are accurate, it should be emphasized that Social Security, both under the existing law or under H.R. 6000 if passed, is complicated. One worker may get back many times what he pays in while another may not even get back as much. Each case is different, and age, number of quarters worked in covered employment, age of dependents, etc., all have a bearing on what a worker or his survivors will get. Anyone interested in knowing where he stands in his Social Security Account should contact the closest Social Security Office where he can get complete information.

In Canada, too, Social Security is a pressing problem. There is much agitation for a real Social Security program throughout the provinces. Here, too, sorely needed revision seems to be in prospect in the near future.

The Ramparts We Watch

IKE MOST of its contemporaries, the Indianapolis Times is not noted for its liberal bias. On the contrary, and mostly with pretty good cause, we may add, the Indianapolis link in the Scripps-Howard chain has often been accused by working people of going out of its way to belittle social legislation and stigmatize organized labor whenever possible. Year in and year out, the Times has sung the same old tune that the commercial press has long since made its theme song—Social security is socialistic; public housing is a demoralizing influence on rugged individualism; the labor movement is a racket dominated by a few "bosses". Indianapolis readers of the sheet have come to expect such tripe in the Times as standard.

Therefore it must have been quite a shock to many of them to read in the January 25 issue an article by Harold H. Hartley, Times Business Editor, admitting what we have long contended—that some people have it tough these days. Because it contains more than a grain of truth, we herewith reprint the article:

HOUSING GOUGE TURNS MEN RED

By H. H. Hartley,
 Times Business Editor

Want to know how to make a Communist of a man who finds the American way is forcing him to listen to promises of "a better way"?

Take any boy who sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" and studied the multiplication tables, and learned the glowing history of his country's founding—take the boy, get him married, let him start to find a place to live if his wages are low.

If he is earning about \$40 a week on a labor job, he finds most of his money goes to the food store, the clothing store and for the bare essentials.

He finds he has to rent "light house-keeping" rooms to get started. There

are plenty of them, made-over houses, with cheap partitions, sometimes not even reaching the ceiling, with a community bathroom, shared by the rest of the roomers.

For this he has to pay from \$15 to \$20 a week. Add that up and you get from \$65 to \$85 a month, high rent for a man making \$40 a week. And there is no chance for him to accumulate even the few dollars necessary to make the down payment even on a thrift home with FHA help.

When he needs something for himself, his wife or his home, he usually has to "finance it." There he gets caught again with high interest rates. The poor fellow has nothing left.

He is constantly mired in debt with no chance to get out.

He is caught in a treadmill, living from hand to mouth with barely enough money to squeeze in a movie every three or four months.

And with his \$80 a month rent for a cheap furnished "apartment," his tangle with the finance companies, and maybe his union dues, he can easily become a lost and hopeless man, searching for "a better way." That is where the Communists get their footholds, among the rentgouged, low-wage workers who pay too much for too little, and can never have anything left.

There is more of this than you suspect here in Indianapolis, and right now the government, through a detailed survey, is trying to find out what the conditions actually are—and what can be done about it.

But that is the way the boy with the clear soprano voice who sang the high notes of "The Star-Spangled Banner" in knee pants grows up in a money world which tightens about him—and that's the way a Communist is made.

It is time we did something about it before it is too late.

We particularly like the last paragraph of Hartley's article. It is indeed time "we did something about it before it is too late." And no one could heed that advice to better advantage than daily papers like the Times. In recent years, thousand upon thousands of young men caught in a vicious economic trap like the young felow described by Hartley have joined union and occasionally gone on trike in an effort to better their economic conditions. If the Times has supported them once it was in an ssue that we missed, because every ime we have seen any comment by he Times on a labor situation it has lways been in praise of the Taft-Hartley Law and against the economic costliness of strikes. The workng people have always known what he Times only recently has come to uspect. They joined unions as the urest and best way of securing a nodicum of economic justice. But hey have done it in spite of the daily ress rather than because of any enouragement it gave.

We have always maintained that the one great hope of beating down Communism permanently in this nation has rested in the labor movement. Today we are more than ever convinced of the truth of that statement. The young squirt just starting out on a job is not the only fellow feeling the economic pinch these days. How about the old timer who gave everything he had to the building of this nation but who, through sickness or misfortune, was unable to accumulate anything for his old age? Is he happy on Social Security of twenty-five dollars a month? Is that all he is entitled to? The unions don't thing so, so they are hammering away at decent pensions. How about the victims of technological unemployment, the physically handicapped, and the other unfortunates who lose out through no fault of their own? They are all people that organized labor concerns itself about. They are all people ripe for Communist propaganda if nothing is done for them. In the final analysis, it is organized labor that is carrying the fight for economic justice for all groups and all people; and there is no more effective weapon against communism than economic justice.

However, in many of the upper echelons of our society organized labor is more thoroughly distrusted than Communism itself. Too much of that distrust has been reflected in the daily press. It is time that some of these upper crusters took a realistic look at themselves and the present situation as it really exists.

The American businessman is "ignorant, abysmally ignorant, about what Communism is, what Communists are," according to Prof. James Burnham of New York University. Professor Burnham, now on leave, is with the State Department in an advisory capacity.

Professor Burnham, whose views were published in the monthly Partisan Review magazine under the title, "The Suicidal Mania of American Business," denounces the business man class because it is "too greedy, too reactionary and, in a certain sense, too cowardly."

The author's indictment charges that:

- 1. Businessmen are "irked" by the State Department's restrictions on exports to the Communist Empire.
- 2. The "monstrous incomes and profits" of the American businessman "are emotional explosives handed gratuitously to the Communist propaganda machine."
- 3. "Very many businessmen do not know the difference between a Communist and an anarchist, democratic socialist or mere eccentric dissident."
- 4. "Some of the businessmen, plain and simple reactionaries, are absolutely antiunion. They would like literally to smash the trade unions. Since their likes become known (they) heap up grist for the Communist propaganda mill.
- 5. Other businessmen, "from ignorance or greed or both, act toward unions in such a way as to aid Communist-led unions against anticommunist groups."
- 6. Some great publishing houses "have distributed millions of copies of propagandized books by Communists and their fellow-travelers" and in their million-copied magazines, they print articles skillfully advancing the Communist line.

"While the New Leader," says Professor Burnham, "the finest anticommunist paper in the country, and a journal of real distinction, tilts permanently on the edge of bankruptcy, and keeps barely going only because of the goodwill of its first-rate but unpaid contributors and the enlightened backing of David Dubinsky, the businessmen write their checks to newspapers and magazines run by Communist united fronts or hospitable to Communist-line authors."

The author, whose article is a selection from his book to be published in February called "The Coming Defeat of Communism," says that during the 1949 recession, "shabby schemes for evading (State Department) restrictions, by indirect sales through Holland, Belgium and other intermediary nations, were worked out."

"Though the British aid to German rearmament and the American sales of iron and oil to Japan," he writes, "are the freshest and most painful of examples, history, experience and common sense are fatuously disregarded. It would not, of course, be sensible to stop all trade with the Communist Empire. . . . But to trade on a big and unrestricted scale is to prepare suicide, or, rather, to build the guillotine for one's own executioner. The inability of the Communists to solve their economic problem is probably their greatest weakness, and our greatest protection. Are we, then, going to solve it for them?"

Your businessmen regard themselves as staunchly anticommunist "but because they do not understand Communism (and because they are greedy and short-sighted) they act frequently in ways that helps Communism," says Professor Burnham.

"They really cannot believe that the Communists mean what they say," he writes, "just as they could not bring themselves to believe Hitler. They do not believe that the Communists are serious when they declare they are going to conquer the world."

Professor Burnham uses strong language in making his indictments. Whether or not he is entirely justified is probably a debatable point. Yet the truth remains that we are in the midst of a great sociological upheaval. Whether Communism or democracy will emerge depends on the degree of economic justice which can be achieved for all groups within our national economic life. With and

among the groups which represent what might be called the "economically dispossessed" organized labor is the only effective force fighting for democracy and the democratic way. Whatever weakens labor also weakens the main defensive ramparts of the democratic fortress. All should realize that.

DEATH CALLS CHARLES H. SANDS

Charles H. Sand passed away January 17th. In his passing not only the United Brotherhood but the entire labor movement of the middlewest lost a great and fighting champion. Born in Sweden some sixty-seven years ago, Brother Sands migrated to this country as a young lad, eventually locating permanently in Chicago. As soon as he became old enough to enter the building trades he became a union man. Joining Local Union No. 58, he soon rose to prominence as a union officer and delegate to the council. When the office of secretary-treasurer of the Chicago District Council became vacant in 1922 Brother Sands' efficient and loyal record made him logical choice for that position.

From 1922 until ill health compelled him to retire in 1948, Brother Sands filled that position capably. In addition he served many terms as vice-president of the State Federation. Down the years no one fought such anti-labor movements as the Landis Award and the anti-trust suits harder than did Brother Sands. His memory will always remain an inspiriation to those who follow in his footsteps.

BRITISH LABOR OFFICIAL VISITS GENERAL OFFICE



Early this year the General Office was privileged to play host to a distinguished labor official from England. In the United States as a guest of the government to study American production techniques, Brother G. I. Brinham, a member of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers (formerly the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners), made it a point to visit Indianapolis and the General Office of our United Brotherhood. For the better part of two days he remained in the city and during that time he was afforded ample opportunity to see how our United Brotherhood conducts its affairs. A keen and highly intelligent young man, Brother Brinham made the most of his opportunity. He expressed amazement at the efficiency and smoothness with which the General Office handles its voluminous and complicated business.

Although relatively young, Brother Brinham has had wide experience in the English labor movement. As Execu-

ive Board member of the Amalgamated Society for the district comprising Ireland and a part of Wales, he has traveled widely throughout the British Isles. After leaving Indianapolis, Brother Brinham returned to England to participate in British election matters. As token of esteem, he presented General President William L. Hutcheson with a history of he Amalgamated Society.

PLANE 50951P

TIME TO REALLY WORK

Day by day our present state of peace becomes more precarious. Relations with Russia are deteriorating rapidly. And if the United States has any definite foreign policy capable of staving off war, few people seem to know it. In our very highest councils, half of our leaders are for one policy while the other half is for something entirely different. Who is right and who is wrong is beyond the capacity of a poor old carpenter to decide, but with the H-bomb now ready to make the A-bomb look like a firecracker it is our fervent hope that they all get on the right track and soon. The way they have been carrying on sort of reminds us of the two lushes who went to see a very sick friend. The man's wife told them that the doctor was with the patient, but that one of them could sneak upstairs and peek through the door. One of the tipplers did so but was soon back down stairs looking very concerned.

"Bill's very bad," he said. "The doctor said to him, 'Do you see red elephants with green eyes in the room, and monkeys on the wardrobe?' and Bill said 'No.' The doctor said again, 'Do you see white cock-

PERFUME SAL STAMWITZ

"They say you can appeal best to union men with just common scents!"

roaches with little black dogs riding on their backs on the ceiling?' and Bill said 'No.' Then the doctor said, 'Do you see purple lobsters with yellow cats on the wall?' and Bill said 'No' again."

"Well, what of it?" asked his companion.
"What of it?" repeated the other, bursting into tears. "Bill's real bad—the room was full of them."

IT HAPPENS THAT WAY

Sometime this month the last of the fifteen odd million men who served in the U. S. Armed Forces during the recent war will receive their rebate checks on the insurance they carried while in uniform. Thus several billion dollars of purchasing power will be pumped into the market places of the nation. An Indianapolis carpenter who put in a four-year hitch in the Army described it thusly:

"As soon as I got my check my wife asked me to go shopping. She took me to the dressmakers, she took me to the milliners, she took me to the furniture store, and before we got home she took me to the cleaners."

SOMETHING FISHY

That Big Business is thinking about demanding a complete revision of tax laws seems indicated by publicity which one of the major employer associations is now putting out. According to this publicity, Big Business is even ready to accept an increase in its share of taxes if only some of the overlapping, confusing, duplicating methods of the present system are eliminated.

Far be it from us to doubt the sincerity of such propaganda, but the idea of Big Business agreeing to higher taxes brings to mind the old one about the fellow buying the want ad.

"I'd like to place an ad offering \$500 reward for the return of my wife's cat," he informed the clerk.

That's a mighty big reward for one little cat," said the ad taker.

"Not for this one," calmly replied the customer. "You see I drowned the blasted thing last week."

DOUBTFUL IMPROVEMENT

The year 1949 was a year in which the Taft-Hartley Law supposedly reached its stride. 1948—the first full year in which the law was in effect—turned out to be something less than encouraging to the proponents of the law who maintained that Taft-Hartley was the cure-all for industrial relations.

"The law hasn't had time to jell," they said when the 1948 results were evaluated. 'Wait until 1949 when the law really gets

the kinks ironed out of it."

Well, 1949 has now become history. While the number of strikes was not the righest in history, the seriousness and long furation of many strikes made 1949 about as had a year on the labor relations front as this nation has seen in some time. Despite the record, the Taft-Hartleyites are still trying to picture the law as a boon to industrial peace, which places them in a position about like the country grocer whose best customer had a complaint.

"I'm not going to buy any more of your rackers," said the customer. "I hear the nice are always running over them."

"That ain't so," replied the grocer in inlignation, "Why the cat sleeps in the barrel every night."

★ ★ ★ TIMES HAVE CHANGED

Once upon a time collective bargaining consisted of representatives of labor and representatives of management sitting around a table together and thrashing out an agreement in language everybody understood. That was long before the Taft-Hartley Law, nowever. As the following example from an ictual NLRB case involving our Brotherhood ndicates, collective bargaining is something altogether different since the Tafts and the Hartleys entered the picture.

This is part of the language used by the NLRB in deciding whether it was lawful for mion members carrying truthful signs to conduct peaceful picketing in public places:

"Our dissenting colleagues apparently do not believe that Section 8(b) (1) (A) would be substantially duplicated if Section 8(c) were read into Section 8(b) (4) (A) because emporary injunctive relief under Section 10(1) was not available against Section 8(b) 1) (A) conduct as it is against Section 8(b) 1) (A) conduct, and because no civil suit by in injured party could be brought under Section 303 of Title III for damages susained as a consequence of acts described as inlawful which also constitute unfair labor practices under Section 8(b) (4) (A)."

SO SAYS PAUP

"Women," said Joe Paup in his latest monthly communique, "are the most unpredictable creatures on earth. A wife who can spot a blonde hair on a coat sleeve at ten paces can't see a pair of garage doors at four."

* * *

LIKE A TAXPAYER

No wonder the little duckling Had his face screwed up in a frown,

For he had just discovered

That his first pair of pants were down.

* * *

PAUP DECLARES INDEPENDENCE

In 1950, Joe Paup, Confucius of the pool room, in a changed man.

In his mid-winter communique, Paup

recently announced:

"No longer does the Mrs. wear the pants in our house. This is a two-pants suit so now we each wear a pair."

* * *

EXPERT ADVICE

A preacher whose congregation regularly spurn seats in the front of the church was surprised to see one man, a stranger, in the very first row. After the sermon, the pastor asked the man why he sat down in front. The man replied that, being a bus driver, he wanted to find out how the preacher got people to move to the rear.



"Why demoralize us with examples of such lousy, non-union wages and hours!"

THE PLACE TO START

*

PARADOXES ARE nothing new in politics. Years ago some sage observer stated, "politics make strange bedfellows." Never was that truer than it is right now. On more than one issue the communists and archeonservatives are on the same side of the fence today. To the uninitiated, this may appear to be a strange phenomenon, but to the seasoned politician it is nothing more or less than practical political maneuvering.

On the labor front, the strange divisions of political loyalties that exist today seem inexplicable. Yet behind them lie ancient and solidly-entrenched political machinations of long standing. Why should Congressional representatives from a certain state (and there are a number of such instances) work diligently for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law while at the same time the legislature in the state capital is passing equally vicious anti-labor legislation by overwhelming majorities? Both the congressional representatives and the state legislators are elected by the people of the state. Yet one group follows a pro-labor line while another is just as staunchly anti-labor. To conclude

that one group or the other is out of touch with the people in such instances is to underestimate the astuteness of the average politician. Both the Congressmen and state legislators in such instances are on their toes and aware of what is going on in the minds of their constituents. The fact that they take opposing lines of action on labor matters stems not from ignorance on one side or the other but rather from the fact that archaic apportionment methods deprive millions of American citizens of true representation in their state legislatures. Particularly is this true since the war dislocated large segments of our population.

In most states, legislative districts are founded on population surveys that took place anywhere from fifty to a hundred years ago. The population patterns that existed in those days often have nothing in common with the patterns that exist today. Yet legislative seats are still rigidly

apportioned according to the population figures that existed in President McKinley's time.

On the other hand, Congressional districts are reapportioned periodically. As the population pattern changes, the Congressional districts are revised to keep representation nearly equal. Consequently, people in all areas enjoy something akin to equal representation in Congress. But far from it in many state legislatures. City dwellers are steadily losing out in the state legislatures as rural districts tighten their grip on control of the legislatures through moth-eaten apportionment methods. Richard Neuberger, magazine writer and member of the Oregon Senate, exposes the viciousness of the process in a recent article in The Survey. In part, Neuberger points out:

"During the past four or five decades, the United States has become preponderantly a nation of city dwellers. For better or for worse, people have migrated from the green countryside to the brick and concrete. When this century began, 61 per cent of all Americans lived in rural areas. The percentage is down to 40 per cent now and is dropping every year.

"But most of the legislatures of the forty-eight states are districted on the basis of the populations of 1900 or thereabouts, absolutely without regard to 1950.

"We were an agrarian nation when these legislative seats were last apportioned, that is, when the districts were laid out in conformance with population shifts up to that time. Today we are the world's foremost industrial sovereignty, the birthplace of mass production and atomic power, yet we continue to be ruled by legislatures modeled after a civilization of pastures and fields. This becomes painfully clear after a look at the 1949 estimates of the U. S. Bureau of the Census upon which most of the figures given here are based.

"The legislature of Mississippi has not been reapportioned since 1892, Kentucky not since 1893, Illinois not since 1909. Tennessee's most recent reapportionment was, incredibly, in 1834. Connecticut ventured a redistricting 80 years ago; nothing has been done in the interval. Obviously here is scant relationship between he Connecticut population structure of 1870 and today. Yet the 1870 census determines the seats in the present Nutmeg legislature!

"My own legislative status affords a specific example of exactly what his can mean. In the Oregon state senate I represent a Portland district. The city has soared 230 per cent in population since the last reapportionment—in 1910—but in all these forty rears it has not received a single adlitional senator. Our state constitu-

tion requires that the legislature be reapportioned every ten years. This has been ignored for four decades.

"The Oregon constitution also specifies that senatorial districts shall be equal in population. I represent 81,000 people. A few desks away sits a Senator from a realm of sagebrush and mountains, and he represents 7,200 people. That is the total population for his district. Any time there is a roll-call, regardless of the proposal at issue, his vote can cancel mine. The result, of course, is that each resident of this Senator's district in the backwoods has 11 times the voice in the state senate of one of my constituents in Portland.

"What is the outcome in terms of practical legislation?

"Our state, as one example, has a rigid milk control law which discriminates heavily against urban consumers by forbidding grocers to sell grade "A" at low prices. Again, the legislature declined to take any positive steps toward slum clearance in the cities, but on the other hand, it created a potato commission with authority to levey an impost on every sack, regardless of boosting the price to consumers. Destitute children, again, fared far worse when it came to appropriations than did rural roads.

"And, to cite one more indignity, automobile license fees were doubled on lightweight passenger sedans, a city dweller's type, at the same time that tolls went down for a 34,000-pound truck and trailer.

"I should like to emphasize that my colleague from the wide open spaces is no less conscientious or sincere than I. But he comes from a totally different realm. What does he know of tenements, of unbelievable traffic congestion, of abandoned children, of racial bigotry, of destitution in old

age? His 7,200 constituents are scattered over a vast upland. The complexities of urban life to them are unfamiliar hearsay. Their ranches are across the hilltop, as a rule, from the next cluster of buildings and corrals, and elbow room is plentiful.

"This rural domination of our state legislatures is practically universal. St. Louis, with 816,000 people, has the same number of seats in the Missouri House of Representatives as eighteen hinterland counties, with 158,000 peple. Hartford and Colebrook each has two members in the Connecticut House. The population of Hartford is 166,000, that of Colebrook 547. Los Angeles and San Francisco contain virtually half of California's residents, but qualify for a mere 5 per cent of the senate desks at Sacramento. Baltimore has 48 per cent of Maryland's people, yet only 29 per cent of the state legislators.

"The Minnesota constitution, like that of Oregon, requires legislative zones of substantially equal population, yet some of its House districts have 7,500 people, others 65,000. The constitution is honored strictly in the breach. As in so many other states, Minnesota's urban areas receive the shortest shifts. Ramsey and Hennepin counties-the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis-would be legally and mathematically entitled to at least five additional state senators and ten more representatives. Despite complete justification on the basis of population, the two large cities seem unlikely to attain their quota.

With labor girding on its armor for an all-out entrance into the political arena, the facts which Mr. Neuberger points out cannot be ignored. What good to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law if forty-eight states adopt equally vicious state laws which accomplish the same purposes as the Taft-Hart-ley Law? So long as state legislatures remain in the control of small rural cliques which hold their power through outmoded, rotten borough systems, industrial workers can never achieve very much liberal progress. So long as the rural citizen continues to have anywhere from five to ten times the voting strength his city brother has, pro-rural legislation will continue to be passed at the expense of the city dwellers.

Strangely enough, most states in which the borough system keeps small, rural minorities in control of state legislatures have state constitutions which require zones of substantially equal population as the basis for apportioning seats in the legislatures. The difficulty stems from the fact that the constitutions are never really lived up to and no concerted efforts are ever made to secure compliance.

Changing the rotten borough system in many states cannot be considered an easy task. Yet it is a job that labor must do if it expects to make its political action even akin to effective. More than a quarter of the states now have anti-labor laws which are even more vicious than the Taft-Hartley Law. Another quarter have laws which restrict labor to some extent, although not as damagingly as the Taft-Hartley Law. Until such laws are repealed, labor cannot consider its political job done, and until outmoded apportionment laws changed in many of these states, chances of repealing the anti-labor laws are small.

The Federal government is now in the process of taking a new census. That census will reveal the true population in every state. With this census as a basis to work from, more realistic apportionment divisions should be worked out in all states.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

This fricassee of arithmetical curiosities, oddities, short cuts, etc., etc., is compiled solely for amusement-or perhaps amazement. It all goes to show what we knew when going to school still holds true. Arithmetic is wacky. You are advised to save it for a rainy day. Answers, etc., are on page 30.

No. 1 Write down the year you were initiated How old were you the year the war ended? How long will you be in the Brotherhood this year? Now put down the year you were born Add up these 4 numbers, then look at the answer page _____

 $9+7+6=22\ 2=2=$ 4 To prove an answer in mul-976 Multiplicand $379 \quad 3 + 7 + 9 = 19 \quad 1 + 9 = 10 \quad 1 + 0 = 1$ tiplication is right: Add the Multiplier 8784 6832 2928 369904 3+6+9+9+0+4=313+1=4 What you get is the check Product

-- multiplicand across. Add 4 the result until only one figure is left. Do the same with the multiplier. Multiply the resulting figures.

figure (4). The product is added similarly and reduced to another check figure. If the two figures are alike the answer is correct. If not, something is wrong somewhere. This is called the unitate system of proving an answer. All the above addition should be done mentally and only the check figures written down. Time: The usual way, 30 secs. This way, 15 secs.

No. 3

A number is divisible:

By 2 if it is an even number. (You live and you learn.)

By 3 if the sum of its figures is divisible by 3. Examples, 2601, 579, 14280.

By 4 if it ends in 00 or 2 figures divisible by 4. 13700, 33128, 97672.

By 5 if it ends in 0 or 5. (We heard that before somewhere.)

By 6 if it is an even number divisible by 3. 2604, 10008, 7710.

By 8 if it ends in 000 or 3 figures divisible by 8. 33000, 73216, 9720.

By 9 if the sum of its figures is divisible by 9. 783, 8001, 111330.

Which figure do you make poorest? Multiply it by 9. Now multiply 12345679 (no 8) by what you got. If you need more practice multiply the following:

37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	Now figures out why the num-
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	ber 37 should be so peculiar.

No. 5

ASTRONOMY. Lesson No. 108

Distance of the earth from the sun is about 108 times diameter of the sun. Distance of the earth from the moon is about 108 times diameter of the moon.

The calculated diameter of the sun is about 108 times diameter of the earth.

No. 6

28657		To prove an answer in addition. Add up the first or unit column.
79669	42	(42) Carry nothing. Add the next column (38). Put it down one
74375	38	figure back from the previous one. And so on until all columns
57958	33	are added. Step back each result. Now add up in the usual way.
89487	45	This might be a good way to do the addition in the first. Put the
38576	33	figures directly underneath. If interrupted you can always pick up
		where you left off.
378722	378722	

No. 7

A man found a wallet containing 6 bills totaling \$58.00. He kept one bill for himself and divided the remaining 5 between his wife and daughter so that each received an equal amount. What were the 6 bills?

No. 8

After selling 10 per cent of his land a farmer had 100 acres left. What was the original size of his farm?

No. 9

10	10	10	Strike out 100 points with 4 continuous straight lines in this way: First
10	20	10	stroke, 20. Second, 20. Third, 30. Fourth, 30. Start anywhere. Make
10	10	10	your line as long as you wish. There are 8 ways to do this.

LOLLIPOPS (Children Only)

A
Riley's cat went up a tree
Which was sixty feet and three.
Every day she climbed eleven.
Every night she slipped down seven.
Figure out for mom and pop
When her paws would reach the top.

B

How much is lost by measuring 20 ft. of rope with a yardstick which has the last 3 inches cut off?

C

Which costs most? Half a dozen doughnuts at a dozen pennies a half a dozen or a dozen oranges at half a dozen nickels a dozen and a half.

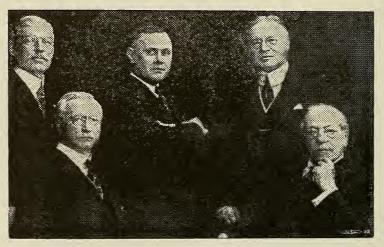
D

Solve: $5 + 9x3 - 7 = 10 \div 2 + 10x2 =$

E

Write the figures 1234567 in rotation to form a sum in addition totaling 100.

Helped President Wilson at Paris



This is the AFL delegation which helped advise President Woodrow, Wilson at the Paris Peace Conference from January to April, 1919. Seated (l. to r.), First Vice-President James Duncan and President Samuel Gompers. Standing (l. to r.), Third Vice-President Frank Duffy, Fourth Vice-President William Green, now AFL President, and former Third Vice-President John R. Alpine. Vice-President Alben W. Barkley told those at the Gompers Memorial Dinner Jan. 5, 1950, that "there was no man in America upon whom Woodrow Wilson leaned more heavily or confidently than upon Samuel Gompers."

GOMPERS THE PEERLESS

* *

HE WORLD OF LABOR has produced only one Sam Gompers.

Few leaders in any field of endeavor have so influenced their era and succeeding decades as did Samuel Gompers by his life-long service in the cause of labor.

From a shoemaker's apprentice at ten to undisputed world labor leader, the life of this English-born son of Dutch parents gave leadership to trade unionism in the United States and spiritual inspiration to working people throughout the world.

Today, more than 25 years after his death, the prophetic philosophy of Samuel Gompers guides the destinies of millions in the trade union movement in North America.

Samuel Gompers was one of the most unusual and versatile leaders the labor movement has ever produced.

A man of little formal schooling, he studied throughout his life and discussed problems of politics, economics, and world affairs with the best of his contemporaries.

A man from humble circumstances, he had a deep appreciation for the cultural pursuits of literature, music, and the arts and numbered among his friends many from the world of art and entertainment.

A man who had to fight his way upward at a time when unionism was frowned upon, he became a great leader recognized the world over as the champion of working people. Sam Gompers led a full life and an unselfish one devoted to the cause he held most dear—union labor.

Samuel Gompers was born in London January 27, 1850, the son of

Solomon and Sarah (Rood) Gompers, both of whom had been born in Holland. They were wage-earning folk.

After four years of schooling, young Gompers was apprenticed to the shoe-



SAMUEL GOMPERS

makers' trade but soon turned to the trade followed by his father, cigarmaking. At 13 years of age the family moved to America, and in this country young Sam completed his apprenticeship and became a journeyman worker. He joined the English-speaking Cigarmakers' Union in New York City, old Local No. 15.

Young Gompers early exhibited a characteristic which led to his active participation in union affairs and and helped to carry him to the top of its councils—his love of people. He was attracted by the humanitarian aspect of lodge and fraternal work and gave considerable time to it in his early days.

He soon saw that labor organization work offered greater dividends in terms of humanitarian service than did fraternal activities and so he soon turned to trade unionism and made it his life's work. He held Card No. 1 in the Cigarmakers' International Union and served as president of Local No. 144 from 1876-1881. He was delegate to the international convention of his union from 1877 through the 24th convention in 1922. He was second vice president for 12 years, 1887-96 and first vice president thereafter.

But the boundless energy and zeal of this cigarmaker could not be contained in one union. He was active with others in trying to weld together the diverse and disunited forces of labor into one national or international federation. He worked at his trade until he was 37 and devoted his spare time to union organization work.

He worked with other pioneers to form a national federation in 1881 and served three years as president and two years as member of the legislative committee. With the formation of the American Federation of Labor proper in 1886 Gompers was elected president at the magnificent salary of \$1,000 per year and expenses.

Samuel Gompers distinguished himself as a pioneer and a leader in labor, as a strong participant in international affairs, and as a writer on subjects about or affecting the welfare of workers.

He served as president of the American Federation of Labor from 1886 until his death in 1924, with the exception of one year. Substantial gains for workers were made and the foundations which were to be the basis for AFL success were laid.

President Gompers advocated economic organization as a means of serving trade unions and he felt that economic mobilization of strength along non-partisan lines would lead to success.

He fought from the earliest stages of his career the infiltration of extreme radicals, the forerunners of present day communists, into the A. F. of L.

He particularly opposed their attempts to inveigle the A. F. of L. into an independent political movement and thereby make labor the tail of a political kite.

Gompers expressed the political policy of labor through his famous doctrine: "Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them; whether they be candidates for President. for Congress, or other officers; whether Executive, Legislative, or Judicial"—a policy adopted today by all constructive parts of American labor.

In 1906 he submitted a Bill of Grievances to responsible political representatives and this marked the beginning of effective presentation by organized labor of its cause to legislators. To Sam Gompers chiefly is due the enactment into law of that fundamental economic principle: the labor of a human being is not a commodity.

Although a pacifist, Gompers felt it his duty to lead in his capacity the

support in the fight for democracy in World War I. His knowledge of and interest in the welfare of European workers placed him in an exceptional position to aid the war effort.

He served on the Advisory Council of National Defense and was instrumental in organizing the first War Labor Committee to develop labor polcies until a government-created body came into existence.

He was active on behalf of the AFL n developing labor policies and tandards and in seeing that labor was properly represented on war boards. An effective speaker, he aided materially in the Liberty Loan drives.

But aiding in the war effort did not nark his only participation in international affairs. President Gompers erved in 1895, 1909, and 1918 as fraernal delegate from the AFL to the British Trades Union Congress and in 909 was unofficial representative at he International Secretariat. Ten ears later he served as AFL delegate o the International Federation of Crade Unions.

Always anxious to improve the welare of workers the world over, Presilent Gompers was active in founding the Pan American Federation of Labor in 1918 and was its president from its establishment until his death. Presidents Obergon and Calles of Mexico called Gompers Mexico's greatest and most intelligent friend during the period of revolution. Britain's premier, Lloyd George, and France's Clemenceau hailed him as one of the Allies' greatest supporters.

Throughout his career Gompers wielded an effective pen. He felt that the broad educational work to be done for and with labor was a challenge to his best efforts. In his full and busy life he wrote five books, more than two dozen pamphlets, and countless articles in magazines. He was editor of The American Federationist from 1894 with the issuance of Volume I, until his death with Volume 31 in 1924, with the exception of one year.

Gompers died as he lived, literally "in harness." He was returning from Mexico and had just been reelected AFL president and Pan American Federation of Labor president. He died in San Antonio, Texas, December 13, 1924, and was buried five days later in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, New York.

DENHAM'S BIAS GLARES IN ATTACK ON NLRB

General Counsel Robert N. Denham of the National Labor Relations Board cleared p a few things in a speech in New York City:

- 1. He admitted that the principles of the Taft-Hartley Act and the Wagner Act are s far apart as the poles.
- 2. He implied that only he was fit to interpret Taft-Hartley and that the members of it National Labor Relations Board were wrong when they differed with him.
- 3. He urged employers to challenge any decision of the board where Denham was verruled. In other words, Denham always supports management's interests.

Denham, whose pro-management bias has been apparent to trade unionists for some me, spoke at a meeting of the Building Trades Employers Association of New York City.

The trouble with the NLRB, Denham told employers, is that there are too many ersons in the organizations who are "saturated" with Wagner Act principles. And the ouble with Denham is that he's "saturated" with pro-management principles of Taft-fartley.

Denham is the man, you remember, who told the National Farm union it had no rights ader Taft-Hartley, but that T-H could be used to break the union.

Denham's latest outburst emphasizes exactly where he stands.

Editorial

A Positive Approach Is Needed

Among the many actions taken by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its mid-winter meeting in Miami last month was a strong and emphatic veto of any move on the part of the United States government to accord full diplomatic recognition to Spain under the totalitarian heel of Dictator Franco. As a basis for its position the AFL Council said:

"We are convinced that the reasoning underlying the proposal to extend full recognition would inevitably lead our government from one fatal blunder to another. We cannot accept as a premise that in the present explosive international situation—in which communist totalitarianism is the main danger of war—diplomatic recognition by the world's leading democracy has no moral implications whatsoever.

"On this basis our government could logically hasten to extend such recognition to the communist usurpers who, with the aid of imperialist Russia, have overthrown the legally-constituted government of China which was the very first one to resist totalitarian aggression.

"Nor can we agree with the contention that an American ambassador in Madrid could serve to hasten political and economic reform in Spain.

"On the contrary, such recognition only paves the way for extensive financial aid to a despicable despotism now in the throes of a crisis, which, if not alleviated by outside aid, can lead only to its doom."

How much weight the AFL recommendations against recognition of Spain will carry is problematical. Recent history has proved that time after time organized labor has been on the right track in international matters, but time after time its advice has been ignored. In 1933 and 1934 organized labor was urging economic sanctions against Hitler but the government paid no heed. Instead it followed the dictates of industrialists who were investing money in the Nazi regime and building up the Frankenstein monster which cost us millions of dollars and many lives to destroy. A little later organized labor was protesting the shipment of oil and steel scrap to Japan, but again its advice was disregarded in favor of the advice of those who were making money out of dealing with the Japanese regime which poured death and destruction on Pearl Harbor a few years afterwards. Today the AFL advice on Spain is sound, but again there are those who see profits in dealing with Franco, and it is too much to expect that profits will cease influencing our foreign policy after all these years in which profits have been the paramount consideration.

Somewhere in the Good Book it says it is impossible to defeat evil by consorting with evil. Certainly the last ten years should have proved this point. To combat the evil of Nazism we consorted with communism. As a result we vanquished one evil only to find an equally sinister one sitting on our doorstep. We moved from one blunder to another. Can we now, by reversing the process and consorting with Franco's evil fascism to combat the evil of communism, gain anything in the long run? The AFL Executive Council thinks not.

On this entire matter of combating communism, it would seem the time has arrived for the United States to take a good look at its hole card. Since the war, untold billions have been poured into all parts of the world.

Results to date are questionable at best. China has been lost to the Reds. In Italy and France, anti-communist governments totter along riding out one crisis after another by the skin of their teeth. And right here at home over half a million citizens carry cards in the communist party, according to a recent release by the FBI. Somehow or other it seems the time is ripe for an overhauling of our techniques.

First and foremost, this nation can no longer afford to ignore communism at home while spending billions to fight it abroad. So far the only concrete step that has been taken against communism has been the setting up of a non-communist affidavit for union officers. Communists can sit in Congress and the state legislatures, and in some instances we suspect they really do. Men who, if they are not, certainly act like communists hold high positions in many branches of government. No one asks employers whether or not they are communists at any time. Yet of all the forces that are aligned against communism, organized labor is the most effective. Paradoxically, it is the only segment of our population where a non-communist affidavit is required. If a non-communist affidavit is okay for union officers why not for legislators and employers and businessmen and teachers? Why not for doctors and lawyers and professional men?

Elsewhere in this issue is an article from an Indianapolis paper telling how the economic squeeze turns a loyal young American into a communist. Against that economic squeeze, organized labor is the one effective weapon. Employer's groups and Chambers of Commerce think that the way to fight communism is to tell the people about how many more bathtubs the United States has than Russia. Organized labor thinks the way to fight communism is to help the guy without a tub get himself one. And therein lies the essential difference. Ours is the approach that will beat communism. The sooner all Americans see it the better.

No One Opposes True Economy

In politics there is no more sure-fire formula for building popularity and winning votes than talking of tax reductions. No one likes to part with a chunk of his income for taxes; and it seems the bigger the income, the more true is this statement. With the budget for the next fiscal year now under consideration, a great hue and cry about economy in government and a reduction in taxes is reverberating through the halls of Congress. Opponents of all progressive legislation are using the budget hearings as a sounding board for

voicing their opposition to social security legislation and housing legislation and all the other legislation that proposes to make life a little better for the working man. Economy and more economy is their battle cry on all liberal legislation and they fight every progressive measure on that basis.

With their avowed intention of cutting down taxes no one can disagree. Taxes are taking too high a percentage of the average man's income and any and all economies that can be effected should be instituted as soon as possible. But tax programs ought to be realistic. They ought to put first things first. This is where the "price-tag" Congressmen fall down badly. They ignore matters that concern the welfare of millions of people and deal lavishly with special projects that catch their fancy. What they actually do is use budget matters for political footballs to advance their own interests and the interests of their party.

These economizers particularly single out the federal government's "welfare" policies as evidence of extravagant spending. An analysis of the national budget will show that 75 cents out of every tax dollar is spent for defense, foreign aid, veterans' benefits and interest on the war debt. The welfare departments take a minute fraction of the total tax.

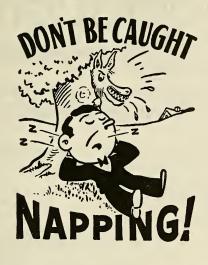
In 1948 some 10.2 billion of the federal taxes collected went out for wages and salaries. That admittedly is a lot of money. But 62 per cent of that total was paid to military and civilian employes of the armed forces, leaving 38 per cent, or less than 4 billion, for employes of all non-military agencies.

When you deduct the 1½ billion paid to post office employes from this 4 billion, you have 2½ billion left for the employes of all other civilian agencies including the welfare departments, leaving little room for economy.

Undoubtedly fairly substantial economies in the operation of our Federal Government can be instituted. The Hoover Commission has called attention to some ways and means that seem legitimate and advisable. Few will complain of economies that are justified.

One thing we have noticed particularly—the Congressmen who thump the tub loudest for less government spending hesitate the least when it comes to appropriating money for projects that will help their own constituents. They want economy in the government, but they want the other forty-seven states to do all the economizing. When their own constituents need a new flood control wall or a pest control program or some other project, the economy Congressmen are right in there pitching for money to undertake such programs. Which is well and good because people need to be protected from floods and pest invasions. But the thing that ought to be remembered is that if the people of one state are entitled to such consideration, the citizens of the other forty-seven states ought to rightfully expect similar treatment. There is no economy in letting people anywhere get flooded out or eaten out by insects or otherwise ruined through preventable acts of nature.

Red tape, duplication, and overlapping authority are evils in the Federal Government that eat up tax money and should be eliminated. With the military usurping the biggest share of the budget, our defense plant, too, should be scrutinized closely for any possibilities of economy. But when it comes to protecting the people against the ravages of nature and the vicissitudes that result from our economic system, the welfare of the people must get prime consideration.



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hood films—

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a n d

CARPENTERS HOME

Produced by authorization of the General Executive Board, these two films—in color and sound—show the General Office in action and the Lakeland Home taking care of old time members. There is no charge for the use of these films. They are loaned out by the General Office on a first come, first served basis, to Locals, Councils and Auxiliaries. If you haven't seen these films, urge your Local Union to book a showing as soon as possible. Take it up at the next meeting. Full details may be obtained by dropping a note to:

Maurice A. Hutcheson,
First General Vice-President,
Carpenters Bldg., 222 E. Michigan St.
Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

NOTICE

Within the next few months the registration books in most states will be closed. Citizens who are not registered by the time the books are closed in their respective states will be unable to vote in the highly important national election scheduled for November. The November election will in large measure determine whether this nation will strive to build a way of life that can guarantee each citizen a maximum of security against unemployment, illness and the uncertainties of a penniless old age, or whether there shall be a return to the rugged individualism of the Hoover era. The voters will decide the issue at the ballot box.

Every working man has a big stake in the outcome. Therefore every member of the United Brotherhood should be registered so that he can vote his convictions in November. Good intentions are fine, but ballots are the only things they count. The best intentions in the world cannot help a bit in electing the kind of a Congress that the working people of the nation want. You have to cast your ballot, and in order to do so, you must be in a position to vote by being registered. Register yourself and then urge the members of your family and your friends to do likewise.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them, Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory, And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

JOHN ABEL, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y. W. H. ARD, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del. ARNOLD P. ASHER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.

HARRY G. BACON, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.

ALEXANDER BAIN, L. U. 1149, Oakland, Cal. FRANK BAIN, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal. SIDNEY J. BARTON, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal. HARRY W. (Dad) BLEAM, L. U. 1289, Seattle, Wash.

Wash.
WM. BLOEDEL, L. U. 460, Wausau, Wis.
M. BREAULT, L. U. 1360, Montreal, Que., Can.
D. L. BURK. L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
J. W. COCHRAN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
E. E. CROFT, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
C. J. CROWLEY, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ROBERT M. DAVIDSON, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.

FRANK J. EVASKA, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.

LUTHER A. EZZELL, L. U. 986, McAlester, Okla.

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DAVID LINDSAY, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal. SETH T. LOCKRIDGE, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Tex.

FRANK LOCKWOOD, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn.

JOHN MILES MACDONALD, L. U. 1149, Oakland, Cal. WILLIAM J. MCDONALD, L. U. 33, Boston,

Mass.

Mass.
HENRY F. MARTIN, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
LOUIS MILLER, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
JOSEPH J. MITCHELL, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
OTTO MOOR, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
HENRY VINCENT MYERS, Sr., L. U. 530, Los

Angeles, Cal. JOHN OLSON, L. U. 1397, Mineola, N. Y.

JAMES L. ORMAN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass. ALBERT PARK, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich. JOSEPH S. PEREIRA, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.

PETER M. PETERSON, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.

ORVILLE DEAN POLAND, L. U. 746, Norwalk, C. PRESTON, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.

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W. A. SEAY, L. U. 1278, Gainesville, Fla.
JOHN SELDAT, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
W. J. SHELBY, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.
H. RALPH STERN, L. U. 201, Wichita, Kans. EVERETT STOGSDILL, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.

ANDREW SZYMONIAK, L. U. 1757, Buffalo, N. Y. VANDEL TAPLICSKY, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del. GEO. W. THACHER, L. U. 61, Kansas City,

Mo. H VITALE, SR., L. U. 11, Cleveland, JOSEPH

JEROME WALLACE, L. U. 162, San Mateo,

EARL WARNER, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash. JOHN W. WILLIS, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal. ALFRED ZIMMER, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

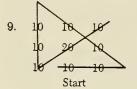
- 1. 13895. Dunninger couldn't do better than that.
- 4. If done correctly your answer should consist of the chosen figure repeated several times and no other. This 37 business is too much for us.
- 5. Just in case you're curious or dubious:

Distance of earth from sun, 93,000,000 mls. Diam. of sun, 865,000 mls. Diam. of sun, 865,000 mls. Diam. of moon 2200 mls. Diam. of earth, 8000 mls.

All in round numbers. Now don't spoil a good thing by being technical. What's a couple of thousand miles among astronomers?

- One fifty. Three two's. Two one's. He kept the fifty. His wife got two two's. His
 daughter a two and two one's. 50.00+4.00+4.00=58.00.
- 8. 111 1/9 acres. Figured by guess and by golly: If one-tenth was sold, then nine-tenths remain. If this is one-tenth, ten times this is the whole or original figure. 11 1/9x10=111 1/9. Slow but sure.

Figured by proportion: 10x100 = 1000 = 111 1/9. Quicker and surer.



Fair enough?

Lollipops.

- A. 14 days. 4 ft. gained each day. At the end of 13th day, 52 ft. gained. On the 14th day she climbed 11 and so reached the top. What happened after that wouldn't affect the answer.
- B. 18 inches. 6 measurements of the yardstick which should be 18 ft. only measures 16 ft. 6 inches. There is where the 18 inches is lost. Nothing was lost in the last measurement.
- C. The oranges. 6 dozen doughnuts @ 24 cents a dozen=\$1.44. 12 dozen oranges @ 20 cents a dozen=\$2.40.
- D. (a) 25. (b) 25. In problems of this kind multiplication and division should be done first.

In the December issue of The Locker it was stated that the highest denomination of bill printed was \$10,000.00. Brother Fred Whyte of the Bronx questioned this. He claimed there was such a thing as a \$100,000.00 bill. We checked with the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and we found out this: There is a \$100,000.00 gold certificate printed with a likeness of Woodrow Wilson on the face. These notes do not enter into general circulation. They are issued only to Federal Reserve banks for business transactions with the Treasurer of the United States. So thanks to Brother Whyte's alertness we'll all look our money over more carefully in the future.

Brother Tarwater of San Francisco wants to know if there is any Roman date with more characters than one he saw in Napa Valley. MDCCCLXXXVIII (1888). Have you seen anything longer than that? If there is ever such a year as 1988 it probably would be written: MDCCCCLXXXVIII, one more character. This looks more impressive than MCMLXXXVIII which is the same date.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

NEWARK FLOOR LAYERS SPONSOR FINE CELEBRATION

Essex House in Newark, New Jersey, saw one of the gayest events in its history on the night of January 21st when several hundred members of Local Union No. 2212, together with their families and friends, gathered together there to help the union celebrate its eleventh anniversary. Excellent food, fine entertainment and capable speaking combined to make the evening a great success.

Walter Sculthorpe, chairman of the dinner committee, welcomed the guests and extended to General Representative Raleigh Rajoppi the toastmastership of the evening. In



(Standing, left to right) Jack Sweeney, business agent of New York; William Purcell, president, Essex D. C.; Vincent J. Murphby, president, State Federation; Richard O'Driscoll, president, Philadelphia D. CC.; Leo P. Carlin, Newark City Commissioner.

(Seated, left to right) M. J. Cantwell, secretary, New Jersey State Council; James P. Patterson, president, Local No. 2212; Raleigh Rajoppi, General Representative; O. Wm. Blaier, G. E. B. member and featured speaker; Walter Sculthorpe, dinner committee chairman.

his usually capable manner he kept things moving at a brisk pace. A large number of guests from New York and Philadelphia were on hand to help make the occasion a pleasant one. Special guest and featured speaker of the evening was O. William Blaier, General Executive Board member, whose assistance and advice have often helped the union over rough spots.

In a short address, James P. Patterson, business agent of the union, recalled that the floor layers were really organized in 1925 but they floundered around in another organization for a number of years until Brother Blaier helped them obtain a charter from the United Brotherhood in 1939. From that time on the progress of the floor layers under Local Union 2212 has been steady and consistent. He thanked not only Brother Blaier and Rajoppi

for their contributions to the progress of the union but also the business agents of unions in surrounding areas for their fine cooperation.

Following the dinner, dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

LOCAL UNION 181 SHOWS BROTHERHOOD PICTURES

Officers of Local 181, of Chicago, Illinois, invited all members to a social gathering and a showing of the Brotherhood film. About 400 attended and after seeing the lovely home and grounds at Lakeland, Florida, the brothers exclaimed they had no idea it was so spacious and beautiful. The men living there are thankful that they can spend their last years in peace.

Brother Asgar Andrup gave a talk on the General Office and the Home and also pleaded to the members for voluntary contributions to defray the expenses of Labor's League for Political Education and explained how essential it is for all union men to defeat the Taft-Hartley Law.

After the showing of the films, the brothers retired down stairs where they were served refreshments. A good time was had by all.

LOCAL 980 GIVES KIDDIES XMAS TREAT

On December 16, Local 980 of Chicago, held a pre-Christmas party with two Christmas trees and presents for a fine group of children, of whom there were about 65 present. Many ladies, wives of members and friends, were present. The crowd was too large for the meeting hall and it was necessary to use a larger hall upstairs.

Some fine entertainment, music and singing, furnished mostly by members of the families of our Local members, and including many old-time Christmas songs, was heartily enjoyed by all. Plenty of refreshments were served and the whole affair was a grand success. Brother E. C. Logerquist was chairman of the entertainment committee, and was assisted by brothers Ray Leary and Ephraim Jensen.

The officers of the Local are: President Henry Kummers. Vice-President Oswald Larsen, Financial Sec'y John Wahl, Recording Sec'y Tom Hayes, Treasurer Lars Lindahl.

LOCAL No. 999 GRADUATES APPRENTICES



Left to right—Clarence W. Pearson presenting Certificates of completion to graduating apprentices Lester Page, Roy Shifley, Glenn Duncan, Ralph Carlton, George Murphy and Carl White.

Graduating apprentice Eugene Hampton also received a Certificate but was unable to attend the ceremony due to the fact that he had joined the Navy as a Carpenter and reported for active duty several weeks prior to the ceremony.

R. C. Hampton, Walter Jones and A. C.

Winding up four years of work and study, seven young men of Mt. Vernon, Illinois, recently received their journeymen certificates amid appropriate ceremonies. At a banquet held at the L. and N. Cafe, a large number of members of Local Union 999 and friends and guests saw the young men receive their certificates of proficiency and welcomed them into the industry as qualified journeymen.

Local Union No. 999, with the cooperation of local contractors, undertook to establish a forward looking apprenticeship program back in 1946. It took a good deal of time and effort, but the program was inaugurated and the journeymen who received their certificates at the banquet on December 22nd were the first fruits borne by the program.

R. C. Hampton, Walter Jones and A. C. Keele are union representatives on the joint apprenticeship committee.

ATCHISON HONORS APPRENTICESHIP GRADUATES

On the night of February 6th, four years of study and observation paid off for three young men of Atchison, Kansas, for on that evening they were handed United Brotherhood journeymen certificates at impressive ceremonies. The three were W. E. Langan, G. L. Gerardy and H. B. Gillen. Three other young mn—W. W. Wilson, H. W. Heintzelman and W. Hundley were also eligible to receive certificates but were not present. Joy C. Orr, president of Local Union No. 1980, made the presentations to the young men who successfully completed their apprenticeship courses. On hand were a number of invited guests including A. L. Mathewson, St. Joe, apprenticeship representative of the Department of Labor, and several local contractors. After the meeting a fine luncheon was served at Fedderson's with the Local Union acting as host.

MONTREAL LOCAL PAYS TRIBUTE TO A GREAT MEMBER

On January 12th, last, a delegation of officers of Local 134, accompanied by General Executive Board Member, Arthur Martel, General Representative E. Larose and Montreal District Council Secretary, L. Francoeur, waited upon Brother Edmond Berthiaume, member in good standing of Local 134 of Montreal.

The purpose of their visit was to honor Brother Berthiaume and present him with a fifty-year golden jubilee button in recognition of his fifty years of continuous membership

in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The records show that Brother Edmond Berthiaume joined the Brotherhood on December 19th, 1899. From the very beginning Brother Berthiaume took an exceptionally active part in the affairs of the Brotherhood. He was a vigorous and outspoken exponent of the principles, aims and aspirations our movement stands for.

In 1902 he was elected first business agent of local 134. From that time on Brother Berthiaume occupied every position of trust and honor that could be conferred upon him

by the carpenters of Montreal.

The delegation, in presenting him with the 50-year membership button, conveyed to him the congratulations and good wishes of the Brotherhood and as a token of appreciation presented him with a purse as a memento of the occasion.

MARINETTE HONORS TWO GREAT OLD TIMERS

At a January meeting, two charter members of Local Union No. 1246, Marinette, Wisconsin, were honored for their more than forty-seven years of continuous participation and leadership in the union they helped so much to build.

Following the local's business meeting, Christ Christensen and Otto Carlson were presented with gold wrist watches by President Cleveland Jensen. The pioneer union men

were also guests of honor at a party.

Christensen, who is 85 years old, was initiated into the union August 20, 1902. He has served as president and secretary of the local and has been a member in good standing continuously since his initiation.



Pictured above at the party honoring the two great old timers of Local Union No. 1246 are (standing, left to right): Wm. Rogendroff, Conductor; Chas. Fifarek, Treasurer; Adolph Anderson, Trustee; L. P. Miller, Recording Secretary; P. Stalasen, Trustee.

(Second row): Cleveland Jensen, President; Wm. Haines, Vice-President; J. Schultz, Trustee; M. Rouse, Financial Secretary, and Clarence Carlson, Warden. Seated are Christ Christensen and Otto Carlson, honored guests.

Carlson is 67 years old and was initiated into the union September 18, 1902. He has served three terms as president of the local and as trustee for 12 years. Also a member in good standing for 48 years, Carlson still takes an active part in union affairs.

Both old timers made short speeches recalling the old days when organized labor had to battle for every inch of progress it made. Brother Carlson led the group in prayer, and both old timers sincerely thanked the union for the honors accorded them.

LOCAL 465 CELEBRATES 50TH MILESTONE

Away back in 1900 a small group of determined carpenters in the vicinity of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, a Philadelphia suburb, decided that the only effective way of fighting the miserable wages and working conditions that prevailed at the time was to organize a union. They held a meeting and in a short time they received charter No. 465 from the United Brotherhood. On the night of January 5th of this year, a large throng of members of Local Union No. 465, in the company of their families and friends, gathered together at McCallisters to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the issuing of that charter.

It was a great evening. A fine turkey dinner with all the trimmings put everybody in a good humor. A number of really fine vaudeville acts added to the enjoyment of the occasion. And the three featured speakers-James J. McDevitt, president, Pennsylvania Federation; O. Wm. Blaier, G. E. B. member, and Lewis G. Hines, national AFL legislative representative, completed the evening by not only congratulating the union on its fine record of progress but also by outlining the better world that lies ahead if the working people of the nation adhere to the time-honored principles first laid down by Sam Gompers. Thomas Keenan, president of the union, acted as toastmaster.

Local Union No. 465 boasts of some fifty members with records of continuous membership of thirty years or more; at least five of them dating clear back to 1900. All who attended the celebration departed convinced that Local Union No. 465 is destined to pro-

vide many more years of service to the carpenters of the area.



FORT MYERS AUXILIARY AIMS HIGH

Greetings to all sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary 559, Fort Myers, Florida.

We organized and received our charter November 18, 1949. At this time we have twenty active members.

Our roster of officers is as follows: President, Mrs. M. W. Brown; Vice President, Mrs. E. E. Waldron; Financial Secretary, Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. R. O. Burchard; Conductor and Warden, Mrs. Alfred Nutgrass; Trustees, Mrs. G. H. Sheffield, Mrs. F. E. Baumgardt, and Miss Jo Sherry Baumgardt.

Our regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Friday of each month in the

hall of Carpenters' Local 2261.

On December 23, we entertained the Carpenters' Local with a Christmas Party at the home of our president, Mrs. Brown. We were entertained by an impromptu program of songs and dances by our children. Carols were sung by all. Refreshments of coke and coffee or punch were served with gifts and candy for the children. We had a wonderful time.

As we enter into the New Year, we have hopes of increasing our membership in a substantial way, and accomplishing much in a social way to establish a feeling of unity and good will within our Auxiliary and Local. We would be glad to hear from other Auxiliaries at any time.

Fraternally,

Mrs. R. O. Burchard, Secretary.

BEATRICE AUXILIARY BUILDS GOOD WILL

The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 531 of Beatrice, Nebraska.

We,had a nice Christmas party on December 20 in our Union Hall. The committee prepared a delicious dinner which was served cafeteria style. The tables were prettily decorated with red candles, pine cones, Christmas bells and greenery. A small lighted tree was set up near the gift table with gifts for all and treats for the children. The party was a big success and we feel these social gatherings promote friendship and goodwill.

Fraternally,

Mrs. K. D. Ulrich, Recording Secretary

CHICAGO AUXILIARY ROUNDS OUT SECOND DECADE

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 249, of Chicago, Ill.

On March 4, 1950, our brothers of Local 504 will celebrate their 50th anniversary. It will also be the 20th anniversary of our Auxiliary.

We are very proud of the fact that we are the only Auxiliary in our great city of

Chicago.

We were organized at the height of the depression. At that time, we devoted ourselves to work and we helped Local 504 raise funds. When times were better, we contributed to all important drives such as the Community Chest, Red Cross, March of Dimes and many other worthy causes.

We have socials, some of which are combined with Local 504.

Our members are very friendly and we are like one great big family.

We would enjoy hearing from other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Frieda Greenfield, Past President, Publicity Chairman

WILLOWS LADIES WINDING UP ACTIVE YEAR

The Editor:

Hello to all our Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 537, Willows, Calif.

We are just a small group, not yet a year old, but we are planning for more members as time goes by.

We meet the first and third Tuesday of each month, serving refreshments once each

In September, we had a picnic; in November we held a Thanksgiving dinner that was well attended by the carpenters, their wives and children. At Christmas, we had refreshments and an exchange of gifts.

We have earned money from selling chances, holding white elephant auctions and grab bags. We plan now to make dish towels to be auctioned off and plan later on making

a few quilts.

We would like to hear from other sister Auxiliaries to exchange letters and ideas.

Fraternally,

Ina Cossins, Recording Secretary

SAN JOSE AUXILIARY COMPLETING 20TH YEAR

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 244 of San Jose, Calif.

We are 42 in membership and in June we will celebrate our 21st Anniversary.

On the second Tuesday of each month, we meet in the Labor Temple. Refreshments are served after the business meeting.

To increase our treasury, we have a card party once a month. All members who attend have a wonderful time.

We have an annual picnic, usually in July or August, and throughout the year, pot luck

dinners and a dance. In September, 1949, we went to Santa Cruz and installed the officers of new Auxiliary No. 552. Brother Neilsen, President of Local No. 829, Santa Cruz, had already organized the group and had worked very hard getting it started so our work was easy. All of us who went to Santa Cruz will long remember the genial hospitality extended us by Brother Neilsen and the Auxiliary.

We enjoyed another such occasion recently when we went to Mountain View and

helped another new Auxiliary, No. 554, get started.

We read "The Carpenter" and enjoy it very much as it helps us keep up to date on what other Auxiliaries are doing.

Fraternally,

Patricia M. Gale, Recording Secretary

TEXAS CITY AUXILIARY OFF TO GOOD START

The Editor:

Greetings to all from Auxiliary No. 558 of Texas City, Texas.

We organized October 25, 1949. We have 28 members and we invite all wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of Carpenters' Local 973 to join us as members.

The first Monday night of the month is our regular business meeting and the third Monday night is our social meeting. At the present time, we are meeting in the Carpenters' Hall. The men of Local 973 are planning in the near future to remodel the extra half of their building for our meeting place which we appreciate very much.

Officers installed were: President, Mrs. G. L. Strong; Vice-President, Mrs. E. R.

Hardman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Hughes; Financial Secretary, Mrs. R. L. Scott; Conductor, Mrs. C. L. Crawford; Warden, Mrs. J. D. White; Trustees, Mrs. H. E. Woodhouse, Mrs. P. L. Bottoms and Mrs. L. L. Landriault; Reporter, Mrs. A. T. Rahn.

We want to say "Thanks" to Mrs. O. S. Howe of Auxiliary No. 413, Galveston; Mrs. Joe Williams of Auxiliary No. 8, Houston, and Miss Alma Lee Griffin of Auxiliary No. 511, Austin, for the wonderful help they have been to us in organizing this Auxiliary.

We'd like to see this letter in "The Carpenter" and also hear from other Sister Aux-

iliaries.

Fraternally,

Mrs. C. E. Hughes, Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele LESSON 258

The Use of Diagram, Practical.—In framing any irregular roof, the use of a diagram is recommended. Such a diagram should be drawn to some convenient scale. Perhaps the most practical scale is the one in

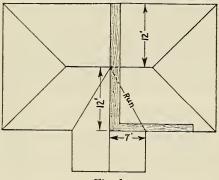


Fig. 1

these lessons, in which I inch on the square equals I foot in the diagram. But it should not be presumed that this is the only practical scale that can be used. If the roof is rather large, then a smaller scale is more convenient, and for that reason more practical. If the roof is small a conventient larger scale might prove to be more practical than the one suggested here.

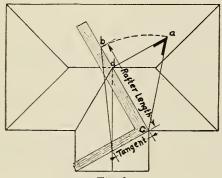


Fig. 2

Rule For Framing Hips, Valleys, and Jacks.—If the use of the tangent is clearly understood, as it is used in roof framing,

then any hip roof, regular, irregular plan, and irregular pitch, can be framed by the following rule:

The diagonal distance of the two full runs that intersect at the hip or valley, is

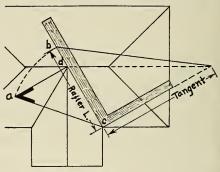


Fig. 3

the run of the hip or valley, whichever it might be. The edge bevel of any hip, valley, or jack is obtained by taking the tangent on one arm of the square, and the rafter length on the other, the latter giving the bevel. The run and the rise of any rafter taken on the square, will give the level and plumb cuts.

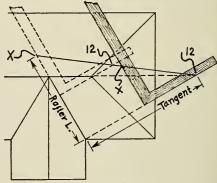


Fig. 4

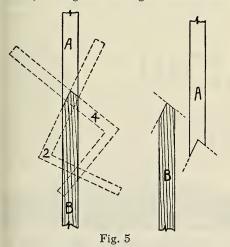
The Valley Run.—Fig. 1 shows the square applied to a diagram of a roof, which has two irregular valleys, for obtaining the run of the valleys. Here the run of the main roof is 12 feet, and the run of the secondary roof is 7 feet. The diagonal distance of these two runs, as shown on the diagram, is the run of the valleys.

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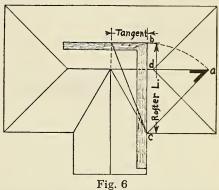
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Edge Bevels for Valley Rafters.-Fig. 2 shows the square applied to the valley run for getting the points to be used on the square for marking the edge bevel that will fit the ridge of the secondary roof. The sides of the triangle, c-d, d-a, and a-c, represent respectively, the run, the rise, and the rafter length of the valley, shown as if it were lying on the side. The dotted part-circle from a to b, shows how the rafter length has been transferred from c-a, to c-b. The tangent, as shown, is the rightangle distance from the toe of the valley rafter to the center of the secondary roof. Now the tangent and the rafter length, as shown, will give the edge bevel of the

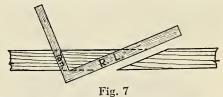


valley rafter that will fit the ridge of the secondary roof-the rafter length giving the bevel.

The bevel to fit the ridge of the main roof is obtained as shown by the diagram in Fig. 3. Here the valley rafter is on the side, as shown in Fig. 2. The shaded bevel at point a, is the bevel for the plumb cut of the valley. The rafter length has been transferred, as explained in the other diagram, and as shown here by the dotted part-circle, between a and b. To get the edge bevel, take the tangent and the rafter length on the square— the latter will give the bevel. As seen, the square is not large enough to take the tangent and the rafter length, so these must be reduced. A good way to do this is shown by Fig. 4. Here the shaded square is pushed to the right

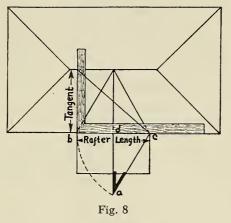


on the tangent until 12 on the tongue comes to the point of the triangle, as shown. Then 12 inches on the tongue represents the reduced tangent, and the distance from the heel of the square to point X represents the rafter length. The same results can be obtained by pushing the square up on the valley run, as shown by the dotted-line



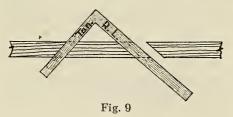
square, until 12 on the tongue intersects the diagonal line, as shown. Then 12 on the tongue and point X on the blade will give the edge bevel-the blade giving the bevel. The rafter length and the tangent can also be reduced, as mentioned a number of times in previous lessons, by dividing both distances by 2.

Edge Bevels of a Valley.-Fig. 5 shows two applications of the square for marking the edge bevels for a valley rafter. Here the application numbered 2, is the same as the one found in Fig. 2, while the one numbered 4, is the same as either of the two applications shown in Fig. 4. Study the three drawings. The part of the main drawing, Fig. 5, marked A and B, are shown to the right in two parts, again marked A and B. At the bottom of A, the cut shows what it would be like in case the rafter were a hip straddling the corner of a deck, while the upper part of B shows the cut of a valley rafter that is to fit into an angle of two ridges, as shown in Fig. 3. The dot-



ted lines respectively indicate the corner of a deck and an angle of two ridges.

Edge Bevels of Jacks.—Fig. 6 shows the square in position for obtaining the points to be used for marking the edge bevel of the valley jacks of the main roof. Here the



common rafter is shown as if it were on its side. The rafter length, c-a as shown by the dotted part-circle, has been transferred to c-b. Now the tangent and the rafter length will give the edge bevel of the jacks. The application of the square to the rafter material is shown by Fig. 7—the blade giving the bevel.

How to get the points for marking the edge bevel of the jack rafters of the secondary roof is shown by Fig. 8. Here again, the rafter length, c-a is transferred to c-b, as indicated by the dotted part-circle. Now the tangent and the rafter length will give the edge bevel—the rafter length giving the bevel. Fig. 9 shows the square applied to the rafter material—the blade giving the bevel.

WANTS TO KNOW

By H. H. Siegele

A reader wants to know how to lay window plans, and also the roofs.

The simplest bay window is the one called

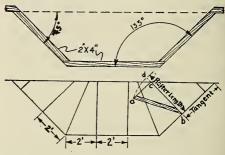


Fig. 1

the octagon bay window—that is to say, the angles are the same as the angles of a true octagon. Fig. 1, at the top, shows a plan of



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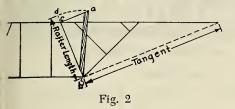
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an octagon bay window with 2x4 plates in place. The degrees of two angles are shown on the drawing. The butt joints are made on a 45-degree angle, or by using 12 and



12 on the square. The miter joints are made by using 12 and 4.97. Sometimes 12 and 5 is used, which is nearly enough correct for most practical purposes. The bottom drawing shows the roof plan, a sort of diagram. To the right is shown how to frame the jack rafters. Here a rafter is shown on the side, in which A-B is the rafter, B-C the run, and C-A the rise. The rafter length is transferred with compass from B-A to B-D, as shown by the dotted part-circle. Now the rafter length and the tangent taken

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on the square, will give the edge bevel that fits against the side of the main building—the rafter giving the bevel. The run and the rise, of course, give the plumb and level cuts.

Fig. 2 shows how to get the edge bevel for the hip rafter, which is shown on the side. Here B-C is the run, C-A the rise, and A-B the rafter. The rafter is again transferred from B-A to B-D, as indicated by the dotted part-circle. Now the rafter length and the tangent gives the edge bevel—the rafter length gives the bevel.

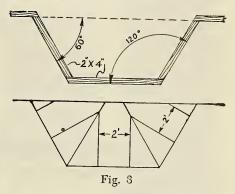


Fig. 3, top, shows a plan of a hexagon bay window, with the 2x4 plates in place. The degrees of two angles are given on the drawing. To mark both the butt and the miter joints use 12 and 6.93. Sometimes 12 and 7 is used for rough work. The bottom drawing shows a plan of the roof, which is framed on the same principle used for the octagon roof. Remember that in roof framing problems it is necessary to do reading between the lines.



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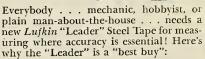
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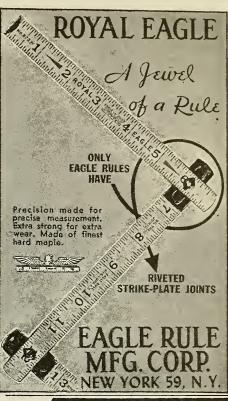
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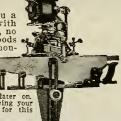
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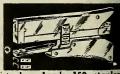


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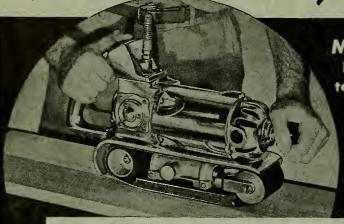
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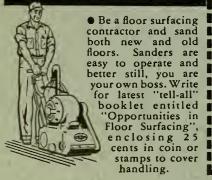
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THE CELOTEX CORPORATION . CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS



A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, Editor

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881 Vol. LXX—No. 4

The Weak Get Kicked

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1950

One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy



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Using the excuse that organized labor is a "monopoly" the anti-labor forces in Congress are pushing two bills, either of which would cripple unions so effectively that their usefulness would be all but eliminated. In the meantime actual business monopolies which restrict competition, inflate prices and limit production go merrily on their way unhampered by the anti-trust laws which were passed for the express purpose of stopping such practices.													
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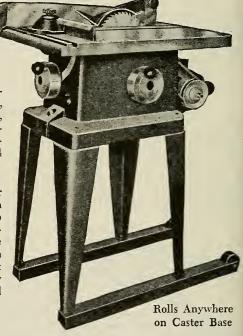
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The Weak Get Kicked

* *

A S AN AFTERMATH of anti-union hysteria which the press and radio managed to work up during the recent coal strike, the anti-labor forces in Congress are stepping up their efforts to put over new legislation aimed at crippling the economic power of labor unions. Two such bills are now before Congress. They are: R. R. 6681, introduced in the House by P. Frank Wilson, Texas Democrat; and S. 2912, introduced in the Senate by Senator Robertson, Virginia Democrat. What these bills propose to do is to make unions subject to the anti-trust laws by nullifying the protections set up by the Clayton Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act. If either of them becomes law, the effectiveness of organized labor will be greatly curtailed and all unions will be laid open to continual barrages of injunctions, lawsuits and attacks. Behind all the legalistic verbiage in the bills, there is one single purpose; namely, to whittle down the size of unions and to cut down their effectiveness by keeping them broken up into isolated units insofar as collective bargaining is concerned.

There is nothing new to the idea that labor unions are "monopolies" and as such should be subjected to anti-labor laws. Ever since the antitrust laws came into existence foes of organized labor have endeavored to put over that philosophy. The Clayton Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act became necessary because there was so much employer pressure for making unions subject to the anti-trust laws. However, it was some ten years ago that the unions really climbed onto solid ground insofar as the "monopoly" theory is concerned. And it was General President William L. Hutcheson and the United Brotherhood that put them there.

Ten years ago, Thurman Arnold, then Assistant Attorney General, attempted to use the anti-trust laws against organized labor. He singled out the United Brotherhood for special action. In the now famous St. Louis case, Arnold charged the United Brotherhood and General President

Hutcheson with violating anti-trust laws. It was a delicate situation. President Hutcheson stood to receive a long jail sentence if Thurman Arnold prevailed in his case. However, without hesitation, he determined to carry the fight to the bitter end. The case was fought through the lower courts and up to the United States Supreme Court. It was a complete victory for President Hutcheson and organized labor. The Supreme Court upheld the doctrine that labor is not a commodity in trade. It further knocked most of Mr. Arnold's theories about union monopoly into a cocked hat. The case has been known ever since as the "Hutcheson Case" and it has been the keystone of union liberty since that Passage of the Taft-Hartley Law made some inroads on the basic union rights established by the Hutcheson Case, but to date labor unions are still outside the scope of antitrust laws. That is why the anti-labor forces in Congress are now working on the Robertson Bill so diligently.

Millions of words have been written about monopoly in organized labor. Yet, is there such a thing? On the face of it the answer is pretty obvious; no. There are some sixty million people in the working force in the United States. About one-fourth of this number belongs to labor unions. Can one-quarter of the people in any segment of our society constitute a monopoly? In a recent article in "The Nation," Sid Lens develops some interesting points on this question. In part, he points out:

"Monopoly" may derive from exclusive control over the sale of commodities, or over production facilities, or over the labor supply. In early days in America every farmer had control over all three-the labor supplied by Negro slaves or indentured white servants, the tools and the land, and the disposal of the crop. Artisans also in that period usually worked for themselves, with their own tools, and owned and sold the finished product. But as time went on and as the demand for shoes, textiles, iron products increased, the artisan set up a small manufactory and employed a handful of journeymen. No longer able to do all the work himself, he maintained his monopoly over the finished product and the facilities of production but relinquished his monopoly over the labor supply.

This loss was not too serious, because each journeyman confronted the employer with his demands and grievances as an individual. The employer could say, "If you don't like it, quit," and if he lost but one man his production was only slightly impaired. It was only when the one man was joined by his brother journeymen and all together answered the employer's ultimatum with, "If you don't

grant our demands you lose your labor supply and must shut down." that a labor monopoly was counterposed to the two monopolies enjoyed by the employer.

Our society is thus based on monopoly-exclusive control. Both emplover's and unions have monopolies in their own fields. As the United States grew from a mercantile nation to an industrial one and finally to a "monopolistic" one, the area of "exclusive control" grew. Small employers merged, or were swallowed up by giants, or, in depression times, by banks. We have now reached the state of affairs where one-eight of one per cent of the corporations control 51 per cent of all corporate wealth. In thirteen industries two or three companies, sometimes one, dominate the whole market. Almost half of America's capital assets is controlled by 113 corporations.

This growth of industrial monopoly has its counterpart in labor. From small, local, isolated unions, labor has moved to city federations of labor, state federations of labor, the alliance of workers of a similiar craft or industry in a number of cities into a national craft or industrial union, and finally the federation of national unions in the American Federation of Labor and later the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The question, then, Are labor unions monopolies? makes just as little sense as the question, Is the Aluminum Corporation of America a monopoly? Both are. A labor union attempts, in the words of Thurman Arnold, "to monopolize the labor supply" in its field, and Alcoa dominates the production facilities and the sale of finished products in the aluminum field.

The real point at issue is not whether they are monopolies but

whether they are harmful to the general welfare. Industrial monopolies that combine in restraint of trade. that boost prices, that keep back new production facilities, that withhold better products from the market, that set up predatory world cartels to exploit colonial peoples-these are harmful monopolies. But the monopoly that a labor union attempts to establish is by and large a beneficial one. It tries to raise wages, increase purchasing power, achieve some security for the majority of the people. Properly speaking it is a counter-monopoly, a defensive weapon against more powerful monopolies. And as counter-monopolies unions are still a long way from being able to match their strength with the monopolies they face.

Ever since enactment of the Sherman law against industrial monopolies reactionary interests have attempted to turn the picture upside down. They have presented a bogyman of "labor monopolies" to distract attention from their own anti-social monopolies. The essence of the Taft-Hartley law is that it attempts to break up a socially beneficial monopoly in order to aid restrictive business monopolies. Under it unions are

not permitted to engage in a secondary boycott. If a union is on strike at one plant and the employer farms out his work to another factory owned by someone else, it is illegal to put a picket line around the second factory. It is perfectly legal, however, for the employer to farm out struck work. A union, under Taft-Hartley, is not permitted to tell its members to respect the picket line around another employer. Members of a union on strike lose their job rights if the employer can replace them. If a Labor Board election is held, the strikers don't vote, the strike-breakers do. Senator Taft has singled out the weaker of the two monopolies for further weakening; that is the essence of his law.

The nation as a whole, however, faces a choice. Shall it permit the labor unions to grow as a check to the restrictive practices of industrial monopoly, or shall it weaken the unions so that big business can continue unimpeded to hamper the development of our productive facilities. The question is which monopolies to aid and which to weaken. Every progressive, mindful of the experiences of Germany and other countries, will cast his ballot for the monopoly which is attempting to reach an equitable solution for our social ills.

DON'T MISS THE 5th AFL UNION INDUSTRIES SHOW You'll get a big kick out of it!

It is the only one of its kind and is scheduled May 6-13 at Convention Hall in Philadelphia. We want to make it the biggest and best ever held. In order that it will be the sensational success that every other one has been, we appeal to all national and international unions of the American Federation of Labor to participate in this unique labor-management exhibition.

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sion is free and valuable prizes will be given away.

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Visitors will also get a big kick out of the music, the contests, the entertainment and U.S. armed forces' displays in addition to the gorgeous exhibits during the 8-day, action-packed, round-up of union-made-in-America merchandise and union services.

GOMPERS' BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED

* *

HE GENERAL Executive Board, in conjunction with the officers and representatives of the Florida State Council of Carpenters, the Business Agents of the entire State and many visiting Brothers, held a joint celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Sam Gompers, who for nearly half a century was President of the American Federation of Labor. The affair was held at the New Florida Hotel, Lakeland, Florida on Saturday, February 25th.

General President Hutcheson, who is also First Vice-President of the A. F. of L., was Master of Ceremonies. He said:

"We are holding this celebration for the express purpose of honoring the 100th anniversary of the Birthday of Sam Gompers, the old labor leader who in his day devoted his time, energy and ability to the advancement and development of the Labor Movement the world over, and is therefore entitled to all the recognition, credit and honor we can bestow upon him. We have with us an old time member who knew him well and worked with him for many years, our General Secretary Emeritus, Brother Frank Duffy. I know he can tell us much about the early days of the Labor Movement and Sam Gompers."

Brother Duffy said in part:

"Sixty-one years ago I joined a Carpenters Union in New York City—Lodge No. 2 of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners—the organization that preceded the Brotherhood. I knew Sam Gompers, P. J. McGuire, Gabe Edmonston, Terence V. Powderley and other leaders in the movement. So I know where of I speak. Going back to the early days of the movement and speaking of Sam Gompers is like repeating ancient history. Perhaps you don't want ancient history. A labor conference

held in Terre Haute. Indiana on August 2, 1881, was really the beginning of the Federation. A call drafted by P. J. McGuire and signed by other International Officers was sent out to hold a Convention in Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 15, 1881 for the purpose of forming a National Congress of Labor or Federation of Labor. One hundred and seventeen (117) delegates were present from all Labor Organizations including the Knights of Labor. Sam Gompers was there from the Cigar Makers and was Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Law. An organization was formed under the title 'The Federation of the Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada.' I will give you in chronological order as near as I can the principal events that followed.

"The Knights of Labor were barred from representation in the future, as they had their own organization. Yearly Conventions were held, but the representation dwindled until 1886 when only 19 Delegates were present at the Convention held in Columbus, Ohio. P. J. McGuire immediately got busy and reorganized

the Federation of the Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada into The American Federation of Labor. Sam Gompers was elected President. P. J. Mc-Guire, although he declined, was elected Secretary and Gabe Edmonston, the First General President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, was elected Treasurer. It then began to grow, develop and expand.

"In 1890 the American Federation of Labor selected the Brotherhood of Carpenters to move for the eight hour day. They won. Sam Gompers was their great supporter and backer, always an advocate of the shorter work day.

"In 1895, Sam Gompers and Pete McGuire were elected the first Delegates to the British Trades Union Congress from the American Federation of Labor.

"In 1898 the A. F. of L. held its annual Convention in Kansas City, Missouri. The question of "Partisan Politics" was the big subject under discussion. P. J. McGuire made one of his best talks and wound up by saying,

Vote for your friends and defeat your enemies.'

"Sam Gompers accepted it and it became the slogan of the A. F. of L., then and is now.

"The Socialists took advantage of it, claiming they were the friends of labor and in the Conventions of the A. F. of L. in 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902, introduced Resolutions claiming the labor vote. In fact they wanted to capture the A. F. of L. but all these Resolutions were non-concurred in. At the 1903 Convention in Old Fanieul Hall, Boston, the Cradle of Liberty, the Socialists introduced ten Resolutions on all sorts of subjects. The Resolution Committee dealt with them all at one time and reported

"Non-concurrence." Then the big fight started and lasted nearly two days. The Socialists used all the tactics at their command. When the debate finally closed Gompers claimed the right to reply and especially so to accusations made against him and it was willingly granted. With flashing eyes and clear voice he went after the Socialists without mercy. At that time he was fifty-three and in his prime. Pointing his finger at the leaders of the Socialists he said:

'I want to tell you, Socialists, that I have studied your philosophy; read your works upon economics, and noted the meanest of them; studied your standard works, both in English and German-have not only read, but studied them. I have heard your orators and watched the work of your movement the world over. I have kept close watch upon your doctrines for thirty years; have been closely associated with many of you, and know how you think and what you propose. I know, too, what you have up your sleeve. And I want to say that I am entirely at variance with your philosophy. I declare it to you, I am not only at variance with your doctrines, but with your philosophy. Economically, you are unsound; socially, you are wrong; industrially, you are an impossibility.'

"I think that was the best statement he ever made and it should be published from one end of the land to the other. He was a great man, a great organizer, a good orator, a great leader and a great President of the A. F. of L. He was consulted by Congressmen and Presidents on matters affecting labor. He was Labor's Statesman, Labor's Spokesman. The A. F. of L. has grown, expanded and developed. It has eight million members now with millions of dollars in its treasury. We know the A. F. of L. General President Hutcheson has been a Delegate to its Conventions for 35 years and I have been a Delegate for 47 years, so we know whereof we speak. Am glad to be with you at this celebration."

When First General Vice-President Maurice Hutcheson was called upon he referred to the cause of the celebration and gave a very instruc-

tive, enlightening and educational address on matters with which the Labor Movement has to contend with today.

General President Hutcheson then called on each member of the General Executive Board and the responses were fine and fitting to the occasion.

Everybody admitted it was the best celebration ever held in the State of Florida and one to be long remembered.

Sixteen Reasons Why T-H Must be Repealed

Millions of words have been written on the subject "What's Wrong With The Taft-Hartley Act?" Most of the articles are clear and hard-hitting; the only trouble is they contain too many words. Recently Secretary of Labor Tobin boiled down to sixteen short paragraphs the things that are wrong with the law. For those who want ammunition for pressing for repeal of the law, Tobin's sixteen objections are handy. They are:

1. The Act's banning of union security agreements mutually beneficial to

both labor and management for a period of over 100 years.

2. The special emphasis placed by the Act on the use of injunctions to settle labor disputes.

3. The Act's removal of the Conciliation Service from the Department of Labor.

4. The broad discretionary power placed by the Act in the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, making him virtually "a labor czar."

- 5. The Act's provisions for numerous elections which keep employer-employe relations in a constantly unsettled condition.
 - 6. The Act's outlawing of peaceful picketing in many situations.

7. The Act's restrictions on the check-off.

8. The Act's denial of the right to vote to economic strikers.

9. The Act's provision for employers' petitions for union representation elections.

10. The Act's restrictions on health and welfare funds.

- 11. The Act's surrender of Federal jurisdiction where state laws are more restrictive on union security.
- 12. The Act's broad ban on political contributions and expenditures by labor organizations.

13. The Act's provision for damage suits against unions.

14. The Act's indiscriminate outlawing of all secondary boycotts, whether justifiable or not.

15. The Act's provision for mandatory injunctions against certain union

unfair labor practices.

16. The Act's elaborate and inflexible procedures including an 80-day waiting period enforced by injuction in emergency disputes, combined with prohibition against recommendations by boards of inquiry to assist parties to settle such disputes.

Everybody Benefits

*

HE LEADERSHIP of Samuel Gompers and the everlasting hard work of AFL unions in raising the nation's wage levels have helped to create the American prosperity which is the wonder of the world in this twentieth century.

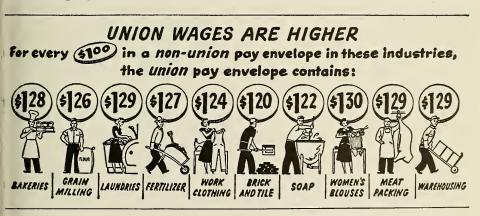
The Survey published shorts showing that in 10 in hatrice all AFL

The Survey published charts showing that in 10 industries alone, AFL unions have raised wages 20 to 30 per cent higher than nonunion wages and

that these rising wages increased the average purchasing power of every American.

"Yet the union plants are prospering, well able to compete with nonunion concerns because of their superior labor force and efficiency," the Survey said. "This far-sighted policy on the part of labor has been basic in American progress. der, Samuel Gompers, as we celebrate the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Gompers and his fellow workers developed unions which enable workers to better themselves by sharing in the benefits of free enterprise. No other way promises workers as great advancement, for economic progress springs from individual initiative and



"High wages in union plants have forced nonunion employers to raise pay. Rising buying power has increased demand, raising production and creating more jobs and more demand, while expanding production reduced unit costs."

Here's the story from Labor's Monthly Survey:

Significantly, we are re-examining this year the principles of our foun-

voluntary action when men can benefit from the results of their work.

Gompers' union activity began in New York City in the early 1870's. Wages then were 1 to 15 cents an hour for a work week of more than 60 hours. Unions were weak and often misled by impractical theorists; union organizers were marked men, blacklisted, their families ostracized. Gompers and his fellow cigarmakers set

out to make their local union a strong, practical and effective organization to deal with the employer and handle members' work problems. They discussed socialism, and other forms of government intervention-theories then popular in Europe-and cast them aside. They set up their union as a shop organization, with separate officers in each shop to handle members' business; collective bargaining with the employer was their method for winning better wages, hours and conditions. The union was opened to all workers in the industry; and an employment bureau run by the union helped members find jobs.

This new "business unionism" began to show results. "We fought for each gain," he says, "and with bare hands unaided carried off victories against the protest of a hostile world." In those days the movement was very poor-but they forged ahead. Other unions studied their methods. "Business unionism" spread throughout New York state, the Cigarmakers International Union, elsewhere. Union discipline developed. Wildcat strikes were outlawed; grievance committees assured workers justice on the job and eliminated causes of strikes; signed contracts made joint agreements binding.

These early unionists saw in their drive for higher wages a lifting force that could better the whole human family. Through their unions they won higher wages, then participated in measures to reduce costs and get out the production necessary to pay for the wage increase. Our founder's policy was not to oppose the introduction of labor-saving machinery, but to see that union members were employed to operate it and that workers benefitted by the saving in costs. The union wages chart shows 10 industries where today union wages are from 20

to 30 per cent higher than non-union wages. Yet the union plants are prospering, well able to compete with non-union concerns because of their superior labor force and efficiency.

This far-sighted policy on the part of labor has been basic in American progress. High wages in union plants have forced non-union employers to raise pay. Rising buying power has increased demand, raising production and creating more jobs and more demand, while expanding production reduced unit costs. It was Gompers' policy to demand the obtainable now. and tomorrow, more now, more then, and these gains built up union strength so that unions became stable agencies. He started unions along the road to steadily growing possibilities. So while the genius of American management brought new production miracles, AFL unions translated production into higher living standards, and workers' larger pay envelopes created an expanding market to absorb the flood of new goods turned out. The purchasing source chart shows that the per capita buying power of the American people (that is, the general living standard) almost doubled in the 29 years from 1900 to 1929 and rose 42 per cent in 10 years from 1939 to 1949.

On his death in 1924, Gompers left to his successors a militant trade union movement, guided by sound basic principles, applicable to new and changing problems.

At a time when it is particularly needed, this practical business unionism, based on moral principles and guided by the ideals of human freedom, has spread throughout the United States. It makes possible joint voluntary action of unions and managements in meeting the serious economic problems of today. This is our hope to avoid government domination.

CONVENTION CALL

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNIONS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Greetings:

You are herewith officially notified that in accordance with the action of the General Executive Board, the Twenty-Sixth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the auditorium of the Cincinnati Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning Tuesday, September 5, 1950 at 2:00 P.M. and continue in session from day to day until the business coming before the convention has been completed.

The basis of representation in the convention herewith follows:

A Local Union with membership of 100 or less, in good standing, is entitled to one delegate; with more than 100 and less than 500 members, two delegates; with more than 500 and less than 1,000 members, three delegates; with more than 1,000 members, four delegates.

A Local Union owing two months' tax to the General Office is not entitled to representation in the convention.

The General Executive Board decided, when considering the matter of making arrangements for the coming General Convention, which will be held early in September, that owing to the large number of Local Unions in the Brotherhood, and undoubtedly the large number of delegates who will be elected, it would expedite the arrangements to a great extent by having the delegates elected in the months of April and May instead of June and July; the names of delegates elected to be in the General Office not later than June 15, 1950.

In compiling the General Constitution after the last referendum vote, there was an oversight in reference to changing Paragraph E, Section 18 to conform to and define the eligibility of a member to represent the Brotherhood as outlined in Section 31, Paragraph D, therefore the rule prevailing in reference to the eligibility of a member to be elected as a delegate to the General Convention shall be as set forth in Section 31, Paragraph D of the General Constitution, defining the eligibility of a member to be elected or selected as an officer of a Local Union.

Each delegate will be entitled to one vote. Proxy representation is not allowed.

Each delegate establishes claim to a seat in the convention through official credentials supplied by the General Office which must be properly filled out and signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Local Union which he represents, with the seal of the Local Union affixed thereto.

A delegate must have his due book with him to show that he has been a member in good standing twelve months prior to his election.

The expense of each delegate attending the convention is to be paid by the Local Union he represents.

The Recording Secretary must report at once to the Acting General Secretary the name and postoffice address of the delegate and alternate under penalty of fine as provided in Paragraph F, Section 18 of our General Laws. When the name of the delegate is reported to the General Office, blank credentials and further information will be sent to the elected delegate.

With best wishes and kindest regards, we are

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON
General President.

ALBERT E. FISCHER Acting Secretary.

DON'T FORGET THE GIFT

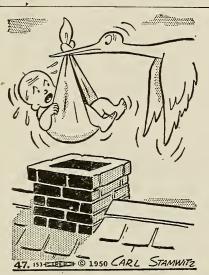
Recently compiled figures indicate that something like eight million dollars was spent on lobbying in Washington last year. That is a lot of money in any league. However, Big Business interests which shell out a very substantial percentage of the moola figure they must get value received for their dough because indications are that they will spend as much or more this year.

Lobbying is a new technique just now coming into its own. Special interest groups hire some smooth operator who knows his way around the Capital to boost their interests. They give the operator a nice fat salary and a juicy expense account. With entertainment, favors, etc. the operator goes to work on Congressmen; sort of like the Irishman who was going to celebrate his silver wedding anniversary.

Inviting a friend to the party, the Irishman gave instructions as to how his place could be found. "We live on the fifth floor," he said, "apartment B. Just touch the button with your elbow."

"And why should I use my elbow?" enquired the friend.

"Mike, me lad," replied the Irishman, "you'd not be coming empty-handed, would ye' now?"



"Not here! They're anti-labor!"

STORY WITH A MORAL

Under the sponsorship of Senator Robertson, an anti-labor bill that could make the Taft-Hartley Law look like the Wagner Act has been introduced. All that the new law proposes to do is to classify human labor to all intents and purposes as an article of commerce like girdles and saddle soap, thus making labor organizations subject to anti-trust laws.

From where we sit, labor seems to be in a spot about like the restaurant patron who called the waiter.

"I've never seen anything as tough as this steak," complained the patron.

"You haven't?" replied the waiter: "Just wait until you've seen the manager.'

MORAL: Be sure to register and vote or things are going to get tougher for all working people.

* *

WE ARE NOT ALONE

Despite all we can do, typographical errors will creep into this publication occasionally. Just so you won't think we are careless or sloppy or unique, take a look at some of the boners some other publications have let slip through recently:

Fifty-nine years he practiced medicine, being responsible for most of the babies born in this community.

The club meets only once a year and that is when they transact all their business and enjoy the evening together-wives are bared.

He is the proud possessor of a new Chevrolet and also a new wife, having traded in the old one for which he received a liberal allowance.

After Governor-----watched the lion perform, he was taken to Main Street and fed twenty-five pounds of raw meat in front of the Fox Theater.

After the musical portion of the program, Pastor----delivered a short sermon on "Personal Devils." Seventeen were present.

SEEMS LIKELY

Down in a certain southern state, a newly elected representative from a rural district went to pay his respects to the governor. Ignorant of the term of respect he should use in addressing his Excellency, the vahoo called him "Most High."

"Oh," replied the governor, with a laugh "I'm not the Most High. The Most High is He who has made all things from noth-

ing.″

"Well," replied the representative, in a sudden burst of honest emotion, "that mighty near qualifies you, Guv. That justice of the peace you appointed down in my town is about the nearest thing to nothin' I've seen on two legs!"

In view of the fact the recent coal strike dramatically proved how unworkable the Taft-Hartley Law really is, would it be possible to call Senator Taft "Most High" too, because he still keeps boosting the law as a good piece of legislation?

★ ★ ★ JUST MEDIUM

Noting in a woman's magazine that a near-record number of marriages is predicted for this spring and summer, Joe Paup, a veteran sailor on the sea of matrimony, added the following item to his immortal list of "Paup's Pearly Gems."

"The average man is neither so clever as his wife thought him when they were engaged, nor as big a dope as she thinks

him now they are married."

* * *

THE CHEAPEST SYSTEM

If you have not as yet made your two dollar voluntary contribution to Labor's League for Political Education, do not forget to take care of this important item next meeting night. Your two bucks donation will not only help to elect a liberal Congress, but also it will help to give your state the kind of liberal legislation its working citizens need. During the last campaign, there were many different types of campaigns for funds. This year there is only the LLPE solicitation which will cover everything.

Chip in your two bucks and you can be like the Scotsman who went into a saddlery shop and asked to buy one spur.

"I'm sorry, sir," replied the clerk, "but we only sell spurs by the pair."

"That may be so," replied the man from Aberdeen, "but I only want one spur. If I can get one half of the horse moving, the other half will come with it."

NOT VERY AMUSING

Movie houses throughout the nation are waging an all-out battle to get the twenty per cent amusement tax lifted when Congress writes its new tax bill. Movie men say the tax is grossly unfair.

And judging from some of the pictures we have seen lately we are inclined to be-

lieve the tax is misnamed too.

A GREAT HANDICAP

In the British elections held late in February, the Labor Party managed to stay in power by a very slight majority. Ever since, all the political big-wigs in this country have been trying to uncover "trends" and "mandates" in the election results.

What the election proves, we don't know. All we know is that the Labor Party won out against terrific odds. How terrific those odds were can be gleaned from the fact the Gallup Poll even predicted labor would win.

* * *

MAYBE TAFT WAS PULLING IT

(An Associated Press Dispatch from Glendale, Cal.)

"I've broken my leg," explained Wendell Holmes Teat, fifty-three, when police found him lying in the street. He was rushed to Physicians and Surgeons Hospital, but when the doctors examined him they withdrew from the case and called a carpenter. Police said Mr. Teat forgot to mention that the leg was wooden.



"I trust you won't try to curry favor with some cheap, non-union made trinkets!"

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

A written test for the position of city carpenter held recently in New York consisted of 200 true or false questions. 50 of these are submitted as a fairly stiff workout for our apprentices. Score 2 points for each one right. Total points is the percentage. Answers on page 33. The more experienced carpenter should sit this one out and wait for the next issue. If he insists on playing, then he should shoot for 100.

	•	True or	
		False	
1.	A butt gauge is a tool used in hanging interior or exterior doors		
2.	A skillsaw (sic) is commonly used in constructing frame buildings		
3.	A back band is part of a door casing		
4.	A battened door has no panels		
5.	Spruce wood is non-resinous		
6.	When setting a cross cut saw the whole tooth should be bent		
7.	Sash lifts help to balance a double-hung sash		
8.	A miter box is used to cut curves of different radii		
9.	A strap hinge and a T hinge are the same		
10.	A twelve penny common nail is 3½ inches long		
11.	Bridging can be made from wood or metal		
12.	Headers run parallel to floor joists		
13.	The pith of a tree has no structural value		
14.	Dowels are used in edge joints to strengthen them		
15.	A butt joint is no more difficult to make than a rabbeted joint		
16.	The stile is the horizontal member of a door frame		
17.	The bottom rail of a door is usually made wider than the upper		
18.	A transom is a sash over a door or window		
19.	Sub flooring and rough flooring are the same		
20.	A number 13 auger bit will drill a ¾-inch hole		
21.	A nosing is a term used in stair building		
22.	An octagon is a seven-sided figure		
23.	A cleat is a piece of wood used to hold 2 or more pieces of wood together		
24.	The standard length of wood lath is 4 feet		
25.	Floor joists embedded in brick walls should be cut on a bevel		
26.	End grain holds nails better than edge grain		
27.	Herring bone is a design for flooring		
28.	A'pilaster and a column are the same		
29.	A waler is a member usually found in brace frame construction		
30.	A lintel is the head member of a double-hung window		
31.	A round head screw requires no countersinking		
32.	Crown is a term used in setting floor joists		
33.	White pine comes from a broad leaf tree		
34.	Carriage bolts are bolts with square heads		
35.	Braced framing is structurally stronger than balloon framing		
36.	Floor beams are set with the hollow edge up		
37.	Batter boards are supports in a roof truss		
38.	The motion of a band saw is continuous in one direction		
39.	The horizontal division between a double-hung window is a mullion		
40.	A lolly (sic) column is a wooden post		
41.	An astragal is used on a double-hung window		
42.	The first layer of wood over the rough frame is known as sheathing		
43.	Maple and beech have similar texture		
44.	A bay window is a projection on a roof top		
45.	A water level is sometimes used by carpenters		
46.	Sheathing boards are usually made from white pine lumber		
47.	The table of a band saw is in two parts		
48.	A soffit is part of a roof cornice		
49.	Hip rafters extend from ridge to plate		
50.	Grounds are used at rough openings as a guide for plastering		
Apprentice rating: 70 to 80, very good. Over 80, excellent. Over 90, superlative.			

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT WM. L. HUTCHESON Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIEST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN R. STEVENSON Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. ACTING SECRETARY ALBERT E. FISCHER Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR. 111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER 933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER 1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS 712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C. Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS 3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL 3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON. Chairman ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May, and June, 1950, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

REGULAR MEETING OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida February 20, 1950

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

October 10, 1949

San Francisco, Calif., L. U. 3141. (Furniture-Woodworkers)—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.20, \$1.32 and \$1.57 to \$1.43, \$1.55 and \$1.80 per hour, effective October 10, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

October 14, 1949

New Smyrna Beach, Fla., L. U. 318.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, effective December 15, 1949. Official sanction granted.

October 27, 1949

Watertown, S. D., L. U. 1690.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.85 per hour, effective October 27, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Decatur, Ill., L. U. 742. (Millmen)-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.45

to \$1.70 per hour, effective January 2, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Athens, Ala., L. U. 1311.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per

hour, effective January 3, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Hartford, Conn., L. U. 1941.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.55 to \$1.65 per hour, effective January 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

November 8, 1949

Houston, Texas, L. U. 724.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$1.771/2 per hour, effective November 7, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

December 19, 1949

Tiffin, Ohio, L. U. 243.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per hour, effective January 16, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Westboro, Mass., L. U. 1459.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to

\$2.02½ per hour, effective January 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Monahans, Texas, L. U. 1923.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.25 per hour, effective January 22, 1950. Official sanction granted.

December 27, 1949

Marlboro, Mass., L. U. 988.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1,50 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Johnston City, Ill., L. U. 1029.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.37½ to.

\$1.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Hutchinson, Kans., L. U. 1587.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

January 9, 1950

Dothan, Ala., L. U. 2223.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Ottumwa, Iowa, L. U. 767.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.80 to \$2.25

per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Newton, N. J., L. U. 1124.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective January 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

January 11, 1950

New Milford, Conn., L. U. 1005.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Duncan, Okla., L. U. 2221.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00

per hour, effective January 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

January 19, 1950

Portland, Ore., L. U. 1020. (Shipwrights-Joiners)-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.66 (New Work) \$1.75 (Repair Work) to \$2.10 per hour, effective March 20, 1950. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

January 26, 1950

Traverse City, Mich., L. U. 1461.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Boulder, Colo., L. U. 1480.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.80 to \$2.10

per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Woodward, Okla., L. U. 1894.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75

per hour, effective March 17, 1950. Official sanction granted. Seaford, Dela., L. U. 2012.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.05 to \$2.40 per

hour, effective January 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

January 31, 1950

Jacksonville, Ill., L. U. 904. (Millmen)-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.37½ to \$1.45 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

February 7, 1950 Salem, Ohio, L. U. 1282.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective February 6, 1950. Official sanction granted.

February 8, 1950 S. Pittsburg, Tenn., L. U. 1608.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.721/2 to \$1.90 per hour, effective February 8, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida February 20, 1950

The General Executive Board met in regular session at the Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, on the above date.

The report of the Delegate to the Sixty-Fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the City of Calgary, Alberta, during the week of September 15, 1949, was ordered filed for future reference as it already has been published in our official journal, "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-Second Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in St. Paul, Minnesota, in September, 1949, was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the November, 1949, issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Sixty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in St. Paul, Minnesota, in October, 1949, was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the December, 1949, issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-First Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in St. Paul, Minnesota, in September, 1949, was filed for future reference as it has been published in the January, 1950, issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Renewal of burglary insurance policy on office furniture, fixtures and equipment at Headquarters, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the amount of \$10,000 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring October 1, 1952, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Burglary, Hold-up and Robbery Insurance—\$5,000 Interior hold-up; \$5,000 Messenger hold-up, and \$15,000 Safe and burglary on safes in Headquarters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Baltimore, Maryland, expiring September 12, 1952, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Bond on General Treasurer, S. P. Meadows, in the amount of \$50,000 for one year expiring February 1, 1951, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

The General President appointed the following committee to inspect the rooms of the Home:

Arthur Martel Roland Adams

He also appointed the following on the inspection of stocks and supplies:

M. A. Hutcheson Charles Johnson, Jr.

Balance of the members of the Board to audit the books and accounts of the Home.

Belleville, Ont., Canada, L. U. 572.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, effective March 23, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Columbus, Ind., L. U. 1155.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Fort William, Ont., Canada, L. U. 1669.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.46 to \$1.65 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 21, 1950

The General President reported the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor concerning the proposed reaffiliation of the Machinists' International Union with the American Federation of Labor—giving in detail all that transpired including his position on the reaffiliation. The General Executive Board approved of his position by unanimous action.

Request of President Hayes of the International Association of Machinists for a conference with the Brotherhood was placed before the General Executive Board by the General President and was considered. M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President, O. Wm. Blaier, Board Member of the Second District and Harry Schwarzer, Third Dis-

trict, were appointed as Committee to confer with Committee of the International Association of Machinists.

Resolutions from Local Union 106, Des Moines, Iowa and Local Union 218, Boston, Massachusetts, endorsed by several Local Unions of the Brotherhood, were brought to the attention of the Board, likewise amendments to the General Constitution, submitted by Local Union 854, Cincinnati, Ohio and Local Union 132, Washington, D. C., were considered.

It was decided that these Local Unions be notified that the suggested changes to the General Constitution were considered by the General Executive Board and that same will be referred to the Constitution Committee who will report to the next General Convention.

It was further decided that all proposed amendments to the General Constitution will be published in our journal, "The Carpenter" after the July 15th date preceding the Convention.

It was suggested that inasmuch as several Local Unions are desirous of a change being made in our General Constitution in reference to the pension, that a committee of the Board be appointed to work out something understandable and comprehensive and report to the next General Convention their recommendations.

The General President stated, there being no objections the minutes will show that at this meeting of the Board a committee of the Board was selected to make a survey of the situation as affecting payment of the pension and compile a report to be submitted to the next General Convention.

Board Members Charles Johnson, Jr., O. Wm. Blaier, of the First and Second Districts respectively, were appointed as a Committee to work in conjunction with M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President.

New Haven, Conn., L. U. 79.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.10 to \$2.35 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Point Pleasant, W. Va., L. U. 1159.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 (Carpenters) and \$2.12½ to \$2.37½ (Millwrights and Pile Drivers) per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 22, 1950

A Protest from Local Union 80, Chicago, Illinois against the decision of the Chairman of the Chicago District Council in declaring the proposition of increasing the per capita tax payable to the District Council from 10c to 20c per member per month as being carried was read. The reply by the General President, dated December 1, 1949, wherein he concurred in the action taken by the District Council was also read. A motion prevailed that the action of the General President be sustained. Unanimously carried.

Resolution from Twin City Carpenters District Council, St. Paul, Minnesota dealing with the 100th anniversary of the birth of Samuel Gompers, and also the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, with the suggestion that their names be inscribed in the Hall of Fame.

The Board concurred in said resolution.

The Board's attention was called to the membership application of Walter E. Wiggins to Local Union 1867, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada wherein he answered in the affirmative to the questions, "Are you a Communist?" and also, "Are you in sympathy with communistic philosophy?"

Reply of Local Union 1867 to an inquiry regarding this was read wherein they stated this seemed to be correct.

On January 26, 1950, Second General Vice-President, John R. Stevenson replied to Local Union 1867 directing them to strike the name of Walter E. Wiggins from the membership list of Local Union 1867.

Motion prevailed that the letter written by the Second General Vice-President be approved. Carried unanimously.

A communication from Local Union 1073, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania soliciting financial and moral assistance for the Histadrut was presented to the Board, and after discussion it was moved and carried that the matter be left in the hands of the General President. Carried.

Communication from Harry F. Morton of Kaiser Engineers, Division of Kaiser Industries Incorporated, Oakland, California, enclosing a copy of proposed international agree-

ment was read. After due consideration, the Board came to the conclusion that our present international agreement which has been in existence for many years has proven very satisfactory to the employers who are signatory to the agreement. The Board decided there would be no change in our international agreement and any construction employer desiring an international agreement would be required to sign the present agreement.

Haverhill, Mass., L. U. 82.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00

per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Bozeman, Montana, L. U. 557.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Clarks Summit, Pa., L. U. 339.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$2.00

per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Glasgow, Mont., L. U. 1211.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Monmouth, Ill., L. U. 1265.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75

per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Elyria, Ohio, L. U. 1426.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

February 23, 1950

Appeal of Lloyd Raduenz, Ervin Raduenz and Wilbur Raduenz, members of Local Union 2144, Los Angeles, California, against the decision of the General President in their case versus the Los Angeles District Council, Los Angeles, California, was brought to the attention of the Board and carefully considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained unanimously, on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Frank A. Calhoun, a member of Local Union 1849, Pasco, Washington, against the decision of the General President in his case versus the Portland District Council, Portland, Oregon, was brought to the attention of the Board and carefully considered after which the decision of the General President was sustained unanimously, on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Lloyd Westlake, a member of Local Union 25, Los Angeles, California, against the decision of the General President in the case of he, Lloyd Westlake versus Los Angeles District Council was carefully considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained, and the appeal dismissed.

Communication from Pacific Coast Council of Pile Drivers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders, San Francisco, California requesting a charter for the Council above named was read.

Under the provisions of the Constitution, the granting of charters comes under direction of the General President, and, therefore, the General Executive Board referred same to the General President for disposition.

A petition of millwrights in area of the Falls Cities District Council, Louisville, Kentucky, protesting the denial of a millwright charter by the First General Vice-President was presented to the Board.

A motion prevailed to sustain the action of the First General Vice-President.

A communication, dated December 28, 1949, by the Local Union 638, Morristown, New Jersey was submitted to the Board wherein they requested restoration of their former jurisdictional territory.

The Board decided they could see no reason why they should change their previous action in sustaining the jurisdictional lines of Local Union 638 as defined by the General President.

Audit of books and accounts commenced.

February 24, 1950

Appeal of Local Union 1980, Atchison, Kansas, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the disability claim of Fred B. Clark, a member of said Local Union, was considered and the decision of the General Treasurer was unanimously sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 94, Providence, Rhode Island, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim of Brother Joseph Melancon for wife funeral donation was considered, after which a motion prevailed that the claim be referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation. Unanimously carried.

Editorial

Increasing Productivity Is Shrinking Jobs

Currently most newspapers and radio commentators are lambasting the government over the surplus farm commodity situation. They are giving the administration both barrels over the fact that millions of bushels of potatoes are being ruined with kerosene and millions of dozens of eggs and tons of butter and cheese are being allowed to spoil naturally in government warehouses and caves. The government paid out good tax money to buy these farm items so that high prices could be maintained. Now there seems to be nothing to do with them other than to let them spoil.

That people should be alarmed over such a situation is only natural. However, as we see it, farm surplus is only one phase of a huge, overall problem that needs solving in short order. The big problem is increasing productivity. On the farm and in the city, higher productivity is creating a situation that can and will mean trouble eventually unless fast action is forthcoming. During 1949, output of goods and services in the United States amounted to nearly 260 billion dollars. Roughly that figure was about the same as the figure for 1948. The catch is that it took three per cent fewer workers in 1949 to produce the same amount of goods and services that was turned out in 1948. In other words, three workers out of a hundred were fighting unemployment lines in 1949 while the other ninety-seven were turning out the same amount of goods 100 workers turned out in 1948. The upward trend in productivity is as noticeable on the farm as it is in the factory. Ever since 1947 the number of workers on our farms has been dwindling, yet total production has been increasing slightly.

Unemployment figures tell the story more graphically than any other thing. In February, the total number of unemployed climbed to 4,700,000, the highest figure since the start of the war; this despite the fact that the nation was still enjoying a comparative boom. A substantial part of this unemployment must be charged to increased productivity. Labor-saving devices have been going into business at a brisk clip. These machines are now showing a marked influence on unemployment figures as fewer men or less time are needed to turn out goods or services. An expert estimates that higher productivity threw a minimum of three quarters of a million workers on to the unemployed roles during the last year. During the same time, some 600,000 new workers entered the labor market. Added together, these two groups accounted for a substantial percentage of the million and a half increase in unemployed.

The picture is not to pretty. Yet it has its brighter side too. The number of men and women working is still at the highest point it has ever been for any year in our history except a couple of the extraordinary war years. Savings are still high. The accumulated backlog of demand for goods of all kinds is still strong. Most lines of business are thriving. Prospects for continued good times seem encouraging. If it were not for the problem of shrinking em-

ployment opportunities brought about by higher productivity there would be hardly a cloud on the horizon.

However, each year some 600,000 young men and women enter the labor market in search of their first jobs. If industry cannot find jobs for these new recruits; or worse, if industry already has on its hands large numbers of seasoned workers whose jobs have been wiped out by higher productivity, a critical situation is bound to arise sooner or later.

Yet basically high productivity is nothing to fear. As a matter of fact it is and always has been a major objective in American industry. Higher productivity to a great degree accounts for the great standard of living achieved by the American people. More and better goods at a cheaper price mean better living for everybody. But increased productivity must be balanced off by better wages, which in turn mean greater purchasing power; shorter hours; and cheaper prices. These are the three things which must be brought to bear on the present unhappy situation wherein productivity is leading to unemployment. Lower prices can increase the demand for all kinds of goods. Higher wages can increase purchasing power. Shorter hours can increase the number of jobs. Will industry recognize the need for these reforms? Possibly. Some magazines and writers are already warning industry that trouble lies ahead if job opportunities are not kept in line with demand. Let us hope their warnings are heeded.

Re-Assay the Federal Tax Structure

Speaking through an organization known as the National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes, a group of representative business men have asked Congress to cut present excise taxes by three billion dollars.

Actually, what should be done is to cut out all excise and sales taxes—period. This is because they are "upside-down" taxes, and as such are inequitable and diametrically opposed to the principle of ability to pay. Like rain, excise and sales taxes fall on all alike, rich, poor and middle class. Where they cover daily necessities, rather than definite luxuries, such as food, clothing, amusements, tobacco and liquors used by many millions of people, they are grossly unfair because they take a much larger proportionate bite into the poor man's wage than into the rich man's income. A rich man may only spend five per cent of his income for food, while the poor man pays out 50 per cent or better.

We believe that the federal government should derive the bulk of its revenues from graduated taxes on business profits, personal incomes, gifts and inheritances, and capital gains. That is the fair way to levy taxes!

The 81st Congress has no excuse whatever for refusing to plug up many and large loopholes in the present laws whereby corporations in some industries and the ultra-rich escape paying a fair and proportionate tax on their earnings and incomes. Along with these overdue adjustments, Congress should give the tax collection agencies the facilities and manpower to collect these taxes and vigorously hunt down tax dodgers.

The time has come to re-assay the entire federal tax structure. It must have the double purpose of eliminating inequalities, devising fair methods for distributing the tax load, and make these levies easier to collect and as difficult as possible to evade.

But at the same time nothing should be left undone to reorganize the agencies and functions of the federal government to give us most efficient and economical operation.

It would be well for Congress to press for this tax study at the earliest possible time. The present cumbersome and inequitable tax system is a sword of Damocles hanging over our present economy.—St. Louis Labor Tribune.

The Time Is Past Due

When the coal operators and the United Mine Workers reached an agreement last month, one of the bitterest strikes of recent years was brought to a close. There have been longer strikes, and there have been strikes involving more men, but there has never been a strike in which more organized vituperation and abuse were heaped on a group of working men. The press and the radio pulled out all the stops in damning Lewis and the miners. Economic breakdown, hunger, pestilence, and chaos were all things that the papers saw as more than imminent if the strike was not checked by cossack methods. Today the strike has been over only a few weeks. All the hysteria the newspapers whipped up over the imminent doom that the strike supposedly presaged is forgotten. A simple settlement was worked out between the operators and the miners, a settlement that could have been worked out months sooner had not the operators pinned their hopes on the Taft-Hartley Law.

It was the Taft-Hartley Law which precipitated the strike in the first place. The Taft-Hartley Law prevented normal collective bargaining during the strike and delayed the settlement that was finally reached. For months before the strike the mine owners climbed on their high horse and made no effort to bargain seriously and honestly on the issues presented by the Miners. They placed all their hopes on the Taft-Hartley Law. A pliant judge could slap some mean injunctions on the union in case of a strike. Within the Law were vehicles for emptying union treasuries and even sending union leaders to jail in case of a protracted strike. No wonder the owners felt secure.

But they overlooked the tenacity of the miners. The strike came and the miners hung together. Neither threats nor sweet promises could budge them. When it became apparent to the owners that the Taft-Hartley Law was not going to tear the union asunder, a settlement was soon reached. The strike and its settlement have dramatically proved what labor has always contended; namely, that the Taft-Hartley Law does not prevent strikes; it provokes them. Instead of halting strikes it prolongs them. Any way you look at it, the Taft-Hartley Law has proved itself to be as stupid as it is vicious. The time for erasing it from the statute books is long past due.

(Continued from page 23)

Appeal of Local Union 1804, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of William Henderson Lemon for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death was considered, after which a motion prevailed that the action of the General Treasurer be sustained, which carried unanimously.

Appeal of Local Union 393, Camden, New Jersey from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of Albert M. Hanum was considered. It was decided that the claim be referred back to the General Treasurer for

further investigation.

Appeal of Local Union 43, Hartford, Connecticut, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Thomas C. LeBlanc, a member of said Local Union, was referred back to the General Treasurer.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

February 25, 1950

The General Executive Board, the various officers and Business Representatives of the Florida State Council of carpenters met jointly at the New Florida Hotel, Lakeland, Florida, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Samuel Compers, first President of the American Federation of Labor.

Frank Duffy, Secretary Emeritus, who was the principal speaker, pointed out the struggle of the early days of the Federation; he having served as a delegate to the A. F.

of L. conventions for 47 consecutive years.

He also mentioned General President Hutcheson had attended for 35 consecutive years. Brief addresses were also given by the members of the General Executive Board.

February 27, 1950

Since the last meeting of the General Executive Board, correspondence was exchanged between representatives of former Local Union 634 and the General Office, which we herewith quote:

NIGHT LETTER

January 13, 1950

Wm. L. Hutcheson Dear Sir and Brother:

On Wednesday, January 11th, Local 634 passed a motion empowering its Executive Board to negotiate a settlement with the General Office. We contacted Brothers Muir and Lehman and offered to settle on the terms presented by the General Executive Board at the Chicago meeting. Brothers Muir and Lehman refused to discuss it with us. We are sending you this communication to urge that you instruct representatives to meet with us to immediately settle the matter of Local 634.

Lester J. McCormick For the Executive Board

January 17, 1950

Lester I. McCormick

The General Executive Board will convene in Lakeland, Florida February 22nd. If you wish to send a committee with full power to act the Board will give you a hearing at that time.

M. A. Hutcheson For the General President

January 23, 1950

Mr. William L. Hutcheson General President U. B. C. and J. of A. Carpenters Building 222 East Michigan Street Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Sir and Brother:

We are confident the controversy between Local 634 and the Brotherhood can be settled out of Court on February 22nd to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Therefore, we are again requesting that you act favorably on the recommendation of your Los Angeles Attorney in regards to a continuance of the pending litigation, and release of enough funds that are now held up by restraining order, to enable the committee from

Local 634 to make the trip to Lakeland, Florida to meet with the General Executive Board on February 22, 1950.

> Fraternally yours, /s/ Lester J. McCormick For the Committee

> > January 30, 1950

Lester J. McCormick 7315 S. San Pedro St. Los Angeles, California

Your communication of the twenty-third ult. has been forwarded to me here in Miami where I am at the present time attending a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Inasmuch as you and your associates was responsible for filing the pending litigation that you are desirous of having postponed would say that you could easily have that done by filing a dismissal and make your arrangements to appear before the General Executive Board.

WLHG

Wm. L. Hutcheson

M. A. Hutcheson New Florida Hotel Lakeland, Florida

The committee from Local 634 will arrive in time to meet the General Executive Board, nine A. M., Wednesday, February 22nd.

> L. J. McCormick For the Committee

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida On February 23, 1950, Lester J. McCormick, James T. Allen and Thomas Bankhead, all of Los Angeles, California, appeared before the General Executive Board and offered purported credentials, with power to act, as delegates elected by purported members of former Local Union No. 634.

Upon suggestion of the General President that they state their questions or proposals in writing the aforementioned retired and submitted the following:

> "These are supplementary questions the Committee would like the Board to consider in conjunction with the ten points of the Chicago meeting.

The membership of Local 634 feels very strongly about points No. 1 & 2. And we wish the Board would consider them favorably.

- 1. Elections of officers. We would like for the Board to consider for us to nominate and elect our own officers in an election under the Constitution.
- 2. There would be no reprisals against any member of Local 634 for anything that has happened during this controversy or anything that may come up later because of it.
- 3. All court cases to be dismissed, both parties paying their own costs.
- 4. In the event of an amalgamation, on what basis would the Board consider it."

The General Executive Board, having considered the above requests, finds that ample opportunity has been granted heretofore to said former Local Union No. 634 to retain membership in the United Brotherhood by complying with the Constitution and Laws of the Brotherhood, and that no favorable consideration can be given to any oral or written requests presented by its alleged representatives.

The General Executive Board has heretofore endeavored to avoid working any hardship on former members of former Local Union 634 who desired to remain loyal to the Brotherhood by granting them the privilege of retaining their status with the Brotherhood. A large majority of the members of former Local Union 634 has made application and received clearance cards.

The General Executive Board has decided to extend this privilege to those who have not as yet obtained their clearance cards, and who are desirous of maintaining membership in the Brotherhood.

This privilege is extended to March 31, 1950 for applications to be filed with the General President who is hereby granted full discretionary power to act favorably, or otherwise, as he deems advisable, on each application.

Edmonton, Alta., Canada, L. U. 1325.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.47½ to \$1.55 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Terre Haute, Ind., L. U. 133.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.10 to \$2.35 per hour, effective April I, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Concord, N. H., L. U. 538.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Columbia, Mo., L. U. 1925.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to\$2.00 per hour, effective April 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Dyersburg, Tenn., L. U. 2373.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, effective March 16, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

February 28, 1950

Appeal of Charles J. Bercher, a member of Local Union 228, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, from the decision of the General Treasurer, on his claim for disability donation was carefully considered. It was decided that Local Union 228 be notified that the appeal was given consideration and due to extenuating circumstances set forth in the correspondence that the claim be referred back to the General Treasurer to hold in abeyance to see what develops, and see whether the prospective operation will be beneficial or not, or at some time in the future he will be totally disabled.

Appeal from the decision of the General Treasurer in the claim of Morris Tauber, deceased, of Local Union 608, New York City, in allowing an amount of \$150.00 per Section 49-D of our General Constitution as the decedent was over fifty years of age when initiated. A motion prevailed that the action of the General Treasurer be sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 956, New York, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the disability claim of Anthony Tramintano, a member of said Local Union, was after due consideration referred back to the General Treasurer for further information; particularly as to when the applicant for disability first received medical attention, and what has been done since that time.

Appeal of Local Union 1920, Mineral Wells, Texas, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late W. R. Craig for the reason he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was considered and the action of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 195, Peru, Illinois, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of Margaret Hocking, wife of Lewis Hocking, a member of said Local Union, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of her death, was considered and the decision of the General Treasurer sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 534, Burlington, Iowa, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of Fred Roxlau for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death was carefully considered, after which a motion prevailed that the action of the General Treasurer be sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 2808, Arcata, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in allowing the amount of \$150.00 in the case of Lamour Wm. Ewell for funeral donations was considered. A motion prevailed that the action of the General Treasurer be sustained. Unanimously carried.

Kane, Pa., L. U. 545.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.37½ to \$1.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Nashville, Tenn., L. U. 507.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.80 to \$2.10 per hour, effective June 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Sterling, Ill., L. U. 695.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Davenport, Ia., L. U. 726.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.30 to \$1.45 per hour, effective May 19, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Muscatine, Ia., L. U. 1069.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

March 1, 1950

A telegram from Harry C. Herman, representing the Radio Corporation of America was read in protest to the additional excise tax of 10% on all television sets and solicit the General Executive Board to adopt a resolution to support their protest. After duly considering same the Board concurred in their protest and resolution was drafted, which reads as follows:

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States saw fit to impose heavy excise taxes on many commodities during the war as a means of raising revenue and discouraging the purchase of non-essential items, and

WHEREAS, such a tax may have served a useful purpose during the war, and

WHEREAS, now that the war is over such burdensome taxes work a real hardship in many ways by reducing purchasing power, handicapping struggling new industries, reducing job opportunities, etc., and

WHEREAS, all these things are harmful to our economy and not conducive to a stable and continuous prosperity,

THEREFORE The General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, now in session, went on record as being in favor of a reduction of all excise taxes now in existence, and also voiced their opposition to the placing of new excise taxes on new products or commodities.

The General Executive Board when considering the matter of making arrangements for the coming General Convention, which will be held early in September, came to the conclusion that owing to the large number of Local Unions in the Brotherhood and undoubtedly the large number of delegates who will be elected, it would expedite the arrangements to a great extent by having the delegates elected in the months of April and May instead of June and July; the names of the delegates elected to be in the General Office not later than June 15, 1950.

In compiling the General Constitution after the last referendum vote there was an oversight in reference to changing Paragraph E, Section 18 to conform and define the eligibility of a member to represent the Brotherhood as outlined in Section 31, Paragraph D, therefore, the rule prevailing in reference to the eligibility of a member to be elected as a delegate to the General Convention shall be as set forth in Section 31, Paragraph D of the General Constitution, defining the eligibility of a member to be elected or selected as an officer of a Local Union.

The Convention Call was drafted and approved and to be issued without delay to the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood.

It was decided by the General Executive Board that because of the size of the organization, advance committees, as provided for in the General Constitution be increased to fifteen members. The matter of arranging for program for opening of convention, as well as invitations to speakers was left in the hands of the resident General Officers.

The General President appointed Board Members

A. Muir, Sixth District R. Adams, Fourth District R. E. Roberts, Fifth District

to draft the reports of the General Executive Board and the Board of Trustees for submission to the Twenty-Sixth General Convention.

Audit completed and all transactions found correct.

The General Executive Board met as Board of Trustees and the minutes were approved.

The Certified Public Accountants examined the securities held by the General Treasurer in the Vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana and their report as of December 31, 1949, shows the following:

GENERAL FUND

	GENERA	AL FUND			
Purchased:				Due:	
December 1, 1942	\$1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1963-68	
April 15, 1943	1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s		
September 14, 1943	500,000.00	II S Troopy		1964-69	
		U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69	
November 20, 1945	1,000,000.00	U.S. Treasury	21/48	1959-62	
September, 1941	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	$2\frac{1}{2}$ S	1953	
January, 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	$2\frac{1}{2}$ S	1954	
August, 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	$2\frac{1}{2}$ S	1954	
May, 1945	100,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1957	
May, 1010	20,000.00	U. S. Series G			
0 1 1 1040			$2\frac{1}{2}$ s	1957	
September, 1948	25,000.00	U. S. Treasury	$1\frac{1}{4}$ s	1950	
		Notes			
		(Held in New York)			
December 1, 1948	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	$1\frac{1}{4}$ S	1950	
2000	,	Notes	1,40	1000	
D 1 1 1040	200 200 00	(Held in New York)	/		
December 1, 1948	200,000.00	U. S. Treasury	$1\frac{1}{4}$ S	1950	
		Notes			
		(Held in New York)			
	DEFENS	SE FUND			
December, 1941	\$ 50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1050	
				1953	
August, 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	$2\frac{1}{2}$ s	1954	
June, 1948	105,000.00	U. S. Treasury	11/4s	1950	
		Notes			
		(Held in New York)			
		,			
	HOME AND E	PENSION FUND			
D 1041			01/ -	1050	
December, 1941	\$ 50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1953	
January, 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	$2\frac{1}{2}$ S	1954	
October, 1942	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	$2\frac{1}{2}$ S	1954	
January, 1943	50,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1955	
May, 1945	100,000.00	U. S. Series G	2½s	1957	
June, 1943	300,000.00	U. S. Treasury	11/85	1950	
			2½s	_	
December, 1942	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury		1963-68	
April, 1943	100,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69	
September, 1943	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	$2\frac{1}{2}$ S	1964-69	
December, 1948	500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	$1\frac{1}{4}$ s	1950	
,	,	Notes			
		(Held in New York)			
Tuna 1049	140,000,00		1½s	1950	
June, 1948	140,000.00	U. S. Treasury	1748	1550	
		Notes			
		(Held in New York)			
	GENERAL FU	IND (CANADA)			
Purchased:				Due:	
March 31, 1944	\$ 107,000.00	Canadian Bonds	3s	1959	
	50,000.00	Canadian Bonds	4s	1960	
March, 1933	Ha'00000	G 71 771 1			
1944	50,000.00	Canadian Victory	3s	1956	
		Bonds			
August, 1946	100,000.00	Canadian Victory	$1\frac{3}{4}$ s	1950	
8 ,	ĺ	Bonds			
June, 1948	100,000.00	Canadian Victory	3s	1958	
June, 1040	100,000.00		00		
T 1040	100 000 00	Bonds	20	1066	
June, 1949	100,000.00	Dominion of Canada	3s	1966	
There being no further business to be acted upon the Board adjourned to meet at the					
call of the Chairman.					
Respectfully submitted					

Respectfully submitted,
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Acting Secretary

Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them, Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory, And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

HOWARD ABELL, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.
JOSEPH ALBERTS, L. U. 1748, Appleton, Wis.
PAUL ARNDT, L. U. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
GEO. W. BEASLEY, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
EDMOND J. BEAULIEU, L. U. 21, Chicago, Ill.
ELIAS BENSON, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LUDWIG BERG, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
JAMES F. BLAKENEY, L. U. 132, Washington,
D. C.

JAMES F. BLAKENEY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
J. A. BLAKKE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
OTTO BRIETBECK, L. U. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
E. J. BROD, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.
WILLIE M. BROOKS, L. U. 2183, Tupelo, Miss.
E. BUSBY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
FREDERICK J. BUTSCH, L. U. 11, Cleveland,

Ohio JOHN BYRNE, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill. SYDNEY G. CARPENTER, L. U. 1230, Franklin,

Mass.
A. CARTEN L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
L. E. CHENEYWORTH, L. U. 213, Houston,
Tex.
WILLIAM CLARK, L. U. 871, Battle Creek,

Mich.
ELBERT CLIFT, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
W. A. COOPER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
CHAS. D. CORT, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
FRANCIS J. CURRAN, L. U. 488, New York,
N. Y.
JOHN W. DARNELL, L. U. 60, Indianapolis,

Ind.

Ind.
H. E. DEANE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ALFRED DION, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
GUS EGIZZI, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
G. L. FERGUSON, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.
HENRY FISCHER, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
VINCENZO GENOVESE, L. U. 1050, Philadel-

VINCENZO GENOVESE, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa. MAT GERHARDS, L. U. 26, Portland, Ore. JOHN L. GLARUM, L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia. HENRY H. GLASS, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va. GEO. GORTH, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal. E. J. GRABKE, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich. WM. GULSDORF, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill. DENNIS D. HALL, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va. JAMES HARINGTON, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass. J. H. HARTMAN, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex. S. F. HEAVNER, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va. ERNEST S. HEDSTROM, L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia.

ERNEST S. HEDSTROM, L. U. 948, Sioux City,
Ia.

JAMES C. HENDERSON, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa.
F. HORVATH, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
R. B. HUGHES, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
J. C. HUTTO, L. U. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
LOUIS HYPES, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
E. B. IHINGER, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
EDGAR JENNINGS, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
EDGAR JENNINGS, L. U. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
CHARLES KAMRADT, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE H. KELLEY, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
FRANK KIMEL, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
WILLIE WEAVER KINGSLEY, L. U. 2183,
Tupelo, Miss.
J. F. KIONS, L. U. 990, Greenville, Ill.
FELIX KLIMSKI, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JOSEPH P. KOHLER, L. U. 1387, Girardville,
Pa.

EMIL KORKMAN, L. U. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
JOHN KULTALA, L. U. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
WILLIAM LAKE, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
A. C. LARSEN, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
HERBERT LEPAGE, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
AL. LIEBOLD, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
PETER LINDEMANN, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
AUGUST LINDGREN, L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia.
FREDERICK MACDONALD, L. U. 1230, Franklin, Mass.
JOHN R. MCJUNKIN, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.
SAM MAIDA, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILLIAM T. MANDERSON, L. U. 188, Yonkers,
N. Y.
JOSEPH MARTIN, L. U. 4, Davenport, Ia.

N. Y.
JOSEPH MARTIN, L. U. 4, Davenport, Ia.
HUGHE MATHESON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles,

BERT MILLER, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal. JOHN MILLS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass. CHAS. MONTGOMERY, L. U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
BENJAMIN F. MOORE, L. U. 100, Muskegon,

Mich.
THOMAS B. MULHERN, L. U. 794, Leominster,

Mass Mass. HENRY MUNCK, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y. JOSEPH NIEMCZYK, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill. THURE NORDGREN, L. U. 488, New York,

N. Y.
CHARLES J. O'CONNOR, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
L. OLAERTS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
PETER OLSHEWSKY, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
DAVID PATTON, L. U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
A. B. PENNY, Sr., L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.
DANIEL REED, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
PAUL REID, L. U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
FRANK RIDDLE, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids,
Mich.

Mich.
W. M. ROBERTSON, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
JOSEPH ROSS, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
NICHOLAS RUDI, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
HUGO SANTORA, L. U. 1230, Franklin, Mass.
WM. J. SASS, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill.
GEORGE SCHALK, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
PAUL W. SCHMIDT, L. U. 1260, Iowa City, Ia.
PHILIP SCHREINER, L. U. 60, Indianapolis,

JOSEPH SHAW, L. U. 2163, New York, N. Y. FRED STERLING, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill. CHARLES STEVENS, L. U. 1441, Canonsburg,

R. P. STIVERS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal. GEORGE S. TUCKER, L. U. 1130, Titusville, Pa. H. L. VANDERGRIFF, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore. CHISBERT VERHASSELT, L. U. 325, Paterson,

CHISBERT VERHASSELT, L. U. 323, Faterson, N. J.
HAROLD VERNER, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
ELI H. WAKELEE, L. U. 127, Derby, Conn.
C. L. WARD, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
GEORGE J. WEBER, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.
PHILIP WENZ, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
E. J. WHITLOCK, SR., L. U. 388, Richmond,

Va. HOWARD A. WIGGINS, 213, Houston, Tex. L. G. WILLIAMS, L. U. 1723, Columbus, Ga.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

- True. Used to mark for butt hinges.
 True. The trade name is SKILSAW.
- 3. True. Usually rabbeted on outer edge.
 4. True. Sheathing nailed on battens.
- 5. True. Pine is resinous.
- 6. False. Never more than half the length.
- 7. False. They help you lift the sash.8. False. Straight cuts only.
- 9. False. Strap hinges are longer than T's.
- 10. False. It is 31/4 inches long.
- 11. True. What! No plastic?
- 12. False. They run at right angles.
- 13. True. It is the central, spongy part.
- 14. True. As when boards are glued together.
- 15. True. It is the simplest joint.16. False. It is the outer vertical part.
- 17. True. Very much wider.
- 18. True. Technically it is the cross-bar.
- 19. True. The finish floor goes on top of it.
- 20. False. A No. 13 bit drills a 13/16" hole.
 21. True. It is the front edge of the tread.
- 22. False. It has eight sides.
- 23. True. Also called a batten.
- True. Seen any lately?
 True. On the face. Called a fire cut.

- 26. False. No disputing that.27. True. A V-shaped design.
 - 28. False. A pilaster is usually flat.29. False. Used in concrete forms.
 - 30. False. It goes over the window.
 - 31. True. The head projects.
 - 32. True. It is the convex edge.
 - 33. False. From a needle leaf tree.34. False. Round heads, square necks.
 - 35. True. It ought to be.
- 36. False. Round edge up (the crown).
- 37. False. Used laying cut foundations.
- 38. True. Clockwise.
- 39. False. A mullion is vertical.
- 40. False. It is iron, concrete filled.41. False. Usually used on doors.
- 42. True. We've heard it called boxing.
- 43. True. Birch also.
- 44. False. It is a wall projection.
- 45. True. But not often enough.46. False. Not around this way.
- 46. False. Not around this way.47. False. None that we ever saw.
- 48. True. The under side.
- 49. True. If you don't cut them short.
- 50. True. Tell that to the plasterers.

NOTE: This true or false method seems an unreliable test. To check on this theory a coin was tossed to arrive at the answers. Heads it's true. Tails it's false. Using this system 105 of 200 questions were marked right. This is a percentage of 52 plus. Which indicates that any person with absolutely no knowledge whatsoever of carpentry could answer half the questions correctly. With the help of Lady Luck and a rabbit's foot this could be upped to 75%. Of course there is a practical test also. But if by guess works in one case, by golly might work in the other.

LOCAL 1625 GETS PAT ON BACK

The Editor:

This is my way of saying we Campfire Guardians of Prineville think the Carpenters of Local 1625 are a swell bunch of fellows.

When the call for individual group sponsors was given they were the first to take a group (and, of course, I was the lucky one, it was

my group).

As a sponsor, they give a campship each year to the girl I feel most worthy, give transportation, or any other assistance they are asked to do to help my Group of 16 girls.

When the need arose for storage cabinets for each group, I was asked if I thought my sponsors would help build them for all the groups. Did Local Union No. 1625 turn out the goods? Well, we now have 2 cabinets, and I am surely proud to have them as my sponsor. When they finished, my group's mothers and I served them pie and coffee.

I am enclosing a snap I took of a few of the fellows, hope you can find room to print it in "The Carpenter" to show the boys of Local 1625 I mean it when I say thanks.

Sincerely, Mrs. Herbert Post, Guardian of the Chesk Cha May Camp Fire Group.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

LABOR ACCORDS HIGH HONORS TO JAKE KALLER

Surrounded by his wife and family, a 71-year-old carpenter who has devoted the greater share of his life to unionism was accorded high honors December 17th by the Detroit labor movement.

Jake Kaller, revered business agent of Carpenters Local 1513, was guest of honor at a fete sponsored by his union and attended by local and national luminaries.

Speakers who paid tribute to the labor patriarch included Frank X. Martel, Sr., president of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor; C. C. Van Horn, general representative of the Carpenters' International Union; Vern Lough, secretary of the Carpenters' District Council, and Joseph Katz, president of Local 1513.

Finlay Allan, secretary of the Building Trades Council, served as master of ceremonies for the event, which was staged at Mayfair Caterers.

Some 350 guests attended.

Clustered about Kaller at the head table were his wife, Clara, his seven stepchildren and two of his sons, Cye of Chicago and William of Glendale, Calif. A third son, Charles, of Tuscon, Ariz., who was unable to attend, was one of the some 35 persons who sent telegrams of congratulations on the occasion.

Kaller was presented a pen and pencil set by the Carpenters' District Council, a diamond ring by his family and a gift of cash by his local. He expressed his appreciation amid enthusiastic bursts of applause.

The Local 1513 B. A. has been active in the labor movement for nearly 40 years.

He was one of the pioneer organizers in the Detroit labor movement, assuming a prominent role in blazing a trial through the wilderness of open shop and anti-labor drives that confronted unionism in the early part of the century.

A TIMELESS CHRISTMAS STORY



March is a little late to be telling Christmas stories. Yet there is a Christmas story from Riverton, Wyoming, that is so heartwarming and so cheering that it is timeless. Newspapers and radio stations from coast to coast and in several foreign countries as well have carried it.

Two weeks before Christmas, the home of the Rufus Montgomery family, which lives on the reclamation project northeast of Riverton, was completely destroyed by fire. Everything they owned went up in smoke. No one ever faced a more dismal Yuletide than did the

faced a more dismal Yuletide than did the Rufus Montgomery family. However, it was not dismal for long. The local radio station started a campaign to get the family under a roof by December 25th. Local Union No. 1763 responded enthusiastically, as did much of the country. In a short while some \$10,000 was raised. Working in bitter cold, members of the union doggedly plugged away at getting the new house up. In eight days the job was completed and the family moved in before Christmas—thanks to the generosity and neighborliness of the good people of Fremont County, and the public spiritedness of the members of Local 1763.

The people of the county are now raising a disaster fund to take care of such emergencies in the future.

SON INSTALLS FATHER

Members of Local Union No. 248, Toledo, who were in attendance at the January 3rd meeting witnessed a somewhat unusual scene. At that meeting, O. C. Meinka, secretary of the Maumee Valley District Council, had the rare privilege of installing his father as president of Local Union No. 248. Fathers have often installed their sons as officers of various local unions or councils but the instances in which sons have reversed the process are few and far between.

A. L. Meinka, the father, has been a member of Local Union 248 since it was chartered in 1941 and has rarely missed a meeting. Between them the Meinka's make a great union

team.

LOCAL UNION No. 595 IS PROUD OF GREAT OLD TIMER

Local Union No. 595, Lynn Massachusetts, is proud of its "Grand Old Man". He is ninety-seven year old George H. Murray who is still actively interested in the activities of his union. Born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, of Scotch stock on January 17, 1853, Brother Murray moved to the United States at an early age. In 1889 he joined Local Union No. 108 at Lynn. Later this local consolidated with Local 688 to become 1041. A few years later, locals in Saugus and Nahant also consolidated with 1041 to form Local Union No. 595 which has carried on ever since.

In his union career, Brother Murray has served as president of his local for eight years and recording secretary for twenty years. Despite his greatly advanced age, he still attends meetings whenever health permits him. For a number of years he has acted as installing officer following every election. All through his union career he has been an able and willing worker for anything that helped the union; consequently the entire membership

of Local Union No. 595 holds him in the highest esteem.

THE DALLES LOCAL GETS DESERVED PAT ON BACK

Recently the citizens of The Dalles, Oregon, read the following editorial in their local paper:



SHINING DEED

It wasn't much of a job for the carpenters and painters, but it meant a lot to Dow and Mary Ackley when these men repaired the broken house at Rowena.

The house was the one which was struck by a skidding car a week before Christmas, 1949. The front part of the house was torn open. Snow piled into what had been the best room. It was closed off, of course, during the cold weather but the house was draftier than before and elderly Dow and Mary had trouble keeping warm during the bitter cold spell.

The movement to put the Ackley home back in "good-as-new" condition started in the local carpenters' union. It is a tribute to the members of that union that the project

was begun and that their spirit was such as to inspire others to participate. It was that sort of community effort, enterprise and kind-heartedness that adds up to a shining good deed in a world that is often too much absorbed in conflict or material

things to pay much attention to elderly folks who live by the side of the road.

In those glowing words the paper paid tribute to the public spiritedness of the officers and members of Local Union No. 1896 who were largely responsible for the rebuilding of the Ackley home. Aerie 2126 of the Eagles and Local Union No. 1126 of the Painters caught the spirit of the occasion and through contributions from the former and voluntary labor by the latter, the project was finished in jig time. By their cooperative efforts life was made considerably better for the old and honorable couple.

NEWARK LOCAL HONORS OLD TIMERS

Essex House, Broad Street, Newark, N. J., was the scene of a happy occasion on the night of January 29th when Local Union No. 306, Newark, paid high tribute, in the form of a testimonial dinner, to retiring financial secretary John Manion and the sixty-six pensioned members of the Union. A large throng was on hand to make the evening a great success. Good food, fine speaking and a true feeling of brotherhood combined to make the evening one that will not soon be forgotten.

Brother John Manion served Local Union 306 as financial secretary for the past twentytwo years. During that time he has faithfully served the interest of his Union and helped



in every way he could to promote the lot of all men who work for a living with their hands and brains. Only failing health could induce him to resign the office he has filled so capably for so long. Brother Manion has reached the respectable age of eighty-two.

Special guests at the dinner were the two oldest pensioned members from the seven other locals in Essex County and their wives. With so many grand old timers present many pleasant memories of the old days were relived.

SAYVILLE LOCAL CELEBRATES 50th BIRTHDAY

Members and wives of Local Union No. 412, Sayville, N. Y. celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of their union's founding on November 18, 1949, with a Dinner Dance at Kelly's Restaurant.

Honored guests of the evening were Brother John O'Donnell, Representative of the General, Office; Brother Paul Blydenburg, President of the South Shore District Council;

and Brother Edward Murtha, Business Agent of South Shore District Council.

After a wonderful turkey dinner, Brother William Steenland, Secretary-Treasurer of the South Shore District Council and Chairman of the Dinner Committee, introduced the guests of the evening. Brother John O'Donnell offered an educational address on the trials and tribulations of the United Brotherhood from its origin to the present, also on the activities at the General Office. After the address Brother O'Donnell presented a Fifty Year Pin to Charter Member Brother Carl L. Bahr. Gifts were also presented to Brothers Leendert Kwaak, Financial Secretary; Thomas C. Jenkins, Treasurer; and Joseph L. Weigel, Recording Secretary; all of whom have served the Local in their respective offices for twenty-five years or more.

After Brother O'Donnell's address there was a wonderful floor show which was put over under the supervision of a Brother from Patchoque Local, Master of Ceremonies

Pat Sullivan. Dancing followed after the floor show.

All in all, everybody had a wonderful time.

LOCAL UNION No. 461 JOINS "GOLDEN CIRCLE"

To the distinguished list of Brotherhood locals which have completed fifty years of continuous service must be added the name of Local Union 461, Highland Park, Ill. Organized right after the turn of the century, Local Union No. 461 on January 21st of this year celebrated its fiftieth birthday with a fine dinner and social evening at the Labor Temple in Highland Park. A large turnout was on hand to enjoy the festivities.

Stanley Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago District Council, acted as master of ceremonies. Speaker of the evening was John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President, whose career in the Illinois labor movement extends back over many, many years. Other

special guests included Asgar Andrup, vice-president of the Chicago District Council; Ted Kenney and Charles Thompson, business representatives of the Council, and Jack Shaw,

president of the Lake County Building Trades Council.

A great floor show composed of many of the finest acts in the business rounded out the entertainment, following which the Casino Boys furnished toe-tickling music for dancing. The party lasted well into the night and the concensus of opinion was that it was one of the best parties in a long time.

LOCAL 133 PRESENTS CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

Leo Davis, first carpenter apprentice to complete his apprenticeship under the apprenticeship program administered jointly by the Associated General Contractors and Local Union No. 133, is presented a certificate from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America by International Representative, C. A. Shuey, and a certificate from the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, by E. J. Wilson, Field Representative, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, at a special meeting of Local Union No. 133 held on December 29, 1949, Terre Haute, Indiana.



First row, left to right, E. J. Wilson, Leo Davis, C. A. Shuey.

Rear row, left to right, Ralph Hawkins, Fred Mason, Charles Richardson, and Walter Wagner, members of the apprenticeship committee of Carpenters Local No. 133.

AT UNION CITY'S 50TH BIRTHDAY PARTY



Pictured above, helping Local Union No. 299, Union City, N. J., celebrate its Golden Anniversary are: Business agent A. Beck, Hudson County; General Representative R. Rajoppi; charter members J. Guyer and J. Truncillito; F. McAndrews, chairman of the committee; and business agent H. Cook, Hudson County.

Middle row: T. Bifano, delegate to the District Council; R. Stanton, vice-president; Val. Hitchler, trustee; A. J. White, financial secretary; H. Maisch, trustee; and Wm.

Grueninger, treasurer.

Seated: B. Mattiello, trustee; A. Jacobson, conductor; E. Jacobson, delegate to the District Council; H. E. Nelson, recording secretary; T. Teetsel, president; and H. Galmich, delegate to the District Council.



OMAHA AUXILIARY ROUNDS OUT 18 ACTIVE YEARS

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 250 Omaha, Nebraska, sends greetings to Sister Auxiliaries.

The Carpenters bought a building and remodeled it for offices and meeting halls. So we took over furnishing the kitchen and as this would take quite a sum of money we solicited advertising for a dedication book. Besides paying all expenses connected with the project we were able to purchase a gas stove, Frigidaire, enough dishes and silver to serve a hundred, and necessary kitchen utensils.

We celebrate our 18th anniversary March 6th so are having a pot luck supper March 4th for members, husbands and invited guests. We will use our new equipment for

the first time.

We are planning a dedication and dinner around the first of April. We have about 200 members; four are charter members. One of the charter members is our President, Mrs. Ben Bachmann.

We are charter members of the State Council of Carpenters, affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, also Union Label League and Labor's League for Political Education. Camille Butler

Press Correspondent

WILLOWS AUXILIARY YOUNG BUT ACTIVE

The Editor:

Hello to all our Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 537 of Willows, Calif.

We are just a small group not yet a year old but we are planning for more members as time goes by.

We meet the first and third Tuesday of each month, se ving refreshments once each

month.

In September, we had a picnic; in November, we held a Thanksgiving dinner that was well attended by the Carpenters and their families. At Christmas, we had refreshments and an exchange of gifts.

We have earned money by selling chances, holding white elephant auctions and grab bags. We plan now to make a set of dish towels to be auctioned off and plan later on making a few quilts.

We would like to hear from other Sister Auxiliaries and exchange letters and ideas.

Fraternally,

Ina Cossins, Recording Secretary.

BREMERTON LADIES SPONSOR DRILL TEAM

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 283 of Bremerton, Wash., sends friendly greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

We are now starting the year 1950 with several ways of increasing our funds. We have social meetings at our homes and on April 1st we plan a carnival with a bake goods sale, fancy work and rummage sale. Refreshments will be served. On December 15, we had our Christmas party, with our husbands joining us for the social hour and the gift exchange. At that time, we each revealed the name of our secret sister.

We have a Sunshine committee and send cards and flowers to the sick.

Right now, we are busy practicing our drill team and making plans for the Convention.

Fraternally,

Alice Johnson, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele LESSON 259

Sheeting and Plancier Bevels.—While the sheeting bevels for ordinary roofs are rarely marked with the square, there are times when this must be done. This is especially true on roofs that must have a perfectly straight hip line. It is also true with planciers, which must have a perfectly straight hip line. It is also true with planciers, which must be cut to fit, and on hopper work of all kinds—for hoppers and hip roofs are framed on the same principle, but in reverse order.

Hip Roof.—Fig. 1, to the upper left, shows an elevation of a rafter flat hip roof. Directly under it is shown a roof plan, which is 28 feet by 28 feet, with a 4x4-foot deck. To the right, by dotted lines, is shown the same size plan of the counter roof, a sort of imaginary roof. The shaded and dotted-line

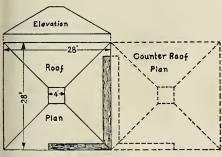


Fig. 1

quares indicate that the angles of these plans are perfect right angles, which is necessary to make any hip roof framing work out right.

The Counter Pitch.—Fig. 2 shows how the counter roof plan, or rather, the counter pitch, as shown in this diagram is obtained. Here the shaded square is in position for aying out the counter pitch, directly under he roof, which is shown by dotted lines. To bring this up in line with the roof shown o the left, set the compass at the heel of the quare, or point c, and with it swing point a round to point b, bring with it the hopperhaped outline, as shown. The dotted-line quare shows that the pitch in this position

would have the same relationship to the pitch of the real roof as it had before, but in reverse order.

Obtaining Points for Bevels.—Fig. 3, to the left, shows a cross section of the roof shown in Fig. 2. What we want to find is

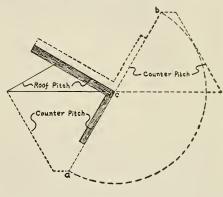


Fig. 2

the points for marking the face bevel for the sheeting. To do this, transfer the rafter length, c-a, to c-b, as shown by the dotted part-circle. Then apply the square in the position shown. Now to get the face bevel for the sheeting take the rafter length on the blade and the tangent on the tongue—the tangent gives the bevel. The process is

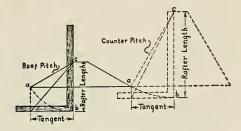
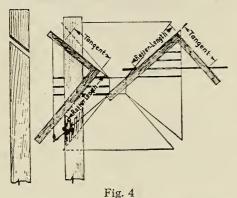


Fig. 3

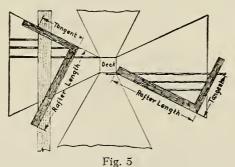
exactly the same on the counter pitch roof, shown to the right. The rafter length and the tangent, as shown, will give the face bevel of the sheeting. For the edge bevel of the sheeting for the roof to the left, take the face bevel of the sheeting for the roof to the right, or vice versa.

Bevels for Jacks and Sheeting.—Fig. 4 shows the flat hip roof shown in previous diagrams, as if it were separated at the hips and flattened out on a level floor. The two squares shown here are applied with the rafter length and the tangent shown in the diagram to the left in Fig. 3. The square to the left is applied to a sheeting board for marking the face bevel—the tangent giv-



ing the bevel. The same points are used on the square shown to the right, for marking the edge bevel of the jack rafters, but the rafter length, not the tangent, gives the bevel. The sheeting board cut to the proper bevels is shown to the extreme left.

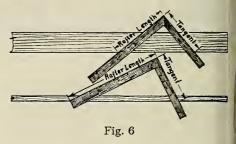
Fig. 5 shows the counter pitch roof (two sides in part) flattened out. The square to the left is applied to a sheeting board, using the rafter length and the tangent, shown to the right in Fig. 3. The tangent, again, gives the face bevel for the sheathing. The same rafter length and tangent are used in applying the square to the right, for marking the edge bevel of the jack rafter, but the



rafter length, not the tangent, gives the bevel.

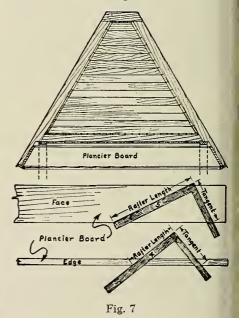
The upper drawing of Fig. 6 shows the square applied to a sheeting board for marking the face bevel. This application,

in reverse order, is the same as the one shown to the left in Fig. 4. The bottom drawing shows the square applied to mark the edge bevel of the sheeting board. This application, in reverse order, is the same as



the one shown to the left in Fig. 5. Study and compare Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Cuts for Sheeting and Plancier.—The upper drawing of Fig. 7 shows a cross section of the counter pitch roof shown in



Figs. 2 and 3, at a little larger scale. In this drawing the roof is shown with a cornice and a plancier board. The inside of the roof is shown lined with boards. Now the bevels for the lining and for the plancier boards are exactly the same as those for the sheeting, shown in Fig. 5. The center drawing, Fig. 7, shows the square, numbered 5, applied to a plancier board for marking the face bevel, which in reverse order is the same as the application shown for the face bevel of the sheeting in Fig

5. The bottom drawing shows the square, numbered 4, applied for marking the edge bevel of the plancier board, which in reverse order, is the same as the application shown in Fig. 4, for marking the face bevel of the sheeting. It should be remembered here, that the face bevel of the sheeting for one roof is the edge bevel of the sheeting for the other roof, or vice versa.

Face and edge Bevels of Sheeting.-Why the face bevel of the sheeting for any hip roof is the same as the edge bevel of the sheeting for the counter roof, or vice versa,

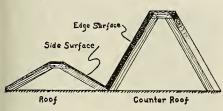
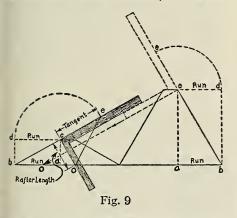


Fig. 8

is illustrated by Fig. 8. Here the low pitch roof has the sheeting on in the regular way, but the counter pitch roof, to bring out the point, has the sheeting on edgewise. Now if the sheeting were put on the low pitch roof as shown, and on the counter pitch roof also as shown, then the edges of the boards in both roofs would have the same bevel-the face bevel of the boards would also be the same in both roofs. Therefore, if the sheet-



ing is put on in the regular way on both roofs, the face bevel of one roof, speaking of the sheeting, would become the edge bevel of the other.

Butt Joint of Sheeting.-Fig. 9 shows a diagram of the roof and counter roof that has been used throughout this lesson, illustrating how to get the edge bevel of sheeting for a butt joint. The tongue of the

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square here is applied to the counter pitch of the common rafter, from the comb down toward the base line, rather than from the toe of the rafter, as in the other cases. In this instance the counter pitch from c to o, becomes the rafter length, as shown. The run, a-b, is raised to the level of the top of the common rafter, d-c, and then with a compass transferred to point e on the blade of the square, as shown by the dotted partcircle, which becomes the tangent. Now the tangent and the rafter length will give the edge bevel for the butt joint-the tangent gives the bevel. (The reference letters in both the pitch and the counter pitch, refer, relatively, to the same points, hence the explanation will apply to both pitches. It should also be mentioned that the tangent shown in the diagram for the counter pitch roof, runs through the diagram of the original roof. This was done to save space.)

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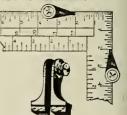
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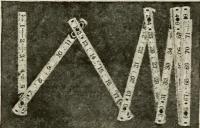
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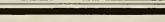
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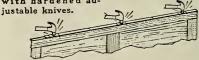
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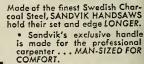
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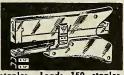


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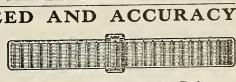
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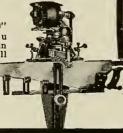
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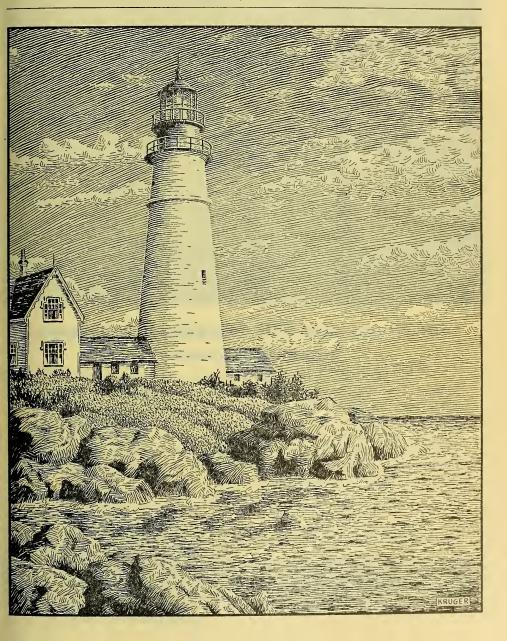
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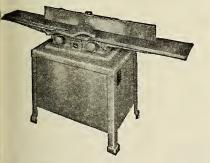
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PETER E. TERZICK, Editor

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Established in 1881 Vol. LXX—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1950

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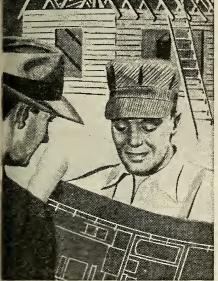


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The Military Needs Watching 12 Military Brass Hats are creating a very unhealthy situation in many establishments under their control by placing enlisted men in jobs which heretofore have been filled by civilian craftsmen for generations. With the military constantly seeking to extend its control over essentially civilian affairs, there is more at stake in the move than jobs.									
Imports Won't Hurt Us 18 In addition to the billions of dollars of tax maney which the government has sent European nations to help them on their feet, it is now proposed to go one step farther by allowing European goods to enter the American market virtually duty free. The top labor advisors seem to think these imports will not hurt us.									
Pensions In Canada 21 Although pension programs in industry have a relatively long history in Canada, a recent survey shows that the pension plans now in existence are hardly adequate for today's conditions.									
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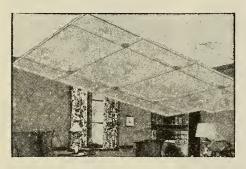
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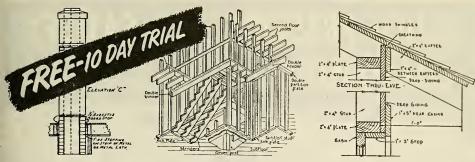
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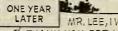
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LABOR WILL SAVE DEMOCRACY



RITING IN the April issue of "The Reporter" magazine, Frank Tannenbaum, Columbia University professor, visualizes the trade union movement as the greatest hope for saving our democratic society from the numerous forces presently militating against it. The trade union movement, says Tannenbaum, is the conservative force of our time. It is not an instrument against society but rather an additional way of organizing society, not merely as to its labor, but in all of its other forms. When it comes into being in a community, the politics, the economy, the family life, the morals, the relationships between men, and the whole social structure are modified. Thus the Columbia professor in his article entitled "Union in 1950: Not Bread Alone," sees the trade union movement gradually building a stable and lasting economy free from the fluctuations and uncertain factors that have made the industrial age a perilous one for many working people. In part, Tannenbaum points out in his thought-provoking article:

"The trade union is the conservative force of our time. It is conservative because, while endlessly bargaining, compromising, and battling for more pay, it is pushing to restore certain old values—self-respect, fellowship, and security—that men need in their work. These values were largely lost after the Industrial Revolution flung labor from field to factory, replaced the village with the city, and the master craftsman with the modern corporation.

"Big industrialism can offer bread, or at best cake, but it has proved inadequate to meet the ethical and moral needs of men; the union, with all of its faults, may yet save the corporation, and the efficiency that goes with it.

"The unions are building their own natural 'society,' their own cohesive labor force, which endows its members with a sense that they count, that they will be helped by their fellows in times of hardship. All real societies have possessed these values—values that give some ethical substance to

man on his joudney from the cradle to the grave. From this point of view, the challenge to management by the trade union is salutary and hopeful. It is the route—perhaps the only one—for saving our democratic society, and our contemporary industrial system as well. In some way, labor must achieve a genuine partnership with management and share more and more responsibility with it."

Outlining the growth of the industrial revolution, Tannenbaum traces the growth of personal insecurity with the growth of industrialization. Whereas the old time craftsman had his employer, who was usually a close associate, to turn to in time of need or stress, the worker in the industrial era could expect little help or sympathy from the corporation that employed him. The onset of industrial progress destroyed the closeness of family bonds; it eliminated the cohesiveness of the village community and the parish to which the freeholder had always turned in time of trouble. It was this great sense of insecurity that brought the trade union into being. Down the years the chief struggle of unionism has been to build up a sense of security for the individual worker in a highly insecure society. This constant struggle for greater security is the great conservative force in our present society, Tannenbaum thinks. As such, he sees in it the one great hope for saving our democratic society and free enterprise system under which such great progress has been made.

Linking labor's increased demands for not only wage increases, but greater social security-such as the annual wage-with a changing relationship between employee and management, the author states that there is an "ever-increasing sense of interdependence between a union and a company. It is clear, indeed, that an annual wage can only be derived from a stable and profitable enterprise, and that it can be regularly sustained only if workers assume their need of responsibility for keeping the enterprise stable and profitable, to share with management some of the problems and the burdens of improving quality, increasing quantity, and cutting costs."

The President's Fact Finding Board activities in the steel dispute of 1949 suggests, the author continues, "that workers have a very direct and continuing stake in the total well-being of the industry," if the industry is to become the primary source of the worker's social security. The proposal of the Board "which in its implications marks a new departure in the U. S. industrial relations pattern, is that a new program of social security, to be paid for by industry, with the blessing if not the active support of government, is now to be inaugurated. In broad outlines, this proposal has been adopted by the automobile, telephone, rubber and other industries, even if in modified form."

Such proposals imply, the author says, "the identification of the worker's life-long interests with the fortunes of a company or an industry in which his lot happens to be cast," as not only his job, but such benefits as medical care, maternity and sickness insurance, and related benefits are also involved.

Thus, labor will not only be working more closely with management, but will have an active voice in management as union members will prosper and be secure only as their companies prosper and are secure.

Peering into the future, Tannen-baum sees hopeful signs of a decentralization of our industrial might; a shift from huge cold-blooded corporations operating in dirty, crowded cities, to smaller plants located in clean airy communities closer to nature. In this respect, he ventures to make the following predictions:

"Our giant plants and congested cities, our national industries and national unions, all result from the way in which we organize our energy—of hand, brain, and machine. The big, centralized, and complex character of our economy has been molded by our industrial arts and technology. But a change in the technological basis of the economy, from the big and centralized and complex to the small and spreadout and simple, now seems very possible.

"Many signs portend it—the automobile, the mechanization of the farm, the radio, television, the compact new units for generating electric power, deep freeze units, and the rapid spread of hydroponics (growth of plants without soil) and fish farming which together make it possible to raise food in incredibly small space.

"Perhaps within a reasonable time the industrial unit will be small—employing not more than five hundred people. It may well be that available energy and technology can keep hours of labor short. The local plot of land and the local pond could then perhaps provide alternative opportunities for employment. The new diesel engines and electric windmills could furnish electric energy to enable skilled craftsmen to use power tools in their homes instead of the factory. If all this should happen, a very different economy would emerge. It would reduce the importance of a na-

tional and an international market. It would limit the role of the modern corporation and the modern union. It would favor proprietary ownership, so essential to moral and personal identity with the work done. I would like to confess the hope that this dispensation will come to rule the lives of men, and bring to them that sanity and sense of values which they can find only within small groups about a common task, in the parochial community, and in close contact with the soil."

New York Council Honors Home Guests

While conferring with the General Executive Board during its mid-winter session in Lakeland, Florida, Charles W. Hanson, president of the New York State Council, conceived the idea of sponsoring a dinner for all the guests at the Home who hail from New York State. Suiting action to the idea, arrangements for such a dinner were made at The Cadet Restaurant. With the assistance of Marshall Goddard, Home Supervisor, ample transportation for taking care of the old timers from New York State was provided. In a body they arrived at the restaurant to sit down to a fine dinner at which each and every one of them was a guest of honor. A happier group of men could not be found in the state. With anywhere from thirty to fifty years of membership in the United Brotherhood to their credit, they had a common heritage of loyalty and faithfulness to the cause of labor.

Food, cigars and refreshments, all of the best, were plentiful, and the old timers did justice to them all. Happily the elder craftsmen whose sinew and skill helped to create the majesty and might of New York State relived old days and hashed over old, half-forgotten incidents. The hours slipped by as they reached back briefly into the days of their era.

Charles Johnson, Jr., Board Member from the First District, spoke briefly and recalled the great contributions which the old timers made to the building of the United Brotherhood into the solid and stable organization it has become. He thanked them one and all for the years of loyalty and devotion they gave to organized labor. Albert Miltner, New York City business representative, also made a short address in which he lauded the fine work which old timers are still performing in all localities in the state. At the conclusion of the dinner, Hanson presented each of the honored guests with a nice memento. And thus came to an end a very memorable occasion.

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The Military Needs Watching

* * *

RGANIZED labor has watched with increasing concern the growth of an unhealthy practice in establishments which are controlled by the military. The practice consists of using enlisted personnel to do work that has been done traditionally by civilian workers at civilian rates of pay. The Army has done a fair share of such fudging in recent years, but the Navy is the chief offender. In many Navy Yards throughout the nation civilian workers have been complaining bitterly at the growing usurpation of civilian jobs by enlisted personnel. Actual hardship cases have been reported, as dis-

placed civilian craftsmen have had to tear up roots and move elsewhere in search of employment because some service men were filling their jobs. Numerous complaints to the Department of Defense regarding the practice have brought forth nothing but denials. Meanwhile, the practice continues.

Last month the Metal Trades Department of the Federation really lowered the boom on the Navy in this connection. The Department demanded that an end be put to the dangerous and silly practice immediately. In a clear cut statement in the Metal Trades Bulletin, the Department made it plain that more than jobs are at stake in the issue. In part, that statement said:

However, the latest challenge to the navy yard worker is something else. It is something which is being fostered and carried out by some who are either not aware of the traditional practices of the Navy Department in its relation with civilian employes, or who do not care. The new practices are alleged to result in economies of operation and to effect economy of government spending.

We assert that present practices, in substituting enlisted personnel, are neither economical, sound strategically, nor fair to the trained navy shipyard personnel. Any economies which may result from payroll reduction of civilian personnel are more than balanced by the numbers required to perform like work from other sources.

So there may be no misunderstanding about labor's attitude toward the enlisted sailor, let us say we offer no criticism of him whatever. We have the highest admiration for him. He represents the finest type of young American manhood. The vast majority are the sons of workers. Large numbers are the sons of men who are dependent upon work in the naval shipyards for their livelihood. True to their oath to their nation, if ordered they are compelled to carry out the orders given them, dissatisfied as they may be. We would not have them do otherwise.

Further, make no mistake about it, we all favor economy in the administration of our government, regardless of its branch, and who it may affect. But, we submit that it is not economy, nor is it just, that military personnel, enlisted for military duty, with the attendant benefits and obligations, be used to replace government employes at lower rates of pay,

and yet at higher aggregate costs—that compulsory guaranteed labor be used to replace free labor. This is totalitarianism in its initial stages.

There is still another aspect to this invasion of civilian rights which must be apparent to those charged with the administration of national defense.

Present practices create the possibility that workers in the future, if they are recruited for naval shipyard work, will request rates of wages comparable to those they could obtain in private, commercial employment. The attraction of working in the navy yard will be dissipated by the knowledge that as soon as enlisted sailors are available and not needed for the purpose for which they enlisted, they will take the mechanics' jobs. Surely this is not a very inviting prospect for the mechanic or the recruiting of one.

In addition to the previous comments, it is evident that attention shoud be focused upon another phase of current developments which may well transcend in importance any other question which has been raised.

We refer to the gradual usurping by the military of functions which are essentially civilian. We agree that full and complete defense measures are necessary to protect our nation, its people and our way of life. In accepting this premise, American people must never forget that our government is one of laws, one of representatives chosen by the people of the nation in free elections; a government responsive to the wish of the majority of the people, or as it has been so aptly expressed, "of, for and by the people."

Under such a form of government it is difficult to foresee any possibility of that government being challenged from within.

However, we assert that today there exists a challenge to the rights of

civilians. This is evident in the gradual assumption by the Department of Defense in the replacement of free labor by enlisted, military personnel.

It is not difficult to envisage military dictatorship, without military personnel under military control and conditions carrying out every phase of defense operations, including those civilian in character.

In the formation of our government it was never proposed that the military branches should be a law or body unto themselves. The Constitution provides for a civilian commander-inchief in the person of the President of the United States. This principle has been further carried out by the selection of civilians to be the chiefs of the various departments of defense. This system has proved eminently satisfactory in the past. Perhaps not to those whose horizon is clouded with visions of an entire Nation's economy and people being subjected to the efficiency, precision, and obeisance of a marching army, but we must accept the fact that under civilian control, we as a nation, have managed to get the job done for a century and three-quarters. Comparison with the history of other nations of the world, who have moved from monarchies to pseudo-democracies, to dictatorships, proves the wisdom of continuing civilian control of all branches and agencies of our government.

But, we must submit that with the complex, scientific, highly technical development of defense mechanisms, a temptation is offered to military administrators to by-pass the civilian and to become an agency apart and free from the everyday, not too efficient seeming, administration of a real functioning democracy such as our own.

The nation expects its civilian administrators to protect it against any movement which might destroy or

tend to destroy its essential civilian character. We want to believe that this basic corner-stone of our freedom will be as zealously guarded in the future as it has been in the past.

We believe the principle must be practiced, not on the basis of economy of operation in terms of dollars and cents, as is professed at the present time in the use of enlisted personnel and the discharge of civilians, but on the basis of the preservation of an ideal.

Billions of dollars have been spent in the past to preserve our democracy. Billions are being spent now. Billions will be spent in the future. Great sacrifices have been made in devastating wars. We do not propose to permit this most cherished possession of the people of our nation to be undermined and menaced under the guise of economy or ambition.

And, we further submit, that we have every right to expect that work traditionally performed by civilians continue to be performed by them, and that any move away from traditional civilian administration in any branch of our government be halted.

LOCAL UNION 1176, GRADUATE APPRENTICES



Winding up the four years of study and work, seven young men of Fargo, N. Dak., recently received their journeymen certificates at a banquet held at the Graver Hotel. A large number of members of Local Union 1176, friends and contractors saw the young men receive their certificates and welcomed them into the industry as qualified journeymen on the 6th day of December, 1949.

Reading from left to right are: Earl Busby, Director of Apprentice Training Service; Wilfred Hemm, Robert Carson, Orville Swanson, Wilbur Hemm, Joe Henning, Governor Fred G. Aandahl, Talbert Odegaard, Oliver Stoutland, Contractor, Ervin Jacobson, Harry Blair and Charlie Carson.

SAN DIEGO AUXILIARY COMPLETES 23rd YEAR

The Editor:

Cheerio, and all good wishes to our Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 170, San Diego, Calif.

We were organized October 28, 1926, and recently celebrated our 23rd year. Since 1941, our Brother Local 1571 has permitted the Auxiliary to hold meetings in its hall, located at 3760 Fairmount Ave., E. San Diego, without charge.

The following are a few of the highlights of our activities during the past year:

Every second Saturday evening we have social meetings, with our families attending, which include potluck suppers, games, dancing, etc. The third Thursday evening of the month, we do charity sewing, and serve refreshments to the men after their meeting. Our regular business meeting is held every fourth Friday of the month. A luncheon precedes the meeting.

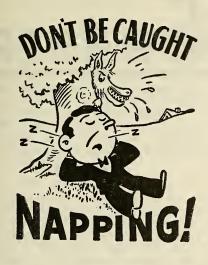
We hold a bazaar and dinner annually, which is our largest money-making event of the year. Last year we bought a new range for the kitchen.

A benefit dance is sponsored by Local 1571 every fourth Saturday evening with our Auxiliary serving the refreshments, proceeds of which go to help some needy member.

The California State Council of Carpenters held its 22nd Annual Convention in San Diego, March 2, 3, 4, 5, 1950, and all the five joint Ladies' Auxiliaries from the "Deep South" or San Diego County, entertained the visiting ladies who attended the Convention.

Fraternally,

Del Schulte, Recording Secretary.



Be sure your

Local Union

books a showing

of these two

United Brother
hood films—

THIS IS YOUR BROTHERHOOD

and

CARPENTERS HOME

Produced by authorization of the General Executive Board, these two films—in color and sound—show the General Office in action and the Lakeland Home taking care of old time members. There is no charge for the use of these films. They are loaned out by the General Office on a first come, first served basis, to Locals, Councils and Auxiliaries. If you haven't seen these films, urge your Local Union to book a showing as soon as possible. Take it up at the next meeting. Full details may be obtained by dropping a note to:

Maurice A. Hutcheson,
First General Vice-President,
Carpenters Bldg., 222 E. Michigan St.
Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

PLANE 50\$51P

BUT JOE KEEPS TRYING

Joe Paup is a stubborn man. Else he would realize the utter futility of beginning each monthly session of check writing with a tirade against his wife's extravagance. He never wins. Take the time he accused her of buying furs just to show off in church. What was her reply?

"Joe, dear," she sweetly retorted, "you are all wrong—as usual. I bought them just to show what a sweet, generous husband I have."

Another time he said, "Baby, we simply have to economize. If I died, where would you be?" To which she retorted, "I'd be right here. The question is, where would you be?"

Still stubbornly persisting, Joe dourly observed on another occasion, "If I had known you were so extravagant, I would never have married you." To which the lady cooly retorted, "If I hadn't been, father would never have let you."

You would think all this would have taught Joe to keep his big mouth shut. But no! The very next month at bill paying time he cracked, "Your extravagance is

1000 WORDS ENGRAVED ON THE HEAD OF A PIN — 25 F

"Think you could slip a few clauses into a contract I'm negotiating with the union?"

unbearable. When I die you'll probably have to beg."

Without dropping a stitch in her knitting, Mrs. P. demolished him with, "Well, I should be better off than some poor women who have never had any practice."

* * *

ON THE SLOW SIDE

In the expectation that unemployment will pass the five million mark in June when the 1950 crop of high school and college graduates hits the labor market, the American Federation of Labor is urging strong and immediate action to stop the upward trend of joblessness before it is too late. Among other remedial measures, the AFL recommends a substantial increase in the buying power of the nation's workers through wage increases. Increasing productivity and more than adequate profits place many industries in a position where they could raise wages moderately without increasing prices. However, neither the government nor business in general seem very much concerned about the alarming trend that is developing in the job market. For our money they sort of resemble two convicts who were assigned to the same cell.

"How long you in for?" asked convict No. 1.

"Seventy-five years," replied No. 2 "How long you in for?"

"Ninety-nine years," replied No. 1.
"Then you better take the bunk closest to the door," replied No. 2, "because you will be getting out before I do."

* * * * THE WAY IT IS

Eminent foreign psychiatrists were being taken around a French insane asylum. In the corridor they met one of the patients.

"Why," one of the specialists asked him, "do you remain huddled up in this corner all alone, scratching yourself?"

"Because," replied the madman, "I am the only person in all the world who knows where I itch."

And this explains why Communism will never work successfully. The big boys think the state can do all the scratching for everyone, but what they forget is that each person alone knows exactly where he itches.

GETTING ON

The young husband had just arrived home from the office.

"What's the matter, darling?" he asked. "You look flustered."

"Oh, I've had a dreadful day," his wife answered. "First baby cut his first tooth, then he took his first step, and then he fell and knocked out his tooth."

"Well, and then what happened?" asked her husband.

"Oh, darling," she answered in a shocked voice, "he said his first word!"



GENUINE EMERGENCY

A young surgeon received a telephone call from a colleague inviting him to make a sixth at a little poker game.

"Going out?" asked his wife suspiciously.

"I'm afraid so," came the prompt reply. "It's an awfully important case. There are five doctors there already."



HOTELS TO REPAY TAFT

A recent letter circulated among all hotel keepers in Ohio by "The Ohio Voters," an outfit of business men backing Taft, certainly takes the cake for something or other—maybe guts.

The letter gives Taft the "credit" for excluding hotel employes from the seventy-five cent minimum wage written into the Wage-Hour Law recently. In part, the letter said: "We suggest you compute what it would have cost you to put your entire working staff on a 40-hour week and a 75-cent minimum wage. Then you will know how many dollars the amendment, exempting you from the wage and hour scale, will save you. . . . Taft described that amendment in detail on the floor of the Senate the day it was up for action. He discussed it in a manner most favorable to us. The exemption amendment is now law."

Enclosed with the letter was a pledge card suggesting that hotel keepers donate to Taft's campaign part of the money his actions on the amendment saved them.

If hotel keepers want to throw part of the money they saved into Taft's campaign, that is their privilege. Let them do so. Our suggestion is that the thousands of hotel workers who lost the right to the 75-cent minimum and 40-hour week through Taft's actions register and vote against him on election day.

BETTER QUALIFIED

The doctor had for a patient a stubborn, self-opinionated man who disregarded most of his advice and diet rules. After the third visit, with no improvement in the man's condition, the doctor blew up. "I cannot understand your mulish attitude," he snapped. "I have done all that I could for you, but you refuse to follow my directions. I suggest that in the future, you consult Dr. X, down the street."

"Why, that man is a veterinary!" the stubborn one exclaimed.

"I am well aware of the fact," the doctor replied. "Good-day, sir!"



THE SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY

A young man once found a \$2 bill in the road . . . from that time on he never lifted his eyes from the ground while walking. In the course of 40 years he accumulated 29,516 buttons, 52,172 pins, 7 pennies, a bent back, a miserable disposition. He lost the glories of the light, the smiles of his friends, the songs of the birds, the beauties of Nature and an opportunity to serve his fellow man and spread sunshine.

And this is about the way it is with nonunion workers;—they keep their eyes fastened so tightly on the dollar dues they save that they miss the glories of decent living and service to their fellow men.



"I'm making sure the whole crew sees it!"

Imports Won't Hurt Us

By Bert M. Jewell and Clinton S. Golden, ECA Labor Advisors

* *

In RECENT months, we have grown increasingly aware of rumblings from some labor sources over the Government's reinforced plan to boost imports from Europe into this country. Some workers have become afraid—that the proposal will lead to such a tremendous flood of European goods on the American market that similar U. S. made products will not sell. This, they reason, will cripple domestic industry and put them out of work.

This fear—of being thrown out of work— is a very strong one, particularly here in America in this generation. And we sympathize with it most strongly. We have all of us suffered too many years because of unemployment, and the memory is still piercingly alive. And so the fear is powerful—and, as often

happens, it has translated itself into dissatisfaction. The dissatisfaction is directed at that agency which most informed people know is principally involved with carrying out this aspect of the Government's program.

We are speaking, of course, of the Economic Co-

operation Administration, with which we are associated as Labor. Advisors to Administrator Paul Hoffman. Both of us have discussed this problem with Mr. Hoffman and we all felt that it should be clarified, for the good of the industries and workers who are now so uneasy—and ultimately for the well-being of the entire country.

In an attempt to do this, Mr. Hoffman recently wrote a detailed letter to Senator H. Alexander Smith in which he described the position of ECA with respect to imports from Europe. It is our feeling that the

One of the oldest and most controversial questions in the American economic picture is that of imports. Almost from the day the United States became a sovereign nation the question of whether to import or not to import has divided opinion sharply. During the depression high tariffs versus reciprocal trade agreements kept a running debate going not only in Congress but in many newspapers and magazines as well.

With Unde Som now reconsist to be accepted.

with Uncle Sam now proposing to boost imports of foreign goods as a means of helping European nations build up their economies, the whole question takes on a new importance, especially in view of the fact unemployment is steadily climbing here at home. This article, by the two top labor advisors to the government's European relief program, insists that the increased imports proposed will not hurt American industry. Next month we will run an article giving the other side of the picture.

trade unionists of America should know intimately many points which he clarifies and we shall set forth some of them.

Most significantly, Mr. Hoffman emphasized throughout his letter that the American economy will not be adversely affected by

increased imports of European goods. He stated:

"I don't believe that anyone could argue that increased imports amounting to one-third of one per cent of our total output (of goods) could have any appreciable effect on the total economy; nor, of course, is there anything to the argument that when we import goods we are importing unemployment.

"If we do not import, we cannot export; and if we do not export, we create unemployment in the export field." Mr. Hoffman pointed out that tariff concessions can be granted "only within the framework of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act." He emphasized that concessions can be and have been granted only after careful review. And then:

"I know of no instance in which tariff concessions have jeopardized the life of any American industry."

Mr. Hoffman revealed that experience with Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act has shown it is possible to reduce duties in many industries without doing serious harm to American businessmen. Actually, in the event of serious injury to American business because of a concession in reciprocal tariff negotiations, the Tariff Commission is required to increase rates. Yet in all the years since the "escape" clause has been in operation, only a handful of industries have asked for relief. The majority were dismissed for lack of evidence of serious injury.

Here are the details which he presented:

"Only the following industries have applied for relief under the "escape" clause: spring clothes pins, candied marrons, wool knit berets, whiskey, crude petroleum, hops, rattan reeds, sponges, narcissus bulbs, knit gloves and mittens, woven silk fabric, stencil silk and women's fur felt hat bodies. A formal investigation was ordered in the case of clothes pins, but the case was later dismissed.

"The next eight cases were dismissed for lack of evidence of serious injury. In two cases only a single firm was involved and in several cases the only injury was that part of the prewar market had been recaptured by foreign suppliers. The whiskey case arose because, at the time, the production of American distillers was limited by the shortage of grain—a condition that has passed. The knit glove situation continues under study

to insure that serious injury does not occur in the future from reviving Japanese competition, though it had not occurred at the time the industry sought relief. The last three cases are still pending. This record certainly seems to indicate that American business has not been seriously hurt by tariff concessions."

Mr. Hoffman expressed the view that there are only two sound ways to reduce Europe's dollar gap. One, he said, would be to reduce requirements for dollar imports "through building up economic sources of supply in Europe itself and in other non-dollar areas;" the second, by "increasing Europe's dollar earnings through direct, and triangular trade."

"This means, of course," he continued, "that we must sell less to and buy more from Europe. There is little appeal in such a program but if we do not sell less and buy more, we must either continue our aid or see the European economy placed in grave danger."

Mr. Hoffman emphasized again and again that he does not believe "the apprehensions as to the effects of a slight increase in imports are well founded." He suggested, however, that should the new competition result in a loss of employment, it might be desirable to develop programs for retaining and relocation of workers, such as we had during the war.

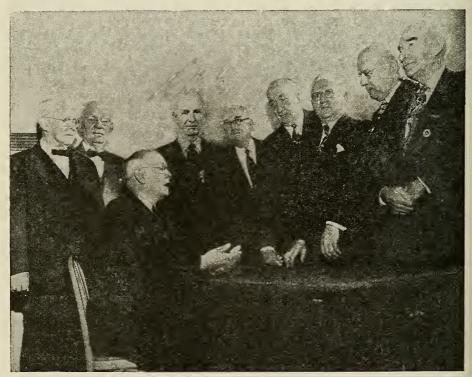
"I repeat," he declared, "that it is my belief that (business) failures due to increased imports would be so utterly insignificant that I consider this question of relocation and retraining of workers academic rather than factual."

To businessmen who are concerned about competition, he suggested that "it is domestic, not foreign competition, to which they should address themselves." In closing, Mr. Hoffman declared: "May I state that there are reasons other than economic why every effort should be made to bring the trade between the United States and Europe into balance at a reasonably high level. The relationships between Europe and the United States can be sound only if there is no element of

charity in that relationship. Europe wants to pay her own way and we should help her to do so. We in ECA in administering this program have constantly kept in mind that the only charity of enduring value is that charity which lifts people above the need of charity."

Labor's Elder Statesmen

At the recent American Federation of Labor convention, William Green, president of that venerable body, paid high tribute to a group of elder labor statesmen whose combined service to the labor movement totals several lifetimes. In the accompanying picture, Green (seated) is talking over old times with Joseph A. Mullaney, president of the Asbestos Workers for thirty-seven years and sixty-one years a union man; Frank Duffy, a veteran of forty-seven continuous AFL conventions and now General Secretary Emeritus after forty-



seven years service to the United Brotherhood as General Secretary; John C. McDonald, fifty years a member of the Elevator Constructors, and president since 1938; Wm. J. McSorely, president of the Lathers for forty-four years; William L. Hutcheson, member of the United Brotherhood for almost fifty years and General President for the past thirty-five; Daniel J. Tobin, a union member for half a century and president of the Teamsters for the past forty-two years; Robert Byron, a veteran of fifty-two years in unionism as a Sheet Metal Worker, and Joseph D. Marshall who has been active in the Construction Laborers Union for better than fifty years. President Green himself holds a union card dating back sixty years, although serving as Federation president only since 1924.

Pensions in Canada

*

IKE MOST of their fellow workers south of the border, the vast majority of Canadian wage earners is seriously pondering the twin problems of old age and old age security through pensions. If anything, the Canadian toilers have wrestled with the problems even longer than their brothers in the United States. There are a number of pension plans inaugurated by Canadian companies which date back more than twenty-five years. However, facts and figures on the overall pension picture in Canada are woefully lacking. Recently the Labor Gazette published a summarization of results obtained by a government survey of a number of existing pension plans, from which the following is gleaned.

"There is little information available on the cost and the adequacy of protection provided by employees' pension plans in Canadian industries," the Dominion Bureau of Statistics states in its reference paper, Employees' Pension and Retirement Plans. A survey of industrial pension and welfare plans was carried out by the Bureau at the end of 1947, but was concerned mainly with the extent of coverage and certain other characteristics, and did not include data on amount of contributions and benefits. With a view to providing such information, the Bureau has made a supplementary study of existing plans.

The information presented in the reference paper was compiled from 29 booklets prepared by companies for the use of their employees, which were attached to completed questionnaires submitted in connection with the 1947 survey. The Bureau explains that it is not possible to determine how many firms and employees are actually covered, as no request had been made for such material and, also, not all firms have information in printed form available. However, because of a cer-

tain amount of uniformity in some of the features, it is felt that the information is of interest.

Ten of the plans studied were found to be non-contributory, i.e., plans where the employees do not contribute to the cost, and one contributory for salaried employees and non-contributory for hourly-paid employees. Several firms have contributory annuity plans supplemented by company-financed pensions. In one case an annuity plan is financed by employees only, but supplemented by company-paid pensions.

Only in some instances does the fact of a plan being contributory make for higher benefits than the usual for formula described below.

In most cases the company bears the entire cost of contributions for past service. Only in one case is the cost for past service borne entirely by the employees.

The amount of employers' contributions is generally not stated; by some it is given as "not less" than a certain percentage ranging from 1 to 5). In one case employees' and employers' contributions are equal. The amount of employees' contributions is usually a fixed percentage of earnings (3 to 7); in one case it varies also with the age at joining the plan, younger employees paying a lower percentage. In all cases the employees' contributions are deducted from the wages.

The most frequent formula for the calculation of benefits is one per cent (in some cases up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) of the average annual earnings, based on the last ten or the highest paid ten vears of service, for each year of service. In some plans the percentage for years of past service is slightly lower than for years of future service. Under one plan benefits are 13 per cent lower for women in view of their higher life expectancy. One company reports benefits as a fixed amount, instead of a percentage of earnings, for each vear of service another sets an annual benefit of 1/60 of the total earnings since joining the plan, and under one contributory plan the annual pension is 45 per cent of the employee's total contributions.

In some cases a minimum benefit is guaranteed, mostly an amount of from \$240 to \$360 a year, but under one plan it increases according to length of service. A few non-contributory plans also set an upper limit ranging from \$900 to \$2,500 a year, or a certain percentage of earnings.

Where a pension plan is administered by the Annuities Branch of the Government of Canada, benefits are in accordance with the schedules. As annunities are limited to \$1,200 a year, they are in some cases supplemented by another pension plan.

One contributory plan provides that pensions from other sources may be deducted, but generally it is provided under company-paid plans that other income is not deductible except if derived from a competitive business.

One non-contributory plan provides slightly reduced benefits for married males in order to cover survivors also.

In cases where the employee leaves the employment before qualifying for pension the usual provision is that he is entitled to the benefits resulting from his own contributions. Under one plan an employee gets the benefits also from a certain percentage of the employer's contribution after at least five years' service.

The normal retirement age is generally fixed at 65 years but many plans provide for a lower age—55 or 60 years—for female employees. One plan extends the maximum up to five years for male employees who join the plan at a higher age.

Another plan sets the normal retirement age at 70 for male employees and 60 for female, but voluntary retirement is possible at 65 at lower benefits. Under this plan benefits are based on 1½ per cent of average earnings for each year of service. Under the remaining plans provision is made for earlier or later retirement in certain circumstances.

Several plans, among them most of the non-contributory plans, require a certain length of service, ranging from 15 to 25 years, to establish eligibility for benefits. After 30 years' service, age requirements are sometimes reduced. Some plans provide for pensions regardless of age in cases of disability after 15 years of service.

Eligibility for participation in the plan in many cases is conditional upon a stated length of service, varying from three months to five years. In one case the period is three years for male employees and five years for female. Age appears also as a determining factor in some plans, the upper limit being the retirement age or other ages ranging from 40 to 65 years. In some cases this limit is 5 to 10 years lower for females. Where a minimum age is required, it is between 20 to 34½ years; in some instances it is 4 to 5 years higher for females.

Under some plans part-time and temporary employees, or those paid on a commission bases only, are excluded from participation. Under all contributory plans participation is voluntary for employees on the staff at the time the plan is instituted. Under some plans participation is compulsory for new employees; one is compulsory for new male employees only.

The plans are administered by commercial companies or a trust fund, and by the Annuities Branch of the Federal Department of Labor.

LOCAL UNION 2094 PASSES 12th MILESTONE

On the evening of Jan. 13th, Local 2094, Chicago, celebrated its 12th Anniversary at

Eagles Hall, 3316 W. Madison St.

In the presence of some 350 members, the pictures of "General Office" and the "Carpenters' Home" were shown and enjoyed, together with a buffet supper which was so graciously prepared by Anne Hetzel, wife of our Business Agent, Aleck Hetzel. A Barber Shop Quartette entertained the members with some very fine selections which added to the enjoyment of the evening.



Seated: Frank Zelmar, Business Agent of Local 1307; Stanley Johnson, Secretary-

Treasurer Chicago District Council; Leon Bruce, Business Agent of Local 141.

Second Row: Edward Daley, Recording Secretary, Local 2094; Hjalmar Erickson, Business Agent of Local 62; Ralph Hansen, Business Agent of Local 181; Willard Thaisen, President, Local 2094; Aleck Hetzel, Business Agent of Local 2094; Chas. Marks, Financial Secretary of Local 2094; Chas. Thompson, Business Agent of Chicago District Council.

Back Row: Oscar Swanson, Trustee of 2094; Martin Fischer, Trustee of 2094; Russell Frees, Trustee of 2094; Jack Hill, Secretary-Treasurer, Illinois State Council of Carpenters;

Abe Thompson, Business Agent of Local 183, Peoria, Ill.

The Local was also honored with the presence of some visiting members of other organizations; namely, Jack Hill, Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters; Stanley Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago District Council; Frank Zelmar, Business Agent of Local 1307; Leon Bruce, Business Agent, Local 141; Hjalmar Erickson, Business Agent of Local 62; Ralph Hanson, Business Agent of Local 181; Chas. Thompson, Business Agent of Chicago District Council and Abe Thompson, Business Agent of Local 183, Peoria, Ill.

Local 2094 wishes at this time to thank General President William L. Hutcheson for the pictures of "General Office" and "Carpenters' Home" which together with some able

speakers and fine entertainment, made our 12th Anniversary a very successful one.

Editorial

Taft Is Out Of Step

Like the flag-bearer who marched straight down the street while the rest of the parade turned the corner, the Taft-Byrd Senate combine seems to be marching by itself these days. Every piece of social legislation that has come up in the last two sessions of Congress has found Taft and Byrd in violent opposition. "Socialism" and "economy" are the two pegs upon which they hang their non-concurrence hats. Anything that tends to afford the common people greater security from the vicissitudes of old age and the uncertainities of our economic system Taft and Byrd seem to oppose almost automatically as being too socialistic or too expensive.

Not many years ago that was the tune that business in general was singing. In recent months, however, many segments of business seem to have seen the light. When some of the nation's leading business magazines start plugging for liberalization of the Social Security program and passage of some sort of legislation to improve the nation's health at the low income level, it can hardly be said that all business is opposed to social legislation. These things have already transpired. Last month "Business Week," one of the foremost industrial publications in the nation, came out editorially and unequivocally for liberalization of the Social Security program along the lines laid out in H. R. 6000, which the House passed last year. This is a fight that labor has carried on for a long time. Now that labor's efforts seem close to success, "Business Week" climbs on the bandwagon. With the same arguments labor has consistently used in its fight for decent pensions, the business organ echoes labor's own words.

"Why is there so much steam behind the drive to expand the Social Security program?" the magazine asks, and then gives its answer: "The chief reason is that time has made the present Social Security pension plan, originally passed in 1935, obviously inadequate."

Even in 1935 the pensions were much too low "and the cost of living has risen almost 70 per cent since then," declares "Business Week." It cites the fact that average annuities under the act are far less than the "charity" pensions paid by states to needy aged.

"The pension plan simply isn't doing the job it was designed to do," the magazine adds. "That was to provide an insurance plan that would make people who are too old to work independent of charity."

Of course there may be an ulterior motive behind Business Week's avowed liberalism in this particular case. A number of industries have conceded to their employes (at considerable prodding from the unions) pension plans that include Social Security. The most common plan calls for a \$100 per month pension including Social Security. Naturally, the higher the Social Security benefits go, the less employers will have to shell out to make up the \$100. For all that, however, "Business Week" does admit that present Social Security benefits are wholly inadequate. And it further admits that pensions ought to

make people too old to work independent of charity. Since these are the things labor has long contended, there is no use delving too deeply into the motives that prompted the magazine's change of heart.

But "Business Week" is not the only business publication that has seen the foolishness of fighting decent social legislation and thereby giving Communism additional ammunition for recruiting purposes among the least privileged. Recently the Luce publications, particularly "Time" and "Fortune," editorially recognized the necessity for adoption of a national health program. The magazines opposed socialized medicine but they recognized the need for some sort of program to make adequate medical service available to all citizens, and some sort of prepayment system for eliminating ruinous costs of serious illness. Even in organized labor, few people are in favor of straight socialized medicine. What most working people want is adequate medical care for all under a system that places the cost within the means of the individual.

With magazines like "Business Week" and "Fortune" recognizing the need for sound social legislation, it is clear that black reaction is fading out in some sections of business. Publications of this type seldom lead the parade. They do not make business policy. Rather they try to smell out trends and climb on the bandwagon. That they are now approving social reform may indicate better days ahead for all.

However, Taft and Byrd and their followers are still marching down "Hold Everything Street" while the parade has started turning down "Progress Avenue."

There Is Room for More Enlightenment

One can seldom pick up a newspaper or magazine these days without reading at least one story about how "enlightened" business has become in recent years. According to these pieces, all the heavy-handed employers who exploited, browbeat, and victimized their helpless employes in the pre-union era are now gone; consequently unions are not really needed any more. It sounds fine; but a look at the farm labor situation as it exists today in the Southwest proves otherwise. There the big farm corporations are legally importing thousands of Mexican peasants to work their fields at a time when many American farm workers are without jobs. Furthermore the legal quota is being evaded by importation of untold numbers of "wetbacks"-Mexican laborers who are illegally smuggled into this country. The result is the kind of a glut of labor that profit-hungry corporations like; several men, unschooled, ignorant of the language, and practically helpless, bidding against each other for each available job. That is how "enlightened" the big agricultural corporations of the west are. Not only are American farm workers being demoralized and hurled into the lowest pits of poverty, but it is only a matter of time before the demoralizing effects will be felt in other industries as farm workers, in desperation try to invade other industries.

It is incumbent upon the U. S. Government to avert further demoralization and impoverishment by formulating a workable and equitable system of recruiting, transporting, placing and housing American migrant farm workers.

And in the meantime it looks as if unions will continue being needed, for a few more years at least.

THE LOCKER By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

Here are 50 more True or False questions taken from a test held recently by the City of New York for the position of carpenter. Take 2 points for each correct answer. Total points is your percentage. Passing mark 76%. Answers on page 29.

	questions can be answered readily and with absolute certainty	
14	of the remainder you are pretty sure. Say you get three-quarters right are left, of which you know nothing. By guess you should get half right	16
1-1	Percentage 76%	
	recentage 10%	00
		True or False
1.	An arch center is a form used in concrete construction	
2.		
3.	The combined thickness of 2 dressed 2x4's measures 3¾ inches	
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9. 10.		
11.		
12.		
13.	Floor beams are sized to even widths	
14.	Beam tops in places where deafening occurs should be chamfered	
15.		
16.	Trees are classified into two groups	
17.	00 0 1	
18.		
19.		
20. 21.	1	
22.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
23.		
24.		
25.		
26.		
27.	A take-apart framing square has three parts	
28.	A queen truss has four sides	
29.	·	
30.	, 1	
31.		
32. 33.		
34.	~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
35.		
36.		
37.		
38.	A rabbet joint can be cut on a jointer machine	
39.		
40.		
41.		
42.		
43. 44.		
45.		
46.		
47.		
48.		
49.	A muntin divides the panes in colonial type window sash	
50.	A bastard file is as effective as sandpaper to smooth a curved surface	

Official Information

General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT WM. L. HUTCHESON Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolls, Ind.

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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman ALBERT E, FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

SPECIAL NOTICE

We wish to remind all Locals that the 26th General Convention of the United Brother-hood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the Auditorium of the Cincinnati Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning September 5, 1950, at 2:00 P.M. and continue in session from day to day until the business coming before the Convention has been completed.

The Convention Call was issued under date of March 4, 1950, by authority of the General Executive Board. In accordance with the General Executive Board, as per the Convention Call, all Delegates and Alternates must be elected in the months of April and May, instead of June and July and the names of the Delegates elected to be in the General Office not later than June 15, 1950.

The Recording Secretary must report at once to the Acting General Secretary the name and post office address of the Delegate and Alternate under penalty of fine as provided in Paragraph F, Section 18 of our General Laws. When the name of the Delegate is reported to the General Office, blank credentials and further information will be sent to the elected Delegate.

We also wish to call your attention to the following:

All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by the Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the office of the Secretary and in accordance with the action of the General Executive Board will be published in our journal, "The Carpenter," after the July 15th date preceding the Convention and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee.

Fraternally yours,

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them, Not dead, just gone before; They still live in our memory, And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

HENRY ALLABACH, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.

HERMAN J. AUBIN, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I. LUCIEN BERNIER, L. U. 94, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FRED BLOCK, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
CECIL BRIGHAM, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.

JOHN B. BOITEAU, L. U. 801, Woonsocket R. L.

JOSEPH A. BOUTIN, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.

ARTHUR BROWN, L. U. 544, Baltimore, Md. CHARLES J. BROWN, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

O. R. BROWN, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.
JACOB CHRISTENSEN, L. U. 20, N. Y. N. Y.
DANIEL COLE, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
PATRICK CORMIER, L. U. 94, Providence R. I.
H. L. CROW, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.
WILLIAM H. CROWELL, L. U. 40, Boston
Mass.

MARTIN CRUMM, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y. THOMAS DAY, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass. MINOR, DECKER, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y. ABRAHAM DOBSON, L. U. 1677, Thorold, Ont., Can.

WILLIAM DUGGAN, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal. JOHN W. ESTEP, L. U. 1202, Merced, Calif. KARL F. FEYHL, L. U. 1489, Burlington, N. J. MICHAEL FINNERAN, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.

THEODORE FUCHS, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y. G. W. GIBSON, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va. CLYDE GILES, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio PETER GINDT, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla. LOUIS GLASER, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y. HERMAN A. GREENART, L. U. 500, Butler, Pa. JACK HANSEL, L. U. 1449, Lansing, Mich. JAMES L. HUGHLETT, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla. JOHN A. JOHNSON, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y. PAUL KELLER, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill. JOSEPH A. J. KING, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I. SAMUEL W. KIRBY, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass. ISAAC KORPELA, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis. EARL R. LIPPINCOTT, L. U. 1489, Burlington, N. J.

W. A. LOVE, L. U. 618, Sikeston, Mo.

PETER J. McLAUGHLIN, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.

L. O. MILLER, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla.
KENDALL MONAHAN, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.

SIDNEY MORGAN, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I. EDWARD MURPHY, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass. LOUIS NORDLE, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H. FRED NUNNALLY, L. U. 1749, Anniston, Ala. JOHN J. OBERMEYER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.

ROBERT PALM, L. U. 2236, New York, N. Y. VERNON PASHOTE, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal. J. HARRY REAGAN, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill. LOUIS REINSTEIN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y. FRED ROBERTS, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich. JOSEPH ROTHMUND, Sr., L. U. 6, Amsterdam,

HJALMAR SAAMANEN, L. U. 2236, New York, N. Y.

C. J. SCOGGINS, L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark. DAVID SHARROW, L. U. 1154, Algonac, Mich. MICHAEL SHEEHAN, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.

JAMES F. SIZEMORE, L. U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.

CYRIL J. SMITH, L. U. 1426, Elyria, Ohio ISAAC W. STOCK, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.

RAY F. STODDARD, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.

PERCY STUART, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y. CHARLES SWANSON, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.

SAM TARDANI, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich. WILFRED TERRY, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I. LOUIS THEN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y. FRANK TRETHRIE, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.

LEE WALKER, L. U. 1692, Galesburg, Ill.
CORNELIUS WALRAVEN, L. U. 67, Boston,
Mass.

ROBERT E. WATSON, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass. M. C. WELSH, L. U. 1692, Galesburg, Ill. JOHN WESTERLUND, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal. ROBERT WOODS, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill. ISRAEL YUM, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass. LEWIS ZAGERS, L. U. 2391, Holland, Mich. BERNARD ZIEFANG, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

The answer is one word, either True or False. If you've got the right word you've got the right answer. What follows is added by way of comment.

tne	right an	iswer. What follows is added by w	ay or	Comme	m.
1.	True.	Used in masonry work also.	27.	False.	2 parts. The tongue and blade,
2.	True.	From No. 0 to No. 30, screw			if you don't count the screw.
		gauge.	28.	True.	Tie beam, collar beam, 2 main
3.	False.	Twice $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins. $=3\frac{1}{4}$ ins.			rafters.
4.	False.	Random lengths generally.	29.	False.	Random widths and lengths.
5.	False.	It is called a base molding.			Iron jack planes run from 111/2
6.	True.	Also known as hip jacks.			to 15 inches long.
7.	True.	Broadly speaking.	31.	True.	The turning saw is much larger.
8.	False.	It measures 21/4 inches.	32.	False.	A bar clamp is iron. A hand-
9.	True.	Like the bolt that secures the			screw is made of wood.
		leg in a knock-down table.	33.	True.	You can buy them in the dime
10.	True.	On the back of the tongue.			stores. Many a home is held to-
11.	False.	It is used in a brace like a pen-			gether with a dollar's worth of
		cil sharpener to chamfer dowel			mending plates.
		ends.		False.	, 0
12.	False.	That's the answer.		False.	-
13.	True.	When set on level beds.	36.	False.	A casing nail has a flared head
14.	True.	To reduce the surface area.			and a heavier gauge.
	False.	Should be spaced slightly.	37.	False.	Being an arc it has 1 radius.
16.	True.	Deciduous and evergreen.	38.	True.	By adjusting the table.
		Broad leaf and needle leaf.	39.	True.	Of extra quality steel.
		Hardwood and softwood. Take	40.	True.	Usually a batten door.
. ~	m	your pick.	41.	False.	It shrinks vertically.
17.	True.	Narrow, spaced strips nailed	42.	False.	It is measured from the ferrule
10	Y2 - 1	across the ribs.			to the tip of the blade.
1S.	False.	An approximate elliptic arch	43.	True.	The active disc opposite the tail
10	Т	has 3 centers and 2 radii usually.			stock.
19. 20.	True.	That's near enough. See what your building code	44.	True.	Except when it is 5/16 inch
20.	True.	has to say about it first.			square edged.
21.	True.	That's the proper way.	45.	False.	The teeth of a wood rasp are
	False.	It is a height rod used to carry			punched in.
	i aisc.	various check marks from floor	46.	False.	
		to floor.	47.	False.	Could be used for sheathing.
23.	False.	It sets much faster.	48.	True.	It acts as fire stop itself.
		We would say birch.	49.	True.	
25.	True.	The cutter is way up front.	50.	False.	
26.	True.	It is the projecting part under			second cut, smooth. A bastard
		the cyma recta of a classic cor-			file is rather coarse if compared
		nice. The bed mold goes under.			to, say, No. 1 sandpaper.

LANSING LADIES KEEP ACTIVE

The Editor:

Greetings to all sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 545, Lansing, Mich.

We are a small group but hope to get more members.

We meet the second and fourth Thursday evenings of the month in the Carpenters' Building.

About once a month, we have a card party which is open to all carpenters and their

families and friends.

Recently Local 1449 purchased an electric range for the kitchen, which will enable us to serve suppers. We appreciate this very much. They have also built cupboards and tables.

We invite all wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of members of Local 1449 to join

us as members.

Fraternally,

Ethel King, Recording Secretary.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

SCRANTON LOCAL HOLDS ANNUAL PARTY

The banquet room of the Hotel Casey, Scranton, Pa., was never merrier than it was on the night of February 28th, last, when Local No. 261 held its annual dinner dance there. Some 250 members, friends and invited guests were on hand to help the union celebrate in



Pictured above is the arrangements committee responsible for the successful celebration. First row, left to right, Stanley Green, Matt Rossi, Richard Gohsler, Joseph Canterbury, Harry Hinkler, Joseph F. Bartell, Charles J. Harvey, Thomas F. Flynn.

Second row, left to right: Henry Skibinski, Joseph Marcincus, Patrick Armen, Robert Feguson, Joseph Fitterer, Kermit Pilger, Paul Ross, William Laffey, Albert Cetta. grand style. With plenty of fine food and lots of good fellowship everyone was in a holiday mood and a great time was had by all.

Alphonsus L. Casey, prominent Scranton attorney, spoke on the dangers inherent in the Taft-Hartley Law. Teddy O'Keefe, William A. Kendrick and Daniel McKee, officers of the Pennsylvania State Council, were on hand to give a few very brief remarks. Also present was E. J. Horo, Vice-President of the Essex County District Council, Newark, N. J. From the Scranton Building Trades Council, William F.

Horan, Anthony Bonacuse, Ross Smirne, Al. Catarino, Phil Brady, Jack Harding, Joseph Corcoran, and John Burke were on deck to extend felicitations from other building trades crafts. All in all, the evening proved to be a complete success and all are looking forward to the next similar event.

SPARTA, ILLINOIS, LOCAL JOINS GOLDEN CIRCLE

Local Union No 479, Sparta's oldest labor union, with the possible exception of the United Mine Workers local, celebrated its 50th anniversary with a dinner and program at Calvin Hall, First Presbyterian Church, Friday, February 10th.

About 35 members of Local No. 479, and their wives enjoyed a dinner served by ladies of the church and listened to an interesting program, with the financial secretary, Oscar Stahlman, as master of ceremonies.

R. J. McMichael, a charter member, was the center of attraction and occupied a place of honor at the head table. Mr. McMichael was one of ten men who organized the local at Sparta on February 17, 1900. Previously, these men had belonged to the old Federation of Labor but saw the need of their own union and decided to organize.

In a short talk, Mr. McMichael said that he started work as a carpenter at 15c per hour, working a ten-hour day. Finally, the daily wage scale was raised to \$2 and members thought they had just about reached the peak. Mr. McMichael was presented a bouquet as a tribute from other members of the local.

Minutes of Local 479 have been kept intact since the organization and are in the hands of Mr. Stahlman. The membership has increased until today 72 members are enrolled, most of them being Spartans.

The minutes show that as recently as 1911, the minimum scale for carpenters was only 40c per hour and apprentices were paid 20c per hour.

CARPENTERS PLAN PARTICIPATION IN WESTERN CONFERENCE ON APPRENTICESHIP

The District Council of Carpenters of Portland and Vicinity at its recent meeting held at Portland, Oregon, January 12, 1950, passed a resolution which shows the keen interest in apprenticeship. Further evidence of this is that both Clell Harris and Lloyd Goodwin are on the Planning Committee. Clell Harris, Secretary-Treasurer of the District Council of Carpenters, is on the Finance Committee, and Lloyd Goodwin, Apprentice Coordinator, is on the Program Committee.

The Western Conference on Apprenticeship will be held at Seaside, Oregon, during May 22-26, 1950. While planning this conference every effort has been made to preclude weak points which have been observed in previous conferences of this nature. Very generous assistance has been given by other regions in the country in assisting in the planning of this conference. The records of the experiences of other regions have been studied to

insure the best results.

The Oregon State Federation of Labor has been actively engaged in the promotion of this conference and through its officials, information on the conference has been disseminated to all local unions in Oregon. At recent conferences of state-wide trade groups resolutions have been presented and passed supporting the Western Conference on Apprenticeship. All those interested in participating are being notified that accommodations can be reserved through the Seaside Chamber of Commerce.

The conference will consist of panel discussions led by leaders of the industries which normally benefit through apprenticeship. Anyone desiring further information on program planning may contact Clell Harris, 310 Labor Temple, Portland 4, Oregon, or Lloyd Good-

win of the same address.

U. B. MEMBERS ALWAYS EXTENDING HELPING HAND

The above carpenters of Local 525 Coshocton, Ohio, played the part of the Good Samaritian, when the American Legion of West Lafayette, Ohio, made an appeal for some help in rehabilitating its quarters. They laid 2000 ft. of flooring and did other carpenter work that was needed. After the work was completed they were served a fine meal by the Legion members. The Legion expressed their sincere thanks to the boys for their fine spirit and cooperation.

Mr. Stoneburner, Business Agent of Local 525, had charge of the work.



C. Parks, D. Cain, M. Christian, C. Stoneburner, H. Harding, E. Strohacker and R. Strohacker.

LOCAL UNION NO. 1006 APPRENTICE JOINT BOARD VERY ACTIVE

The joint Apprentice Board of Master and Journeymen Carpenters, members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 1006, New Brunswick, New Jersey, are doing a remarkable job in operating the Apprentice program to the letter, all as per Apprenticeship Standards.

Robert E. Ross, 2nd, Chairman, William Connolly Sr., and Louis Gons are the Master Carpenter members, and William H. Dunham, Business Agent, Andrew Black and Nic-

holas L. Arace, Secretary, the Journeymen Carpenter members of this Board.

All apprentices while attending school and working in the field, are under constant and rigid supervision, and this Board feels that when their apprenticeship is completed, they will be skilled mechanics.

Official classroom visits are made by this Board in a body, with Frederick Porges, Apprentice Coordinator, in charge, to secure first hand information on all apprentices.

To a large extent the fine success achieved by Local Union No. 1006 in connection with this program, can be credited to the unselfish and untiring efforts of every member on this Board.

UTAH STATE COUNCIL HOLDS SPRING CONVENTION

The Utah State Council of Carpenters held their Spring Convention at Brigham City, Saturday afternoon, March 25th. The Council is composed of nine affiliated locals, namely Brigham City, Logan, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Provo, Tooele, Price, Kamb, and Millmen's Local No. 725 of Salt Lake City.

Ernest Cox, President, presided over the meeting which was in session from 1:00 P.M. Delegates from all of the Local Unions affiliated with the Council were present.

Sherman Lund, Apprenticeship Coordinator for the State of Utah, gave an interesting talk on Apprentices, and the need for skilled craftsmen in the Building Trades, in the U. S. today.

Work problems throughout the State were discussed thoroughly during the meeting.

Election of officers was held and B. J. Wilson of Local 184, Salt Lake City, was elected President. William G. Ryan of Local 1498, Provo, was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Ernest Cox, the retired President, had been president for the past five years. Mr. Cox was elected President Emeritus of the Council and he was also elected an honorary delegate of the Council. Ernest Cox has carried a union card for the past fifty years, and has been a popular president with the State Council. A vote of appreciation and gratitude was given to Ernest Cox for his fine efforts in our behalf.

The Ladies Auxiliary of Brigham City Carpenters Local No. 1886 entertained the delegates' wives in the afternoon by taking the visiting ladies through the new Indian School, located at Brigham City. Later in the afternoon bridge and pinochle games were played.

In the evening at 6:00 P.M. a banquet supper was served at the Howard Hotel. The food was evcellent. Five local entertainers put on three acts of vaudeville, which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

At 9:00 P.M. a dance was held in the Carpenters' Hall. Refreshments were served and a lovely time was enjoyed by everyone present.

The officers of Local 1886, the Ladies Auxiliary, the arrangement committee and all the members of Local 1886 have the thanks of the State Council and also the thanks of the delegates and their wives for a good convention.

The mid-year convention of the State Council of Carpenters will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah the last Saturday in July, 1950.

PROUD LITTLE CANANDAIGUA LOCAL MARKS 50th ANNIVERSARY

Canandaigua, N. Y., area's oldest and for many years only labor organization celebrated its 50th birthday anniversary early in March.

About 50 officers and members of Canandaigua Local 502, celebrated the occasion during a banquet at Red Top Inn, East Bloomfield. Many of them were accompanied by their wives or other members of their families. District and state officers of the union were featured speakers.

But by far the most honored of those attending was Bernhard (Ben) Nill, the local's only active charter member and now one of three trustees.

Nill alone remains in good standing of those who on Feb. 26, 1900, gathered for a formal ceremony here that marked the initiation of the local.

He still remembers well ceremonies that installed the local's first officers. They were: President, Bert H. Clark; vice president, Charles Freer; recording secretary, F. J. Fainbairn, financial secretary, George Martin; treasurer, Henry Weller; conductor, William Palmer; warden J. E. Kimball; and trustees, Frank Perry, John Barnett and William Smith.

Present officers of the local are president, Herbert H. (Herb) Farnsworth, of Chapin; vice president, Addison Huchins; treasurer, John Scammell; financial secretary, Lester J. Butler; recording secretary, W. E. Andrews; warden, Don Paterson; conductor, Harold Kimble; and trustees, H. S. Tiffin, Joe Muscato and Nill.

Toastmaster for the event was Ralph Brye, Rochester, president of the Rochester District Council. He was introduced by President Farnsworth.

Speakers were Anthony Schneider, Rochester, district business manager, and John O'Donnell, New York City, international representative.

All women attending the banquet were presented with corsages. It was followed by entertainment and dancing.

CLIFTON LOCAL MARKS 25th BIRTHDAY

Last year Local Union No. 1939, Clifton, N. J. rounded out its twenty-fifth year of service to the carpenters of the community. The occasion was celebrated with a fine dinner dance which drew a large attendance and proved to be a great success. Special guests included members of the Passaic County and Vicinity District Council and their wives. Also present was General Representative Raleigh Rajoppi, who is also president of the New Jersey State Council. Brother Rajoppi gave a short but effective address.

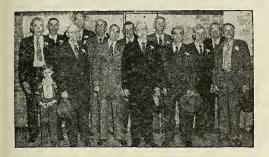
Brother Adolph Zanetti acted as master of cermonies. After a short welcoming speech

he gave a very enlightening history of the local.

Following an excellent dinner, the members, wives and special guests present enjoyed the two colored movies "Carpenters' Home" and "This is our Brotherhood". The films were very well received. Following the showing of the movies, dancing and refreshments were made available to all who were interested. All who attended declared the celebration an unqualified success.

RICHMOND CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

On October 22nd of last year, Local Union No. 388, Richmond, Va., celebrated its Golden Anniversary. In the presence of a large number of members, friends and guests,



Pictured above is the fine roster of old time members of Local Union No. 388, each with over thirty years of membership, who were honored guests at the union's Golden Anniversary celebration. Reading from left to right, they are: B. D. Motley and grandson, H. L. Sale, M. S. Morris, J. B. Berkison, D. C. Bailey, R. W. Flourney, H. A. Haurand, E. L. Reams, A. J. Eheart, J. M. Wade, W. H. Gaul, W. A. Moran, and T. A. Dewsberry, who between them make up almost 500 years of membership.

number of members, friends and guests, the local paid special tribute to the large number of old timers in the organization. Local Union No. 338 is extremely proud of its twenty old timers each of whom has more than thirty years of continuous membership to his credit. President George L. Turner acted as master of ceremonies and welcomed as honored guests the old time members. Brother Dan Bailey who has nearly half a century of membership to his credit responded for the old timers. At the present time some eleven members of the local are on the pension roll.

A fine buffet supper was served, after which the two Brotherhood films "Carpenters' Home" and "This is our Brotherhood" were shown. The Films elicited many complimentary remarks. Other entertainment rounded out the evening. Special guest at the event was General

Representative Lee W. Sorrell.

FULTON LOCAL DISPLAYS CHRISTIAN SPIRIT

Two thousand years ago the Carpenter of Nazareth roamed the world preaching brother-hood and neighborliness. Down the years his teachings have pointed the way to build a better world. That his teachings have not been forgotten was recently proved by Local Union No. 887, Fulton, Ky., and the people of the community. When a flash fire late last year destroyed all the worldly goods of two widowed women and their five children, seven people were left absolutely destitute. Neighbors pitched in to give what aid they could but for all their generosity the aid they could give was limited. For the burned-out family the situation appeared to be black.

But then the spirit of the Carpenter of Nazareth manifested itself. The community undertook to raise enough funds to procure a new home for the unfortunate fire victims. Funds began to roll in. Small contributions and sizeable contributions rolled in. Soon there was enough to buy a place that had possibilities but was desperately in need of repairs. But that situation, too, was soon remedied, thanks to the public spiritedness of the officers and members of Local No. 887. Working in their spare time on a voluntary basis, members of the union got the house into liveable condition as quickly as possible. So a little group of people whom fate had dealt a hard blow quickly recovered from a tragedy that could have resulted in untold misery except for the Christian spirit of the people of the community.

BARRE LOCAL PASSES HALF CENTURY MARK

A banquet and social party at Elks Hall on the night of February 17th marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Local Union No. 481, Barre, Vt. Some hundred or more members, friends, and guests were on hand to help the union make its fiftieth

birthday party a huge success.

Irman R. Hill, secretary of the organization, and a member for 38 years, served as toastmaster and recalled the early history of local No. 481. He introduced the speaker of the evening, William Francis of Boston, general representative. The latter spoke of union activities and congratulated the officers and members of the Barre area who still

formed a strong representation of the carpenters and joiners in New England.

Toastmaster Hill introduced all of the organization's officers, each of whom offered remarks appropriate to the anniversary occasion. He particularly cited some of the older members and officers who have rendered long service to the local. In this particular category he commended Harry Holt, who was financial secretary and treasurer for about 27 years, until stricken ill last fall. Others who were presented as having long served the organization were Frank Colvin, a past president and trustee; Oscar Slayton of Montpelier, secretary, a member since 1901 and secretary for many years; Harlan Maxfield, treasurer and secretary many years, and Henry Holt, long time president and a trustee.

Oldest members and their date of joining were listed as Charles Rowell and Percy Ellenwood, both of South Barre, who joined in 1900; Oscar Slayton of Montpelier and Frank Colvin, 1901; Alex McKenzie of Manchester, N. H., and Bert St. Cyr, 1903; Harlan

Maxfield, 1905, Henry Lunde, 1906, and Henry Holt of Williamstown, 1907.

The ladies and menfolk of the Cobble Hill Grange were caterers and servers of the delicious chicken pie supper which preceded the anniversary festivities. Ice Cream for the large helpings of apple pie, and after-dinner cigars, were donated by the Flint Lumber Company, and a large specially made three-tiered anniversary cake was presented by the Allen Lumber Company. Mrs. Lucy Austin had charge of the catering.

The affair was arranged for by Irvin Hill, Robert Batchelder and Harold Thygesen.

SAN MATEO LOCAL SPONSORS HALF-CENTURY PARTY

With some 600 members, friends and wives present, Local Union No. 162, San Mateo, Cal., on the night of November 2nd celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of its charter with a long-to-be-remembered dinner dance. Superb food, good entertainment and fine speaking all combined to make the event a successful one.



Seated from left to right: Andrew Ewen, Trustee, Silas Hays, Vice-President; Neal Burwell, charter member, J. F. Cambiano, Representative; Fred Scroggins, Chas. Phillips, President, and James Warren Trustee.

Standing: Roy Honerlah, Warden; A. H. Eikenkotter, Trustee; E. C. Paxton, Recording Secretary; Earl Honerlah, Business Agent; Geo. Brunner, Financial Secretary, and

Fred Gillespie, Warden,

Brother U. S. Simonds, Jr., who acted as toast master, introduced the speakers and special guests to the audience. Among those whom he introduced were: Charles Phillips, President of the Local; Mayor Daniel Creedon of San Mateo; Mayor Daniel Love of Burlingame; Joe Cambiano, general representative and a member of Local No. 162. All gave short but informative addresses which were thoroughly enjoyed by all. However, the real guests of honor during the evening were Brothers Neal Burwell and Bert Miller, the two remaining charter members of the local who helped to bring it into existence just before the

turn of the century. The two veterans were given tremendous ovations. The dinner was followed by a champagne toast to the charter members. An address by Brother Cambiano on the past history of the local and the progress made by the International together with an address by C. J. Haggerty, State Federation President, on the need for increased political action on the part of labor rounded out the evening. Dancing for young and old closed the affair.

BEDFORD, INDIANA, LOCAL CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

Local No. 1380, held a chicken supper in honor of its 47th Anniversary, January 6, 1950, in the Odd Fellows hall, with an attendance of 76. Included were the wives of members and special guests and their wives. The Local was founded Jan. 6, 1903, with 18 members, two of whom still survive. They are H. W. Green and Oliver P. Hunter.

Brother Green was selected Warden when the Local was organized and with the exception of six months, has held some office in this Local. Brother Hunter has always been a very faithful member but was unable to attend our anniversary due to failing eyesight.



Brother Green was introduced and presented with a cash token by the President, who acted as master of ceremonies. The Brothers who held membership for thirty years or longer, were recognized for their long service.

Special guests of the evening were the Rev. and Mrs. A. N. Corpening, of the Baptist Church; Mayor Ivan H. Brinegar and wife; our International Representative, Cecil E. Shuey; a reporter of "Bedford Daily Times-Mail" with wife, and Photographer Dick Roberts, who proceeded to take a picture of the assembled group.

The Rev. Corpening gave an inspirational talk on the Carpenter of Nazareth; the Mayor spoke briefly and Brother Shuey gave a very interesting talk on the importance of attending the meetings of the Local.

Pictures of National Headquarters and of the Home at Lakeland were shown at the end of the meeting with very gratifying comment. After viewing the pictures, Mayor Brinegar commented that the pictures alone would make one want to become a carpenter.

OYSTER SUPPER MARKS HANNIBAL'S 50th BIRTHDAY

Over a hundred members of Local Union No. 607, Hannibal, Mo., with families and guests attended a fine oyster supper at Eagles Hall on the night of February 6th. The occasion was a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the local union.

The highlight of the evening's program was when the master of cermonies called Joe Walker to the floor and presented him with a token pin in honor of his 50 years membership in the organization.

Joe Walker is the only living charter member of the Carpenters Union in Hannibal. He was present in 1900 when 17 journeymen carpenters united to form Local No. 607.

In addition to being the only living charter member, Joe is also the oldest member of Local No. 607. He is 82 years old and he still is living in the house on the South Side where he was born in 1868.

In addition to the oyster supper, a fine musical program was carried out.

I. H. White, chairman, Ernest Chamber, W. S. White, and L. P. Glascock constituted the arrangements committee and opinion was unanimous that they did a splendid job. The musical program over, the tables and chairs were folded and the floor cleared for dancing. Until a late hour the young and not so young danced to the tunes provided by a snappy orchestra.

Good management and wise leadership enabled Local Union No. 607 to round out half a century of active progress and members and officers are looking forward to a second fifty years of growth and service.



AUXILIARY 230 CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 230, Springfield, Ill.

We would like to tell you about our 20th Anniversary dinner, held December 10 at



6:00 P.M., in I. O. O. F. Hall. There were 62 present to enjoy the turkey dinner and all the trimmings which had been prepared by six of the members. Our Auxiliary was organized December 4, 1929. We still have 9 of our 30 charter members and they were all in attendance but one. We had as our special guests, Mr. and Mrs. John Ott. Mrs. Ott is one of our charter members, and Mr. Ott wears a 50-year membership pin in Carpenters' Local 16. They celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary last November.

A short history of our Auxiliary was given by

the Recording Secretary. This was followed by a short program.

Our Auxiliary is doing nicely, but we don't get as many new members as we should,

according to the Carpenters' membership.

We hold our meetings on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of the month at 2:00 P.M., but we meet every Friday all day and quilt.

We are always glad to have visitors any time.

Fraternally,

Xenia Newlin, Recording Secretary.

SIOUX CITY LADIES STAGE MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

The Editor:

Greetings to all our Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 307, Sioux City, Iowa.

On February 16, we celebrated our 12th Anniversary with a dinner-dance at the hall of Carpenters' Local 948. We meet there on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

A hard-time party was the highlight of our activities in March. We had formed two teams (the Co-Getters and the Joinettes) for a membership drive. Competition was keen and wonderful—it added lots of zip to our meetings. At the termination of the contest, we boasted 36 new members, bringing our roll to a total of 87. The hard-time party was the treat for the Co-Getters, who won by 11 points. The party was given for the Auxiliary members and their husbands; the men nearly stole the show with their clever costumes and hilarious antics, which included a Kangaroo Court. We feel that these social events help the members get acquainted and promote a feeling of geniality.

We also have Christmas parties, pot-luck suppers, picnics and sewing bees.

To supplement our finances, we have sold vanilla and shampoo, and have had bazaars

and bake sales.

Our roster of officers is as follows: President, Mrs. M. J. Smith; Vice-President, Mrs. Gordon Moss; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Anthony Bolchunos; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Thos. Cullinan; Conductor, Mrs. Neil De Kok; Warden, Mrs. Geo. Barrett; Trustees, Mrs. Richard Downs, Mrs. Marion Stivers and Mrs. Glenn Edwards.

We are eager to hear what our Auxiliary sisters are doing, so will some members of

our large "family" please write?

Fraternally,

Mrs. Anthony Bolchunos, Recording Secretary.

ENID LADIES SPONSOR BANQUET

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 205 of Enid, Okla., wishes to send Greetings to all Auxiliaries.

We celebrated our anniversary on Feb. 25, 1950, by having a lovely banquet. Mr. Melvin Martin acted as master of ceremonies. Music was furnished by Mr. Olen Pendergraft, steel guitar; Miss Elizabeth Martin, piano, and Lee Goodman, accordion. Members and their families were present.

We now have 24 members and hope to have new ones. We have gained 2 new mem-

bers recently, and are very proud of our charter members.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Lee Goodman, Recording Secretary

NAPA AUXILIARY GOING STRONG

The Editor:

For an organization that started less than a year ago, Ladies' Auxiliary 544 of Napa, Calif., has received much praise and interest from its large membership. At the present, we have about 60 members, of whom 36 are charter members. Four recently initiated ones are Mesdames Marie Cole, Barbara Shram, Anne Hewitt and Bernice Atkinson. We hope that with the new drive now being started, we can more than double our membership.

We meet the 2nd Thursday at the Labor Temple for our business meeting and the 4th

Tuesday at a member's home for our social evening.

Our President, Mrs. Alden Luntey, has kept us busily interested all these months with her fine leadership—each month, carrying out a monthly theme, relating to holidays, etc., either with a dinner, a party or some health or welfare work, or to raise funds for our treasury. We plan to be able to attend the State Convention next year.

Our officers are: Mrs. Alden Luntey, President; Mrs. Harvey Hatmaker, Vice-President; Mrs. Nels Hansen, Treasurer and Financial Secretary; Mrs. Herman Long, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ray Lake, Mrs. Melvin Krenke, and Mrs. Fred Schoonmaker, Trustees; Mrs. James Breshears, Warden, and Mrs. Roy Dimmick, Conductor.

We will welcome letters from any of our Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally.

Mrs. Wavne Hiserman, Publicity Chairman.

BINGHAMTON AUXILIARY BUYS PIANO FOR CLUB ROOMS

The Editor:

Greetings to all our sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 490, Binghamton, New York. Our charter was inaugurated on Nov. 13, 1947. Our membership is still small, but is growing. Last month, we welcomed three new members and at present we are formulating plans to increase our membership.

We hold meetings the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month except during July and August, when we meet once a month. The second Thursday is a business meeting and the

fourth a social evening.

We have a Sunshine Fund and send flowers and cards to sick members and their families. This fund is kept in operation by money taken in from our "Pink Elephant," which we have at each meeting.

On December 22, we held our Christmas party for members and their families at which

gifts were exchanged and lunch served.

In January, we drew names for "Secret Pals." Gifts are exchanged with secret pals on

special occasions.

We had a Valentine party on February 23. Each member addressed Valentines to other members and the men who attend our social gatherings. Receiver of the cards paid the amount of postage marked on the card. This money was put in our Sunshine Fund.

After our meeting on March 22, we held a farewell party for one of our loyal and faithful members, Mrs. Florence Reed, who is going to live in Spokane, Wash. She received a gift from each member and a gift from the Auxiliary was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Reed.

We contribute to civic and charitable organizations and help any member in distress.

Our most recent activity was the purchase of a piano for our club room.

We would appreciate ideas and suggestions.

Fraternally,

Leah Kelly, Recording Secretary.

PORT ALBERNI IS ONLY ACTIVE B. C. AUXILIARY

The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 517, Port Alberni, B. C., Canada.

We organized in November, 1947, and had our charter installed one year later by Brother Wm. Page, International Representative. On this occasion, we had a birthday



celebration with many guests from various Locals on Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia.

At present we are the only active Auxiliary in British Columbia, and have on our membership roll a number of out-of-town members, both men and women. These members attend meetings whenever possible and assist the Auxiliary in various capacities.

We hold meetings once a month on the same night as Local 513. At the conclusion of the meetings we serve lunch to both groups and have a social hour. This get-together seems to add a great deal in the way of fellowship.

deal in the way of fellowship.

Our activities include visiting any sick of the Auxiliary as well as the Brotherhood. Also, when required, we do welfare work among our own members.

This past Christmas, we held a party for the children of Union Carpenters. With an attendance of upwards of 200, a very enjoyable evening was spent with a Christmas tree, Santa Claus, gifts and candy.

We raise funds chiefly by dues and raffles. We are at present working on an afghan as a

group project.

Fraternally, Lois Tassie, Recording Secretary.

TORONTO LADIES SPONSOR MANY GOOD TIMES

The Editor:

Friendly greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 303, Toronto, Canada. Six months have elapsed since our last chat through "The Carpenter" and we have achieved quite a lot of activities since then.



Our big event for the year of 1949 was our bazaar which was held November 24, at The Sons of England Hall. This proved to be a big success. Besides being able to reimburse our treasury, we were able to send some of the proceeds to the Children's Hospitals, enabling them to have a little extra good cheer for Christmas; also, to the children of Europe through the "Canadian Save the Children Fund."

At intervals during the year, we gather up good used clothing for this same source; also,

knit or make little garments and needs for new babies.

We had a lovely Christmas party for our members' children and grandchildren.

We celebrated our thirteenth birthday Feb. 24, 1950, by having a banquet in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, having as guests, our husbands, who, needless to say, are Brothers of Local 27, Toronto. There was no formality; therefore we enjoyed ourselves like one big family.

We meet on the second Thursday of every month for our business meeting and every

fourth Thursday for our social activities.

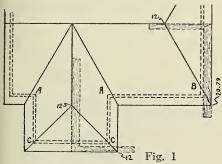
Fraternally, Doris E. Thorogood, Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry By H. H. Siegele

By H. H. Siegele LESSON 260

Difference in Height of Walls.—The walls supporting an irregular pitch hip roof with a cornice must be built to accomodate the different pitches of that roof. For instance, you have an irregular pitch hip roof, in which a one-fourth pitch and a one-half pitch are used, with the cornice overhanging one foot. The difference in the height of the walls would be the difference



found in the two rises for the width of the cornice, or in this case, for a one-foot over-hang, it would be 6 inches. This problem and problems that accompany it will be covered in this lesson.

Irregular Hip Roof Plan.-Fig. 1 shows an irregular hip roof plan, on which the

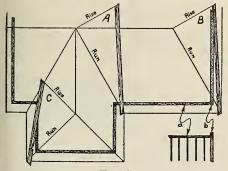
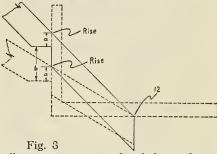


Fig. 2

problems of this lesson are based. Two dotted-line squares are shown applied to the drawing. The one to the bottom left, is applied to a part of the roof that has regular hips, while the square to the right is

applied to the plan where the hip roof is irregular. The dotted lines show the relationship of the outside walls to the roof. At A and A is shown how the seats of the



valleys come to one side of the angle. At B is shown how the seat of the hip is offset from the corner, while at C and C the hips come directly over the corners, because the pitch of this part of the roof is regular.

Run, Rise and Rafter.—Fig. 2 shows the same roof plan shown in Fig. 1, giving the run, the rise, and the rafter of, A, an irregular valley, B, an irregular hip, and C, a regular hip. The difference in the height of the walls is pointed out at a and b with double indicators. Study the drawing.

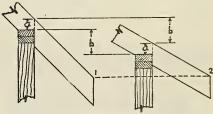
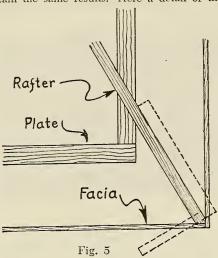


Fig. 4

Details of Difference in Height of Walls.—Fig. 3 shows a dotted-line square applied to the tail of a common rafter of the steep pitch shown in Fig. 2, using 12 on the blade and the rise of the pitch on the tongue. The tail of the common rafter for the lower pitch is shown by dotted lines. Here again, 12 is used on the blade of the square and the rise of this pitch on the tongue, as shown. The points that should be watched are the distances a and a, which must be the same. The distance marked b, is the difference in the height of the walls. The top of the rafter tails must meet at point 12 on the blade of the

square, as shown. In practice these points meet only in elevation.

Fig. 4 shows a little different way to obtain the same results. Here a detail of the



cornice is given of each of the pitches. The distances at a and a, again must be the same. Two ways of getting the difference in the height of the walls are shown at b and b. Study and compare Figs. 3 and 4. They deal with the same problem.

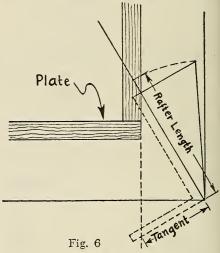
Seat and Tail of Irregular Hip Rafter.— Fig. 5 shows a detail in plan of the irregular hip rafter tail, shown to the right in Fig. 2. The corner of the cornice is shown off center on the tail. The dotted-line square shows why this is so-the two bevels must intersect the side corners of the tail exactly square across from each other. This keeps the two upper corners of the tail cut on the same elevation. If the corner of the cornice would center the tail of the hip, the two side corners would come at different elevations.

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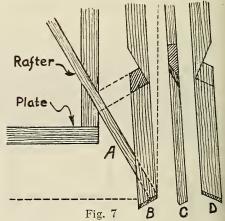
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How to obtain the points for marking the edge bevel for the hip seat cut, is shown by Fig. 6. The diagram shows a right-angle triangle representing the run, rise, and length of rafter (tail) as if it were lying on the side. The side wall line is extended, as shown by dotted line, giving the tangent



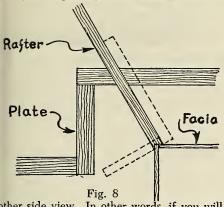
point on the tongue of the square. The rafter length is transferred with the compass to the seat line, as shown by the partcircle. Now the rafter length taken on the blade of the square and the tangent on the



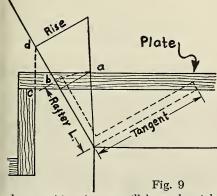
tongue will give the edge bevel of the seatthe rafter length giving the bevel. Because the rafter length, as shown, is longer than the blade, both the rafter length and the tangent should be divided by 2, which will give a reduced rafter length and tangent to use on the square.

Fig. 7 shows a detail in plan, of the irregular hip tail, giving three views of the seat cut. At A the tail is shown in place;

at B it is shown on the side, giving a view of the seat and tail cuts; at C is a bottom view, looking straight at it, and at D is the



other side view. In other words, if you will imagine that what is shown at **D** is rolled



back to position A, you will have the right idea. The cornice is indicated by dotted lines.

Seat and Tail of Irregular Valley Rafter.— Fig. 8 shows a detail in plan of the valley rafter tail, shown at the center in Fig. 2.

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If this detail is compared with the one shown in Fig. 5, it will be seen that the valley tail cut and the hip tail cut are exactly in reverse order. In both instances, however, the tail cuts intersect with the side corners square across from each other, as the dotted-line squares show.

Fig. 9 shows a right-angle triangle representing the run, rise and rafter of the



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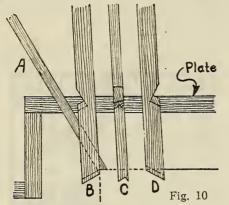
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cornice, as if lying on the side. In order to get this, the side of the wall under the steep pitch must be extended, as shown by dotted line, from c to d. Then make the rise equal



to the rise of the steep pitch for the width of the cornice, in this case a foot run, and draw in the rafter line. Now where the run line crosses the outside line of the wall, draw a perpendicular line, to point a. With a compass set at the toe, transfer the rafter length from point a to point b. Now the tangent and the rafter length, as shown will give the edge bevel of the valley seat—the rafter length giving the bevel.

Fig. 10 is a detail in plan, showing the valley tail and three views of the seat and tail cuts. At A the valley is shown in position, at B is shown a side view, at C is a bottom view, looking straight at the rafter,

and at **D** is the other side view. Now imagine that you are rolling what is shown at **D**, back to position **A**, and you will have a good idea of the three views.

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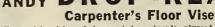
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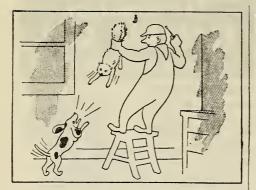
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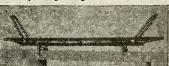
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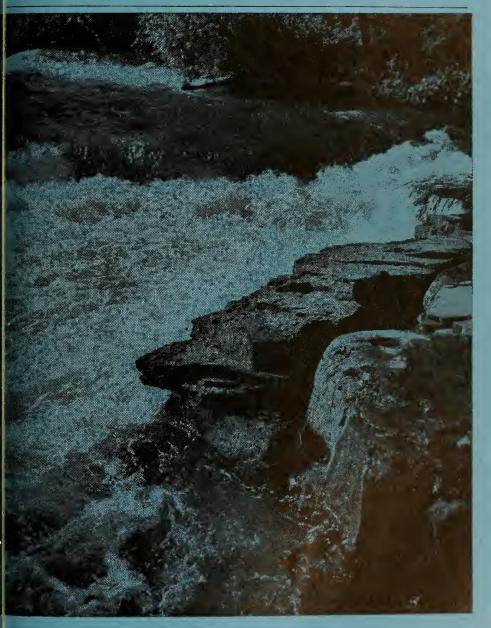
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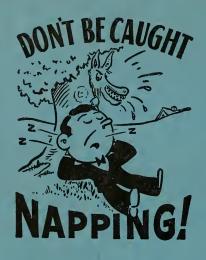


FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

JUNE, 1950





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THIS IS YOUR BROTHERHOOD

and

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Produced by authorization of the General Executive Board, these two films—in color and sound—show the General Office in action and the Lakeland Home taking care of old time members. There is no charge for the use of these films. They are loaned out by the General Office on a first come, first served basis, to Locals, Councils and Auxiliaries. If you haven't seen these films, urge your Local Union to book a showing as soon as possible. Take it up at the next meeting. Full details may be obtained by dropping a note to:

Maurice A. Hutcheson,

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Then remember—patching and makeshift plaster repairs seldom are satisfactory—

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right over unsightly and unsafe plaster—and give delighted home owners the

world's finest ceiling.

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They can be yours, if you will only

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You can save the housewife from the ordeal of re-plastering. You can save her from the seeping, floating gritty dust that causes needless housecleaning drudgery. You can build a beautiful ceiling that will remain crackproof so long as the house stands.



Amazing Upsan Floating Fasteners anchar panels securing from the back. Eliminate visible face noiling. Pravide for normal structural movement.



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CITY

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, Editor

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881 Vol. LXX—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1950

One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy



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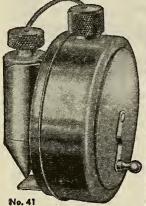
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FOR ALL BUILDING TRADES

No. 41 Reel and Plumb Bob. Use this new tool for a plumb line, mason line or chalk line. It has a spring bracket attached for the plumb bob when it is not in use. Anti-backlash, easy to add chalk. Nickle plated steel case and chrome plated bob contains 100 ft. of No. 18 yellow mason line.

No. 44 Chalk Line Reel. 50 ft. of line is always chalked when drawn from the reel. Made so that the line cannot snarl or tangle within the case. Chalk lasts a year of ordinary use; can easily be reordered and reloaded.



No. 44

E-Z MARK **USERS PRAISE** BUTT GAUGE HANG THAT DOOR HIGHLY THE PROFESSIONAL WAY! "Really a help for the old hands' and almost Makes a clean-cut, deeply-etched profile on door. Remove chips. Repeat operation on jamb. Hang door! No adjustments. No fussing. Precision made. Drop-forged, heat-treated steel. Comes in 3", 3\frac{1}{2}" and 4" (Std) sizes. 'must' for the new boya." S. H. Glover Cincinnati, Ohio "The greatest help in hanging doors I have ever seen." \$3.50 ONLY \$1.75 ea.—\$3.50 a pair (any two)—\$5.25 complete set of three. If dealer can't supply, J. Allen Charles Mullins, S. C. \$5.25 send only \$1.00 with order and pay postman balance plus post-age C. O. D. In Canada, .25c higher per order. No C. O. D. set of 3 State sizes wanted. AND GET THIS Conceded by carpenters to be almost indispensable, as hundreds of testimonials in file show. ("E-Z Mark" Trade Mark Reg.) YOU DO THIS E-Z MARK TOOLS, Box 8377 Dept. C., Los Angeles 16, Cal. Clip and mail handy order form below. E-Z MARK TOOLS, 8ox 8377, Dept. C. Los Angeles 16, Calif. Gentlemen: Please send the following "E-Z" Mark Butt Gauges as checked below: Size Check П one of any size \$1.75 two of any size \$3.50 complete set of three any size \$5.25 I enclose check or money order Send C. O. D._____ Address: _

Investments In Human Resources

Editor's Note: "Socialism" and "Welfare State" are words that the American people will hear oftener and oftener as election day approaches. Reactionaries maintain that social legislation is bankrupting the nation and sapping the vitality of the people, while the more left wing elements work for the day when the government will be all things to all people. Who is right? The answer is neither. There is a vast middle ground within which the nation can work out a sound and stable future. The following excerpts from a recent speech by Mr. Thurston outline the problem.

JOHN L. THURSTON, Federal Security Agency



OT SO VERY long ago, it used to be generally accepted that public expenditures were "nonproductive." Farmers and manufacturers and laborers produced the food, clothing, and shelter for mankind. Professional people produced the services. These were said to be "productive." Money put into farms, factories, transportation and communication, office buildings and the like—that was "productive" investment. But money put into paying for teachers, judges, policemen, legislators, and prisons—that was another story. Public expenditures didn't "produce" anything, it was argued. Public expenditures were merely that much taken out of what the economy produced. Everybody was poorer by the measure of every dime that went into the public coffers. That was a fairly common assumption fifty years ago—and there may be a few alive today who hold that view.

According to this philosophy, the "best" public expenditure was the smallest that could possibly be made. Prisons were good enough if they prevented the escape of criminals. Mental hospitals were to keep patients out of harm's way, and from harming others—at the least possible money cost. School teachers should be paid the minimum going-rate, with no frills and folderol added: no foolishness like manual training and domestic science and art and music and citizenship.

This negative philosophy even extended to industry. What was the point in putting safety guards on machinery, merely to prevent accidents? The point was to get goods produced in largest quantities with minimum cost. To set safety standards by legislation, and then to establish a corps of Government inspectors to swarm through the factories to enforce those laws, was held to be one more ex-

ample of nonproductive Government expenditure.

Now experience has long since demonstrated the fallacy of the negative notion of Government expenditure -to most of us, at least. In the field of industrial safety, for example, industry itself has learned the lesson so well that it pretty generally tends to keep well ahead of the minimum standards established by legislation. Recently the National Association of Manufacturers asked about 2,000 plant operators what their savings were, due to the establishing of medical and safety departments. Practically all of them reported that these projects were paying off handsomely. Here are the average reductions they reported:

In occupational disease___62.8%
In absenteeism ___29.7%
In compensation costs___28.8%
In labor turn-over ___27.3%

As this lesson has become clearer with the passing of the years, resistance to wise Government expenditure in programs of industrial health and safety has disappeared. Instead, we find today that there is the closest working cooperation between Government and the general public, including management and labor, in pushing programs of health and safety in industry. All have learned that it pays off . . . handsomely.

Much the same thing is true in other areas. Enlightened people no longer think of prisons just as places to lock up criminals at minimum expense. Though we still have a long way to go, we really believe that they should be what the newer name says—"institutions of correction." And our thinking today goes even beyond correction—our current concern with "juvenile delinquency" puts the accent on prevention. Experience has proved that the supervised playground turns out better citizens than the alley gang.

Education is one of the crowning examples of the passing of the negative notion of public expenditure. A century ago, as the idea of universal free compulsory schooling was battling to win its way, there were those who condemned the whole notion as socialistic and dangerous. they cried, "Would you tax one man to pay for the education of another man's child?" But a century of the common school in America has demonstrated its value so conclusively that no responsible voice attacks the basic idea that it is wise to put public moneys into public schools for all the children. It pays off, in better citizens, better producers, finer people. It pays off, too, in dollars and cents, as any comparison of the man-hour productive efficiency of an educated labor force with an uneducated labor force shows.

These examples only begin to suggest the reason why most of us have cast aside the ancient error that Government expenditures are parasitic and unnecessary. All I have said up to this point is that we are no longer confronted with the erroneous assumption that public expenditures are "unproductive." We now know that they are productive.

I must also dissociate myself from a second error which occasionally appears in private and public discussions. Once in a while one meets some starry-eyed persons who see the truth that public expenditures pay off, and who go on from there to indulge in wild and speculative schemes of dangerous proportions. They are like the housewife who listened to a fast-talking salesman's claim that the gadget he was peddling would cut her housework in half. "Oh!" she said, brightly, "then I'll take two of them and cut out all my housework!" Just because public investment in human resources pays off, it does not follow that a limitless multiplication of that expenditure will be desirable for the individual, or will be in the national interest.

We must disavow this extreme just as clearly as we deny the assumption that public expenditure for human welfare is unproductive. We shall do well to recognize that public investment, like any other investment, must be wisely made and guided by the rules of reason. This is a hard-boiled, realistic approach to the problem of human welfare. It supports all the finer ideals of humanity—and it keeps its feet on the ground as it moves forward.

With that perspective, let's turn to the question of what public investments in human resources actually cost—and why pay for them. Do we put more into them than we get out of them? Do public investments represent a total waste, or a partial waste, or a net gain? What is the balance sheet?

In general, I think we can say that much depends on what sort of public investment we are talking about, and the degree of adequacy of that investment in the light of the need it tries to meet.

If a man's roof is leaking, it will pay him to invest in more pots and pans to put in the attic to catch the drip. That saves the plaster and paint in the floors below. Even the minimum sort of public expenditure in picking up the pieces of wreckage left by the processes of history has a monetary justification of a sort. Property values are higher and people rest more securely when everyone feels that the police system is doing an adequate job in restraining crimes of violence. The general economy has greater stability and continuing purchasing power when there is adequate unemployment insurance and when social security for the aged maintains the purchasing power of the older segment of the population. A sick man who gets well quickly is a better producer than one whose absentecism is high because of recurrent illness.

But any wise householder knows that it is better to fix the roof than to run around the attic with pots and pans every time a shower comes. Whether he will put on a slate roof or use shakes or shingles or asphalt-andgravel will depend on a lot of factors of judgment and pocketbook. But he knows that a tight roof is better than a leaky one, that a tight roof pays off. From year to year he cannot point to exact financial returns on a good roof; but he can know that he has not had to plaster the back bedroom after every spring rain.

So it is with these investments in human resources. Certainly we shall never see the time when there will be no leaks in the roof, when we shall never need to spend something to help the afflicted and the unfortunate. But we also know that the wisest expenditure is that which reduces to the minimum the number of pots and pans we have to keep in the attic of the Nation, a policy which keeps the roof as tight as possible.

SAN RAFAEL LADIES BACK MANY SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS

The Editor:

Greetings to all from Auxiliary No. 495 of San Rafael, Calif.

We are two years old but have had many successful projects and socials. Among the latter, the Auxiliary assisted the Brothers of Local 35 in the dedication of their new Carpenters' Hall on Lindero Street in San Rafael on November 5, 1949.

We have enjoyed socials with other Auxiliaries in our town, believing that it will stimulate interest of all members of union auxiliaries. Our Members have taken an active part in all civic projects and donate to all worthy causes and also sponsor a Blue Bird Group of the Camp Fire Girls.

Among the projects for raising funds, we have had a white elephant auction, food and

apron sale, card parties, raffles, greeting cards, a dinner and box social.

We meet the first and third Wednesdays and have a social and refreshments following the meeting.

Our membership is 56 at the present time. We started with 44 charter members and

we feel the Auxiliary can look forward to a successful and prosperous future.

The officers are Mrs. L. Biasotti, President; Mrs. J. Cornwell, Vice President; Mrs. C. Nelson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. T. Perkins, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. D. Myers, Warden; Mrs. E. Caswell, Conductor; Mrs. E. Kennedy, Mrs. C. Haskin and Mrs. H. Leard, Trustees.

We would appreciate correspondence from other Auxiliaries and assure you of an answer

to your letters.

Here's to continued growth and success to all Union Auxiliaries.

Mrs. Harriet Nelson, Recording Secretary Fraternally,

Death Galls Board Member Martel

EATH CLOSED a long and honorable labor career when Arthur Martel, General Executive Board member for the Seventh District, passed away in a Montreal hospital on May 16th. Born at St. Urbain, Charlevoix County, Quebec on August 1, 1871, Brother Martel devoted all of his adult life to the advancement of organized labor's cause not only in Canada but in the United States as well. His unflagging efforts in behalf of



the working man and his practical, downto-earth approach to all problems earned him thousands upon thousands of firm friends from coast to coast on both sides of the border.

Brother Martel became a member of the United Brotherhood away back in 1902 when he joined Local Union No. 1127 of Montreal as a charter member. For many years he served as president of that union. For some six years he served as president of the Montreal District Council. Largely through his efforts the Quebec Provincial Council was organized in the City of Sorel in 1906. For some twelve years he served the council as president.

During the Sixteenth General Convention in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1910 he was elevated to General Executive Board Member for the Seventh District, a position to

which he was consistently re-elected ever since. In this capacity he assisted in the organization of the greater number of local unions now existing in the Seventh District. He also helped to organize many of the Building Trades Locals which are functioning today in Canada.

Many signal honors have come to Brother Martel in his labor career. For six years he served as vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. In 1919 and 1920 he was elected delegate to the International Labor Conferences which were held in Washington, D. C., and Geneva, Switzerland. In April of last year, King George VI, recognizing Brother Martel's many contributions to the welfare of Canada, bestowed upon him the honorary title of Member of the British Empire.

With the advice and guidance of Brother Martel, the workers of Montreal and the entire Province of Quebec have made rapid and consistent progress through their labor movement. When the Carpenters of Montreal dedicated their great new headquarters building on November 11, 1946, a long cherished dream of Brother Martel came true; which explains why it is often referred to as "Martel Building."

The passing of Brother Martel left a gap that will be hard to fill. Funeral services were held at Saint Ambrose Parish Church, Friday morning, May 19th.

So Imports Won't Hurt?

UR TARIFFS used to be set and revised in accordance with the needs of our domestic economy. Now they are talked of as expendable or, to be more exact, the American industries that depend on tariffs are now being treated as expendable, in the effort to foster imports and so balance our foreign trade at current abnormal export levels. Some of these industries are being marked for sacrifice and when they go, men lose jobs, investors lose money, suppliers lose customers and the country loses some of the elements in a diversified economy.

Can we stand the loss of the Waltham Watch Company? The Waltham Co. recently closed its doors because of inability to compete with foreign

goods flooding the market. Thousands lost their jobs as a result. We have

only two old-line watch manufactur-

ers left. Who benefits from liquidating Waltham? Switzerland perhaps? That admirable, democratic country is worth having as a friend, but is she making reciprocal sacrifices on the altar of friendship?

Here is what Prof. Friederich A. Lutz

of Princeton said about the Swiss at the last annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science: "Switzerland has no shortage of dollars, and yet she adheres to a system of bilateral trade agreements, chiefly because she aims at preserving a certain structure of her exports by making the partner countries to these agreements import watches and other Swiss export goods and allow their citizens to travel in Switzerland. She has even gone so far as to make balances of Swiss francs accumulated by Argentina and the Bizone of Germany inconvertible into dollars, so as to force these countries to use the balances for purchases or travel in Switzerland."

With Uncle Sam now proposing to boost imports of foreign goods through tariff reductions as a means of helping the European economy, the tariff question becomes an extremely important one. In last month's issue, the two top labor advisors to the Economic Cooperation Administration, in an article entitled "Imports Won't Hurt Us", endeavored to show that the ECA program for lowering the tariff bars to European goods will not hurt our economy. In the following article, Richard H. Anthony, secretary of the American Tariff League, shows the other side of the picture in a condensation of an article which appeared in The Commercial and Financial Chronicle. cial Chronicle.

Perhaps Switzerland must resort to these measures to protect her economy and her democratic processes. Whatever the answer, these Swiss measures are restrictive and discriminatory, whereas our low-average tariffs are the mildest kind

of trade regulation.

Let's get down to fundamentals. We need certain raw materials and we like certain finished products that come from abroad. In order to induce the foreigner to send them to us we must send him what we have that he needs or wants. You can disguise and complicate the problem ad infinitum by the introduction of currency, exchange, etc., but the basic fact is that our foreign trade starts with a deficiency on our part which must be paid for by transfer of a portion of our production. The latter day idea that the amount of goods we can or

want to ship abroad should be the measure of what we take in, even though some domestic producers go bankrupt in the process of balancing income and outgo, puts the cart half a mile ahead of the horse.

The latest agency to urge that we should artificially foster our imports at the expense of certain of our domestic producers is the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The EA had two jobs to do: (1) geographical containment of Communism, and (2) fostering economic recovery of foreign nations. In Europe both goals have been accomplished. Communism has made no further encroachment to the west: and the European ECA countries, except Germany, have either surpassed or achieved approximately their pre-war production and export positions quantitatively.

Now ECA says, in effect: We are getting ready to pull out of Europe and when we go we want the incoming and outgoing elements in the U. S.-European trade to balance, and furthermore to balance at the current U.S. export level. Translated into figures, ECA's suggestion means that Europe must expand its exports to the United States by \$3.5 billion, an increase of 300% or more. Clearly, Europe is in no position to meet this extraordinary demand, no matter what inducements the United States may offer. Yet, ECA publishes a list of U.S. commodities on which there are individual tariffs of 25% or greater and says, in effect: Slash those and help close the gap.

We say it misleads the American public and lays the ground-work for international ill-will to offer any such illusory hope that further slashing of our tariffs, which, at an average of 13%, are the lowest in our history, or even eliminating them entirely, will have any appreciable effect on closing

the trade gap. Cutting tariffs in such an indiscriminate fashion can ruin individual companies or even whole industries in the United States, but it will not close the foreign trade gap at the current export level.

The tariff has no measurable importance in the overall trade picture anyway. Our imports rise and fall with our national income, despite the level of tariff at any particular time. Over the long years our imports have shown a general upward trend that echoes our increase in population.

It so happens that the amount necessary to balance the current ERP dollar deficit is roughly the same as the value of the products of the entire pulp and paper industry in the United States for 1947, i.e., \$.3 billion. I assume you would not be willing to sacrifice your industry, employing 200,000 wage earners, in order to bring in imported commodities sufficient in value to equal that figure.

If you have any doubts about the misleading nature of the ECA recommendations, let me suggest that you read what the experts say and apply every statistical test of which you know. I have done both and the answer keeps staring me in the face—slashing tariffs is of no avail in tackling the trade gap problem.

Here is what Professor Seymour E. Harris of Harvard told that same Academy of Political Science meeting: "Despite the large reduction in tariffs here and increased restriction abroad, which should have facilitated European exports and depressed their imports, despite the widespread use of controls abroad to raise exports and reduce imports, despite the much larger rise in money wages heredespite all of these, the United States has been flooded with gold and the world is short of dollars."

Now, just a few figures to document the League's conclusions. The

data are for 1948, but preliminary 1949 reports indicate no substantial change in the size of our foreign trade gap. According to ECA's own figures, we imported from ERP countries in 1948, \$2.4 billion of goods and services, of which \$1.2 billion consisted of merchandise. We exported to those countries \$5.9 billion of goods and services, resulting in an export-overimport imbalance of \$3.5 billion. That \$3.5 billion is the gap. When people talk of cutting U. S. tariffs in order to bridge that gap they are suggesting that we expand \$1.2 billion of merchandise imports from Europe to \$4.7 billions, a 300% increase. If they expect services, such as tourist expenditures abroad, to increase also, they may have that merchandise figure, but still it is going to be close to 300%. Professor Harris says that should devaluation reduce dollar prices of Western European products by a fifth, the required increase would be 400%. According to a year-end International Monetary Fund report, such dollar prices are nearing that margin of decline.

I won't bore you further with figures provided you will take on faith that to ask a 300-400% increase in production for export in Europe is a fantastic demand, particularly when ECA is asking Europe to integrate its economy and step up its internal trade as well.

Actually there is surprisingly little dispute over the figures or the facts. Practically everyone who has studied the "trade gap" problem realizes that tinkering with the currently low-average U. S. tariff is not going to solve it, but what puzzles us in the League is why, with this general acceptance of the facts, there is the illogical demand to go ahead and cut tariffs across the board anyway. We suspect that those who make this proposal are motivated not so much by a desire to

close the trade gap as by a desire just to slash tariffs.

The favorite argument for tariff-cutting as a desirable operation *per se*, is that it will foster the importation of goods from low-labor-cost foreign countries and thus save money for the American consumer. Let me give you the latest illustration of how wrong this argument can be.

We have had a dwindling woolraising industry in the U.S. for some years. During the war it was essential, if not vital, because hauling wool from Australia through submarine-infested waters was uncertain and dangerous. Since the war the argument that the wool tariff was adding pennies to the price of your winter suit came to the fore, and, despite the pleas of the American wool growers, the tariff on raw wool was cut at Geneva in 1947 for the benefit of Australia. Since then our western herds have dwindled still more and Australia has virtually cornered the market. Last month at the wool auction in Sydney, private buyers from the United States and Great Britain found themselves bidding against state trading company representatives from a number of countries for the wool clip, with the result that the price of wool has gone soaring and you may have to pay a little more for your next suit as a result, and despite the lower tariff.

While we are considering object lessons, I also would like to say that coffee, on which there is no "wicked" tariff whatsoever, is fast becoming a luxury in many households, indicating that free trade is not exactly a solution to the problem of the high cost-of-living.

The tariff still has a part to play in our economy. It is, by universal admission, the mildest, and fairest regulatory measure in international trade and we need it to preserve competitive conditions in our domestic market as between foreign producers and certain of our industries with a high labor element in their total production costs. It is as unrealistic to demand the elimination of tariffs because most of those industries are not now being injured, as it is to demand the elimination of the fire department because the city's fire record has improved. There is nothing in the present state of affairs that gives us any confidence that the current abnormal level of domestic demand and production will continue in its present pattern. Indeed the pattern is beginning to change, and as it tends toward the normal situation, injuries due to unwise tariff slashing will come forcibly to public attention. Already a number of danger flags are fluttering.

Under a flexible tariff system we could vary our rates to match changing situations, but we have no flexible system at present. Our tariffs are being continuously cut by international agreement. Any move toward subse-

quent upward readjustment of a rate, however just, creates an international incident and so is avoided by our government, although foreign governments can take such unilateral actions with impunity. We have also seen that the philosophy of downward revision only of tariffs has so permeated our government departments and commissions that the trade agreements escape clause, which was supposed to safeguard our domestic producers from injurious duty cuts, has not once been invoked nor has any of the many showings of injury even been followed by recommendation that the clause be invoked. Some have not even been thoroughly investigated.

The tariff is important to certain domestic industries. It is not a tool with which you can tinker our international trade account into balance. I urge you to let the tariff perform the function for which it is best fitted, and to tackle the trade gap problem with tools better adapted to the purpose.

POTTSVILLE GRADUATES LARGE APPRENTICE CLASS

On Tuesday evening, April 11th, at Reilly Hall, a well-attended meeting saw a fine group of young men receive their Journeymen Certificates attesting to their completion of four years of apprenticeship study. With appropriate ceremonies the young men were welcomed into the union and into the carpentry craft. Virtually all of them are veterans of one or another branches of the armed forces.

Lower Left to Right: Stanley Galavage, under Schneider & Davis; Joseph Hollick, under Diamond Home & Improvement Co.; Guy Irving, Pres. of Local 228; James Deibler, under Chester Cooper; Benjamin Rosenberger, under Malick and Lewars.

Middle Row, Left to Right: Daniel Basgil, under Schneider & Davis; George Schultz, under Kingston Contracting Co. & Arthur A. Johnson Inc.; Homer Riegel, under Burton Cooper; Robert Sterner, under Schneider & Davis, missing.



Top Row, Left to Right: Clark Lewars, Vice Pres.; John McCready, Recording Sec'y; G. Edward Ossman, Business Agent and Financial Sec'y; George W. Houser, Treasurer.

Break For The Jobless



ITH unemployment climbing despite continued high business activity, increasing attention is focusing on the existing unemployment compensation program. Pressure for extension and improvement of the program is mounting. Since construction work tends to be seasonal and subject to economic fluctuations, construction workers have a vital stake in any revisions which might be made in the program. Recently Representative John W. McCormack introduced in the House a bill to revamp the unemployment compensation program and bring it more nearly into accord with current conditions. Principle provisions of the bill (H. R. 8059) are herewith outlined:

I-Extension of Coverage

A. Coverage under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act of employers who have one or more individuals in employment at any time, thus extending the protection of the employment security program to employes of small firms.

B. Coverage of Federal civilian employes under the unemployment insurance laws of the states where employes perform federal services, the costs to be financed by the federal government.

C. Redefinition of agricultural labor to bring within coverage of the program certain employes who are not ordinarily thought of as performing "agricultural labor" and employes who perform certain operations of an essentially industrial nature on farm commodities for employers other than farmers.

D. Redefinition of the term "employe" to bring within the coverage of the program certain individuals who, although economically dependent upon the employer, fail to meet in some respects the technical common law definition of the term "employe." The bill also removes the exemption relating to insurance salesmen.

E. Puerto Rico to be defined as a state under Title III and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, subject to Puerto Rico's acceptance of coverage.

II-Minimum Benefit Provisions to Be Incorporated into State Laws

A. Benefit payments to individuals without dependents to be substantially equal to 50 per cent of weekly wages up to at least \$30 a week; for individuals with one dependent, benefits to be substantially equal to 60 per cent of weekly wages up to at least \$36 a week; for individuals with 2 dependents, benefits to be substantially equal to 65 percent of weekly wages up to at least \$39 a week; and for individuals with 3 or more dependents, benefits to be substantially equal to 70 per cent of weekly wages up to at least \$42 a week.

B. Benefit duration of at least 26 weeks in a benefit year, uniformly available to all insured unemployed persons.

C. Qualifying requirements of not more than (1) wages equal to 30 times the benefit amount; or (2) wages equal to 1½ times high-quarter earnings; or (3) 20 weeks of employment in the base period. These qualifying require-

ments are in common use in the states.

III—Provisions to Assure Prompt and Full Payments of Benefits to Multistate Workers.

In order to assure that persons who work in several states during their base period shall receive full and prompt payment of benefits to which they are entitled, the bill contains provisions directing the Secretary of Labor to withhold from a state administrative grants unless the state law contains provisions for participation in plans and methods of combining wage credits of multistate workers and for handling interstate claims which the Secretary of Labor finds are reasonably calculated to assure the prompt and full payment of benefits to workers who move from one state to another.

IV-Provisions Designed to Preclude Abuse of the Program by Fraudulent Claimants

In order to prevent fraud and to eliminate all types of unwarranted payments, the bill contains provisions directing the Secretary of Labor to withhold from a state administrative grants unless the state law contains provisions for methods of administration which the Secretary of Labor finds are reasonably calculated to prevent misuse of the unemployment insurance program by fraudulent claimants and to assure the payment of compensation only to individuals entitled thereto.

V-Provisions Relating to Waiting Period and Disqualifications.

Benefits are to be payable to all unemployed insured claimants who are able and willing to work except that a state may postpone the payment of benefits for the first week of unemployment in a benefit year; it may postpone the payment of benefits (but not reduce the benefits potentially payable) up to 6 weeks if the claimant voluntarily quits work without good cause, or was discharged for misconduct connected with his work, or refused suitable work without good cause.

A state may deny benefits to strikers, but not to employes who are "locked-out" by their employer. It may postpone, or reduce the amount potentially payable, or cancel the wage credits, of any individual who makes a false claim for benefits. A state may, if it so desires, postpone for the duration of his unemployment the payment of benefits to any individual who has been discharged for misconduct connected with his last employment which has resulted in his conviction of a crime.

VI-Financing Provisions (Including Reinsurance Grants)

A. Automatic appropriation of proceeds of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to the federal unemployment account in the Unemployment Trust Fund. The federal unemployment account is to be used (1) to provide grants to states to defray the costs of administering their unemployment compensation laws and their public employment offices; (2) to defray the costs of the federal administration of the employment security program; and (3) to provide reinsurance grants to states.

The bill also authorizes contingency appropriations to be available to states for the administration of their employment security programs in the event of unforeseen changes in conditions, such as an unexpected increase in the number of claims filed.

B. Substitution of reinsurance grants for present provisions for loans to states which have expired. The bill provides that a state shall be entitled to a reinsurance grant for any calendar quarter beginning after June 30,

1950, whenever on the last day of a calendar quarter the funds available to the state for the payment of unemployment compensation fall below the amount of compensation paid during the preceding 6 months.

However, in order for a state to be eligible for reinsurance grants after the computation date for the first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1952, it must have levied a tax rate of at least 1.2 per cent on all covered employment if on the computation date for such taxable year the state's unemployment fund has fallen below a specified margin of safety; namely, below 6 per cent of the most recent annual taxable payroll or below the amount of compensation paid during the two years immediately preceding such date, whichever amount is greater.

The amount of the grant is to be an amount estimated by the Secretary of Labor to be equal to three-fourths of the compensation which will be payable during the quarter for which such grant is made which exceeds 2 per cent of the taxable payroll for such quarter. The bill contains appropriate safeguards against the possibility of a state unduly liberalizing its unemployment insurance law with the expectation of defraying the increased cost occasioned thereby with funds obtained from a reinsurance grant.

VII-Definition of Wages.

A. The upper limit on earnings subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act during a calendar year is increased from \$3,000 to \$4,800. The taxable wages limitation is made applicable, under certain conditions, to wages paid either by the employer or by a predecessor employer.

B. The term "wages" is defined to include tips, but only in the amount that the employe reports in writing, within a specified time, to the employer as having been received by him during the calendar quarter.

VIII-Effective Dates.

A. The provisions relating to benefits would become effective July 1, 1952.

B. The provisions relating to extension of coverage (except for federal employes) and definition of wages would become effective January 1, 1952.

C. Federal employes would become entitled to benefits beginning January 1, 1951.

D. The automatic appropriation of the proceeds of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to the federal unemployment account would become effective January 1, 1951.

E. States would become eligible for reinsurance grants with the quarter beginning July 1, 1950.

CANADA'S FINANCES COMPARED WITH OURS

Canada's budget and finances are analyzed in a study recently prepared by the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. Comparisons with the United States are made in certain salient respects.

One of the marked differences between the two countries is that Canada is operating at a budget surplus though its expenditures are currently higher than in the 1949 fiscal year. On a per capita basis, Canada's expenditures, tax receipts and the public debt burden are very much lower than in the United States. The Canadian funded debt currently is the equivalent of \$1,109 per capita as compared with nearly \$1,700 per capita in the United States.

Sales and excise taxes represent the biggest single source of Canadian Government receipts in the 1951 budget, rather than individual income taxes as is the case in the

United States.

SLIGHTLY CONFUSING

Is there danger of a shooting war with Russia in the foreseeable future? It seems as if your guess is as good as anybody's. In the past few weeks various high Brass in Washington have predicted: 1. there will be no war for ten years; 2, the war is practically on right now; 3. there may never be a war. Apparently all you have to do is make your own guess and in a day or two you will have some Brass Hat backing you up. To our way of thinking, the whole confused situation is reminiscent of the department store floor walker.

Anxious to buck up business, the proprietor of a large store engaged an "efficiency expert" whose chief delight was changing

the departments around.

One day a section would be at the top of the building; the next it would be in the basement or else where the restaurant used to be.

After three weeks of this, an old lady approached a worried-looking floor-walker one morning and asked if he could tell her where the kitchen utensils were.

'No, madam," replied, wearily; "but if you stand here for a few minutes, I'm sure

you'll see them go by."



"If you were Union, Pop, you wouldn't have to supplement your wages this way!"

WHAT'S SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE

Last month the United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of Section 9 (H) of the Taft-Hartley Law which requires all union officers to sign a non-communist affidavit before the union is entitled to use of the services of the National Labor Relations Board. While we have nothing but the highest respect for the integrity and ability of the Supreme Court, it seems odd that communists can sit in Congress, they can engage in business, or they can enter the professions (and sometimes probably do) because nobody checks on these areas of our economic life. But let some poor old wood butcher or pile driver get elected warden of his local union and immediately he has to satisfy Uncle Sam that he is not a Red. If non-communist affidavits are okay for union officials, why not for Congressmen and employers and professional men too? What's sauce for the goose certainly ought to be sauce for the gander. The same for each customer ought to be the rule-which brings to mind an old one.

An Eastern planned to move to the West for his health and, before deciding on a specific location, visited several communities to check on conditions. In one small town he encountered an old-timer sitting on the steps of the general store and, during a short chat, he asked:

"What is the death rate here?" To which the oldtimer replied: "Same as any place, bub. One to a person.'

\star TIME TO LEAVE THE AX

 \star

Despite the billions of dollars that have been poured into European rehabilitation since the end of the war, few of the countries are as yet able to stand on their own feet. Current European appropriations under consideration still run into billions and already there is plenty of talk that the aid program will have to be carried beyond 1952, the original goal set for discontinuing all aid.

A wood butcher can hardly be expected to know very much about international finance. However, from where we sit, it seems to us that the time has come for a little reviewing of our whole program. Maybe the time has come for Uncle Sam to remember the old story about Zeke, the hillbilly.

Zeke got a job in the city. As he was taking leave of his family, his wife came to the door and called after him:

"Come back here, Zeke," she bellowed.
"You haven't split a stick of wood and the
Lord knows how long you will be gone."

Zeke turned around, and spitting out a generous gob of tobacco juice, he yelled back:

"Hush your mouth, woman. The way you talk a body would think I was taking the ax with me."



THE ONLY QUESTION

With election day drawing closer, Senator Taft's advisers are trying to picture him as a true liberal. However the Ohio Senator is tied too closely to a thoroughly reactionary record for the campaign to achieve much success. To our way of thinking, he is in a position about like the young lady who went to a fortune teller.

"Very shortly," droned the mystic, "you will meet a tall handsome man, who will sweep you off your feet. He will shower you with gifts, take you to breath-taking night spots and the two of you will drink a toast to your everlasting love."

"Has he lots of money?" she asked.

"He is president of a large concern and heir to a million dollars."

"Gosh," she stammered. "Now tell me just one more thing. How do I get rid of my husband and the two children?"



SORT OF SLOW

The current session of Congress was going to rewrite the Social Security law to bring benefits more into line with today's inflated conditions. To date, however, talk has been about the only thing that has emerged from Congress. If our legislators intend to do anything about the unrealistic Social Security benefits that exist today, they certainly are slow about getting around to it. In fact they sort of remind us of the farmer who crossed verbal swords with the truck driver.

The long distance van driver was growing a little road-weary, so he pulled the unit safely off onto the shoulder of a pleasant stretch of Vermont country road. Lighting up a fag, he gazed around about him and saw a farmer over in a field removing rocks. Thinking to have a little fun, he stepped from his cab, walked over to the fence and

said: "Nice crop of rocks you raised here, Hiram. Where did they come from?"

"Glacier brought 'em," grunted the farmer without even turning.

"Oh, the glacier, eh?" the van driver teased. "Where's the glacier, now?"

"Well, if you're really interested, sonny," snapped the farmer, "I'll tell you. It's gone back after more rocks."



PAUP ON ECONOMICS

Prices have started spiraling upward again, but Joe Paup, the George Bernard Shaw of the Skidroad, is not worried.

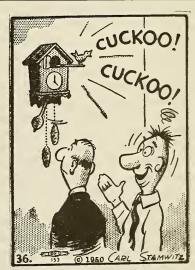
"It's easy to get along on a modest income," says Joe, "so long as you don't spend too much trying to keep it a secret from the neighbors."



COULD BE

A recent survey indicates that the nation—particularly in the rural areas—is alarmingly short of qualified doctors. Strenuous working conditions, vast amount of training required, and exceptionally heavy cost of acquiring a medical degree are given as reasons for the existing scarcity of doctors.

Maybe there is another reason; maybe some of them get more money for endorsing cigarettes than they could make practicing medicine



"My boss presented it to me as a reward for not joining the union."

360 Per Cent In 15 Years

*

ORTHWESTERN Council Lumber and Sawmill Workers, speaking for the vast bulk of the Douglas Fir belt employes, late last month announced it has reached a proposed settlement with a large part of the Douglas Fir area for an across the board wage increase of 10½ cents an hour, retroactive to May 1, 1950, according to Kenneth Davis, Executive Secretary.

The proposed settlement establishes a minimum of \$1.55½ within the industry, up from \$1.45, the previous scale. All wages will be increased accordingly. Executive Committee of the Council is recommending to all

Local Unions and District Councils that if any employer in the Northwest lumber industry refuses to grant the 10½ cents increase retroactive to May 1, "With absolutely no strings attached," that strike action be taken.

The recommended agreement covers approximately 22,000 workers in the Douglas Fir belt.

The Brotherhood Lumber Worker negotiators rejected all offers of wage increases which would be deducted by the employer to be turned over to insurance companies for welfare benefits, it was announced. This was done, it was explained, because such deductions would increase income tax and other withholdings, an increase which the employes would never receive, causing an actual wage reduction and "because it would place the entire obligation of establishing a welfare program on the union and employes only."

The Northwestern Council announcement said that Brotherhood and Sawmill Workers also rejected all other settlements offered in lieu of wage increases because there were

strings attached that would make the value of such offers, including paid holidays, more favorable to employers than to the workers.

"The Council did not agree to withhold any further demands for pensions for any period of time, and intends to make further studies along this line," according to Kenneth Davis, Executive Secretary. "We still believe a pension in which the employer is obligated is a definite benefit to the industry."

"This establishes \$1.55½ per hour as the minimum in Western Washington and Oregon or \$12.44 per day. The average for industry now is \$1.85 per hour or \$14.80 per day. Not bad when you consider it was \$.42½ minimum in large operations and less in others when we joined the Brotherhood in 1935, an increase in 15 years of \$1.13 per hour, plus paid vacation, overtime, improved conditions, rest periods, seniority, safety programs, and job security-all this in spite of a dual movement within our industry called the C.I.O. which is still largely controlled by fellow travelers here in the Northwest."

--Because--

The following piece was written by Richard S. Kaplan, historian and service officer of Gary (Indiana) Memorial Post 17, American Legion. It appeared in the March issue of "Hoosier Legionnaire." No one can read it without realizing what a privilege it is to be an American.



AY BY DAY, my heart has been growing heavier and heavier, and inside of me I've been getting sicker and sicker. Reading the audacious boasts and pledges of the leaders of the Communist Party in the United States, most of whom are now on trial before Judge Medina, that in the event of a war between the United States and Russia, they will support and aid Russia, simply nauseates me.

How in the name of heaven can one possessing the brain of an ant live in these United States and support the ideologies of communistic Russia? As a democracy, why should we continue to harbor, protect and tolerate these disloyal creatures?

Why do I feel so bitter about these men and all their ilk? Because I love America...love these United States with all my heart and with all my soul. Why do I love my country as I do?

BECAUSE . . . My father (God rest his soul) came here from Russia as a young man, fleeing from persecution and Czarism. He had nothing but his hands, his mind, and a will to learn and work. He found both here.

Attending night school (at no cost to him) he learned the English language and the history of this country. He was given the chance to earn his living without let or hindrance, the whole world before him, handicapped by nothing and no one other than his own will and ability.

BECAUSE . . . Given the chance, my father was able to own his own little business, practice his religion in

his own temple, and raise four children to manhood and womanhood.

BECAUSE . . . Those four children were given a free education, a chance to obtain college educations, a chance to travel and know this country.

BECAUSE . . . All through our lives we went to bed at night safe and secure in the knowledge that police were in the streets, not to knock at our doors, not to search our homes or to grab any of us and throw us, willynilly, into a dungeon—BUT TO PRO-TECT US AGAINST EVILDOERS. Asleep or awake, each of us KNEW that the power of our town, our county, state and nation was behind us, watching over us, protecting us like a loving mother ready to spring at the throat of any who would harm us and to avenge an injury to us through its police and courts.

BECAUSE . . . In spite of my religion (or because of it), I was able to achieve an honored profession and, like my parents, bring my daughter and grandchild into this world blessed and protected by this same country.

BECAUSE . . . When my father—an orthodox Jew—died in Allsten, Mass., he was carried to his grave by ten

pallbearers . . . police officer friends of his in life . . . ALL ROMAN CATHOLICS, come to say their last farewells to their friend.

BECAUSE . . . I was given an opportunity to serve my country in time of peace and in the Armed Forces in time of war, not because I was forced to do so, but because I wanted to do so.

BECAUSE . . . None of the events and conditions above presented could have occurred in Communist Russia, where the individual is but a grain of sand to be blown hither and yon by the faintest breath of the Politburo and its stooges, where the STATE is God and all, and where the individual is but a servant of the STATE. Because . . . communism is the drug that destroys the very soul of men, dwarfs the mind of man, and leaves him a pliable tool.

BECAUSE . . . Having known FREEDOM all my life, I treasure it . . . and FREEDOM is an unknown thing in communistic Russia, or any country dominated by communism. Anything . . . or anyone who would take away my freedom . . . freedom of thought . . . freedom of worship . . . freedom of expression . . . freedom to live my life as I wish to live it, so long as I do not hurt my fellowman . . . I repeat . . anything that would destroy that freedom. I HATE WITH ALL THE HATRED IN MY HEART.

BECAUSE . . . Communism, evil thing that it is, will, if allowed to

spread and grow in this country, destroy the breath of life as we Americans know it. And though the stooge leaders of communism in this country don't realize it, they, too, will be destroyed, for they will outlive their usefulness to the communistic state, and communism has always preached that that which is not useful to the State MUST be destroyed.

If my father were alive today he would say, as he said 100 times over in his life "THERE IS NO GREATER OR BETTER COUNTRY IN ALL THE WORLD THAN THE UNITED STATES. I KNOW! YOU WHO WERE BORN HERE DON'T APPRECIATE A GOOD COUNTRY. I'VE SEEN THE SLEET AND THE STORM AND THE RAIN. I CAN APPRECIATE THE SUNSHINE . . . REPRESENTED BY THE UNITED STATES."

Let us all sav amen to his words.

To those who prate of their love for communism, all I can say is, "I pity you. May I, however, suggest that we in the United States can spare your presence here. Go . . . join the country you love so much . . . practice your communistic ideology there. We want no part of it here.

I love my country.

I HATE . . . AND FEAR COM-MUNISM . . . BECAUSE IT HAS BROUGHT FEAR WHERE ONLY LOVE EXISTED BEFORE.

QUESTION OF PATRIOTISM

The "Wall Street Journal" is not likely to question the patriotism of Big Business, but it reports this strange situation:

An increasing number of large British companies are leaving England and incorporating in Argentina, South Africa, and other countries. By doing this the companies avoid paying British taxes on their profits.

Strange still, the "Journal" says "American banking houses are insisting" that a big mining company move its office from London to Africa, to avoid taxes. Otherwise, the American bankers will refuse to buy shares in the company.

Through the Marshall plan and otherwise, Uncle Sam is providing dollars to help England get back on her feet. Is it patriotic for "American banking houses" to "insist" on something that makes British recovery more difficult?

The Way To Better Schools

* * *

CCORDING to a recent survey, the United States needs at least ten billion dollars worth of elementary and high school construction during the next few years to take care of the growing crop of youngsters. This would merely put our school system in shape to take care of our bumper crop of youngsters in something like adequate standards. In addition thousands upon thousands of youngsters attend school in buildings which are obsolete, unsanitary and downright dangerous. Added together, this means that hundreds of new schools must be built annually during the next decade. Our elementary and high school students now number something like twenty-five million. By 1960 that figure is expected to climb to better than thirty-four million.

The job of getting our youngsters housed in decent schoolrooms is going to be no easy one. There is hardly a community existing in the United States today which is not already heavily burdened with a tax load of sizeable proporations owing to the inflationary spiral of the last decade. With Federal taxes constituting an increasingly heavy drain on the earnings of all individuals additional school revenues are not easy to raise.

In the broadest sense the quality of education obtainable in our school buildings is related only remotely, if at all, to the cost of the buildings. But the cost of the buildings must be related to the ability of the taxpayer to pay for them.

The first necessity in planning a school building is to accommodate the expected school population, the second is to stay within a budget which will not impose an unbearable burden on the taxpayer.

On the average, about 80% of the cost of a school "plant" goes into foundations and superstructure of the buildings, as distinguished from grounds, lighting and heating, landscaping and other facilities.

Building costs consequently require a large portion of the tax dollar, and therefore, methods of holding down building costs are of major concern. Two important means of minimizing building costs are: (1) use of the most modern methods of design and construction, (2) use of the most economical materials of construction.

The period following World War I will likely be marked in the field of architecture as the age of monumental schools and tall apartment buildings. Similarly the postwar period we are now in may well be designated as the down-to-earth period of one story schools and suburban single family dwellings.

Architects, school boards and taxpayers throughout the country are tending rapidly toward the one story school because:

1. Direct exits from each classroom provide for maximum safety.

- 2. With smaller schools, the smaller ground sites are easier to obtain
- 3. Better class and community facilities are provided.
- 4. Mobile type of structures may be provided with ease of addition and subtraction as needs grow and decline.
- Sound, versatile wood frame construction provides economical costs.

California has long recognized the advantages of the one story school building constructed of wood. The state is noted for its progressive and upto-date school system. Fine, modern, low-cost school buildings dot the state from border to border. By utilizing the great advantages which have been made in timber engineering, these schools have been built at a minimum cost to the taxpayers. School construction costs have been cut almost a third in some instances through the use of modern wood construction.

If the last ten years taught us anything, it is that school plants ought to be as flexible as possible. Not only does the national birth rate fluctuate widely decade by decade, but population shifts also greatly affect the school load in any given area from year to year. A school plant capable of serving the needs of the community in which it is located ought to be flexible. On this score, nothing can take the place of wood construction. This is another reason why so many of California's newest schools are constructed of wood.

Laminated arches, ring binders, and other advances in timber engineering have made possible the construction of large, unsupported areas which gymnasiums and assembly halls require. Technology has also greatly increased the safety factors in wood construction, so that practically any and all of the questionable features of wood construction have long since been eliminated. Whether safety, beauty, or flexibility is the yardstick, wood construction can more than hold its own. In the area of construction costs, it stands alone, as the following table indicates:

TABLE IV-Building Valuations*

Occupancy Group	Type of Construction	Cost per Sq. Ft. July 1949
Groups A, B and C—Public Assembly including schools.	Type I—Concrete or Steel Type II—Wood and Masonry	\$13.90 8.20
Group D-Hospitals, Jails, etc.	Type I—Concrete or Steel Type V—Wood Frame	15.30 6.45
Groups E, F, G-Retail stores, public garages, warehouses, industrial buildings, office buildings.	Type I—Concrete & Steel Type III—Wood & Masonry Type IV—Steel frame—unplastered Type IV—Steel frame—plastered Type V—Wood Frame	6.40 4.50 3.95 4.30 3.25
Group H-Hotels & Apartment Houses	Type I—Concrete or Steel Type III—Wood & Masonry Type V—Wood Frame	11.75 7.60 5.45
Group I—Dwellings.	Type III—Concrete Block Type V—Wood Frame Siding Type V—Stucco Type V—Brick	7.35 6.5 0 6.90 9.30

 $^{^{\}circ}$ Territorial modifications vary from plus 14% in the Eastern Industrial Area to 0% for Southern California and minus 6% for the Southern States. Data was obtained from Marshall and Stephens, valuation engineers.

Come what may, children in every area of the United States must be given an opportunity to get a decent education in a safe and comfortable school building. Needed dollars to provide such school houses will not be easy to raise. But the economies inherent in modern, one-story school construction may point to the answer. Every community considering the construction of a new school building ought to look carefully into the money-saving possibilities of wood construction.

KODIAK HONORS RETIRING OFFICER

At the March 17th meeting of Local Union No. 2162, Kodiak, Alaska, the body presented its retiring financial secretary, Brother Charles Skinner, with a suitably engraved gold watch as a slight token of the great esteem in which he is held by all members. Brother Skinner filled the office of financial secretary for twelve consecutive years in a manner that evoked nothing but the highest praise from all who had dealings with him. Mixing kindness and consideration with efficiency, he kept things moving smoothly without resorting to harsh words, threats or bulldozing.

The great influx of construction workers during the war made his job a particularly arduous one during much of his term in office. But Brother Skinner never allowed the great rush of work to get him down or to keep him from giving a courteous answer to a decent question. In addition to his work-schedule as financial secretary of Local No. 2162, Brother Skinner also found time to capably fill the office of vice-president of the Alaska Federation of Labor. The union is proud of the fine record he made in the latter capacity.

The resignation of Brother Skinner was accepted with great regret and the good wishes of his union brothers go with him wherever he may go and whatever new pursuits he may take up.

LOCAL No. 1312 HONORS OLD TIMERS

Local Union No. 1312, New Orleans, is justly proud of its fine roster of old time members. Recently the union sponsored a party and dance to pay tribute to its long time members who contributed so much to the advancements which have been made in wages and working conditions Particulary honored was Brother John L. Hubert a pensioned member now eighty years old. Brother Hubert has been a member in good standing continuously since 1903. Through the years he has been a staunch and unselfish member, always battling for the betterment of the lot of his fellow workers.

Away back at the turn of the century, Brother Hubert was being paid the munificent sum of \$1.75 per week for running a shaper ten hours a day, seven days a week. When he asked for a slight increase in pay he was fired. This caused him to do some serious thinking, and the conclusion he came to was that the employer could not fire his whole crew if they all asked for an increase at the same time. He began preaching this gospel to his fellow workers and presently enough of them were convinced that a charter in the United Brotherhood could be applied for. Thus old Local Union No. 732 was born.

After a time and against the advice of Brother Hubert the union went on strike. Times being exceedingly hard, the strike failed and the union fell by the wayside. Brother Hubert transferred to Local Union No. 76. But this union too went out of existence. Shortly after, Brother Hubert became a charter member of Millmen's Local Union No. 1312.

Following World War I, hard times again plagued the area. Like many other unions, Local 1312 found the going hard. But Brother Hubert never stopped fighting for the preservation of his union. He made many personal sacrifices to keep the union in existence. At one time he even donated a chest of tools to be raffled off to help less fortunate brothers. It was nip and tuck for some time, but the union weathered the storm because men like Brother Hubert were backing it with everything they had. The decent wages and working conditions of today were made possible by the sacrifices of old timers such as Brother Hubert.

Over eighty years old today, Brother Hubert is still actively interested in the welfare of his union.

Editorial

Conditions on Overseas Construction

Reliable reports indicate that there are at present from 180,000 to 185,000 building tradesmen now employed by private contractors on overseas jobs. Much of this work is being done with Federal funds, yet the situation in which these men find themselves is comparable to that which existed a century or more ago, before workers had organized and gained the right to protect their working conditions through concerted action.

Analysis of a contract entered into between the contractor on a Navy job in Africa and the men he hired to do the work indicates what these overseas workers are up against. The contract stipulates that the employe may not legally terminate the contract for 12 months, for any reason. He literally contracts himself into servitude for 12 month. He can, however, be discharged at any time, either with or without cause. If he does quit before he has worked for a year, he loses all his rights under the contract. After one year the employe may give notice to the employer, in writing, that he wants to end his employment.

Not only is there not included in the contract a limitation upon the hours of work, but one provision of the contract which the employe is required to sign says that "The employe agrees to work whatever hours are required for the performance of his work and position, it being understood that no overtime will be paid under any circumstances." Cases have been reported in which building tradesmen have been forced to work as long as 84 hours a week, without overtime payment.

In order to enforce the provisions of the contract, the employer is entitled to withhold from each man's pay an amount equal to one-quarter of the man's gross weekly pay, until the sum of \$400 has been withheld. If the employe is either discharged or quits, the contractor deducts from this sum the cost of transportation, food, and other expenses necessary to ship the man back to an agreed-upon place, usually the place of hire. In addition, the contractor may withhold payment of all wages or salary due the man who quits or is discharged until he has reached the point of return. At that time the man is supposed to be paid anything left over in the fund held by the contractor.

The employe must also agree, in the contract, not to sue the employer for any reason. This leaves the employer free to do as he pleases and if he chooses he may charge the employe with having breached the contract and thus relieve himself of the responsibility of paying transportation and other costs in returning the worker to the place of hire. A contract of this kind invites such abuses, since it take away from the worker any right of redress. Men who fall sick have been forced to pay their own way home; men who complained about the insanitary living conditions provided for them, or the bad food supplied, have been discharged and forced to get home at their own expense. Other men, when the job was nearing completion, were discharged

by the contractor upon one excuse or another, and the contractor was thus relieved of the necessity of paying return transportation.

Many of the contractors who do work outside the continental United States employ only union building tradesmen in their work in the United States. When they do foreign work, however, they employ their labor through private employment agencies and it is customary for the men hired to pay such private agencies 5 per cent of their annual wage for referral to jobs.

These thousands of men who are willing to go outside the country for work on necessary construction projects are in need of protection from their unions. The difficulty is to find a means by which such protection can be given. Obviously it is not possible for a union to investigate individual complaints of its members who may be at work on such projects. It does seem possible, however, to improve the hiring practices for such work and to secure a more equitable contract. The situation is most certainly one which requires our careful thought and study.—B.T.D.

"Statisticalitis" is a Dangerous Disease

In the last two issues, we have published pro and con arguments regarding ECA Administration Hoffman's proposal to lower the tariff bars on foreign-made goods as a means of helping to rehabilitate Europe. These articles were written by supposed experts in the field. In their own way, each of them made a good case. It may be presumptious of a wood butcher to voice an opinion on the matter but so much is at stake that not to comment would constitute an evasion of a responsibility.

Hoffman claims that a sizeable increase in imports would not harm American industry. On the other hand, he seems to lack conviction in his own arguments because he winds up by saying that men thrown out of work by imported goods could be retained in other lines of work much as was done during the war. Frankly, we think Hoffman is way off base. Imports do not have to be substantial to hurt. To simplify the problem, if there are a hundred pair of shoes and a hundred buyers, everyone stays reasonably happy. But let somebody else come up with another pair, and what happens? The buyers start working the sellers against one another until the weakest seller is eliminated. We all saw the reverse work out during the war. Then there were more buyers than sellers. If there were a hundred car buyers in a town and only ninety-nine cars for sale, the buyers bid against each other and the fellow with the least money ended up without a car. In view of this simple fact Hoffman's argument that a slight increase in imports will not hurt the economy hardly seems valid. It takes only a slight shortage or surplus to create havoc in an industry. In fact, he must realize as much otherwise he would not be suggesting new training for victims of his scheme.

Hoffman is undoubtedly a brilliant man; otherwise he would not be able to hold down the many important jobs that come his way. However, like many important men in both government and industry, he possibly suffers from what we call "statisticalitis". This is a disease peculiar to individuals with great authority over the fortunes and welfare of large numbers of human beings. Its chief symptom is a tendancy to reduce everthing to statistics. To victims of statisticalitis, unemployment does not mean hungry

kids, worried wives and discouraged men; rather it means such and such a percentage of unemployed as compared to such and such a percentage last month or last year or ten years ago. All human values statisticalites can reduce to percentages or charts or graphs. The suffering and misery and privation that accrue to individuals are lost in the mathematical maze they work out to show this or that result in terms of percentages or comparative tables.

The plain facts of the case are that Hoffman's proposal to retrain men forced into idleness by increased imports is no good. There may be some merit to taxing American workers to provide dollars to European nations so that they can purchase the things they need, but we can certainly see none is turning over American jobs to European workers. In the first place, almost all European nations have already achieved production peaks equal to or considerably above those prevailing before the war. This was accomplished through the help of American dollars extracted from the pay envelopes of American workers. If we had any obligation, it was to put our allies into as good shape as they were in before the war. Now that has been achieved, it is time to start thinking of our own welfare. A reduction in foreign aid appropriations would mean a reduction in taxes, and a reduction in taxes would give American workers more purchasing power with which to buy foreign goods as well as to take up any slack that developed from a shrinkage of sales abroad. This angle of the situation has never been mentioned.

Talk of retraining men made idle by imports is sheer nonsense. What about men in their fifties and early sixties. Could they be trained to do new types of work? We hardly think so. How many such men, too old to hire and too young to die, would be doomed to waste away the best years of their lives in enforced idleness and misery? In statistical charts it might not appear to be much more than a small fraction of one per cent of our working force, but interpreted in terms of human misery and privation, the cost to unfortunate individuals can be appalling. But even to younger men unemployment is no picnic. Retraining may sound simple in statistics, but to men whose roots are tied deep to a community, who have a house halfpaid for, whose kids are established in a school, it can be sheer tragedy.

But even aside from these humane considerations, the proposal to yield American jobs to European workmen is unsound. It can mean permanent damage to our economy, as witness the following observations which appeared in a recent issue of the Indianapolis Times:

Malaya is a case in point. This year 25 to 30 per cent of Malaya's total export production is expected to come to the United States. But imports from the United States are to be shaved to less than 4 per cent of the goods Malaya must buy. We submit that is making too much of a good thing.

In 1947, our exports to Malaya were worth almost \$175 million. The figure dropped to \$71 million in 1948, and to \$39 million in 1949. Import restrictions, now reported to be planned, will cut the total well below \$35 million.

In the pre-war period Britain's empire preference policy barred most of our goods from the empire market, and Britain

seems to be reverting to that policy under the guise of a temporary relief measure. But isn't such a policy, once re-established, likely to become permanent?

In a nutshell, these are the reasons why we look askance at Hoffman's proposal to step up imports of European goods. Hoffman insists that import increases will be limited, but, as we have tried to point out, imports do not have to be substantial to hurt. If it takes more American dollars to keep anti-communist Europe going, let us keep supplying them even if it hurts. But thumbs down to any proposal to give our jobs as well as our dollars to rebuild Europe. After all, the chief hope of stopping communism rests in maintaining a strong, prosperous America. The anti-communist cause cannot be furthered by weakening the main bulwark against it.

What Real Unionism Can Do

Elsewhere in this issue is a story announcing a new increase of ten and a half cents an hour for the United Brotherhood lumber workers in the Douglas Fir Belt of Oregon and Washington. This new increase brings to \$1.13 cents an hour the wage increases these workers have secured for themselves since becoming a part of the United Brotherhood only fifteen years ago. However, decent wages are only a small part of the benefits these men have derived from belonging to a stable and progressive organization. Paid vacations, job security, seniority, and rest periods are all advances they have made in an industry which traditionally in the pre-union era showed its workers less consideration than the average farmer shows his work animals. If any union in any period of history has chalked up a more creditable record than the lumber workers under the United Brotherhood banner it has not come to our attention.

Understandably enough, the industry itself has prospered fully as much as the workers have. Never in its history has the industry been as prosperous as it is today. The cut-throat competition, double-dealing and underhanded tactics that characterized the industry a couple of decades ago have given way to keen orderly competition that makes for stability. No longer are unscrupulous employers able to undercut competitors by beating out of the backs of their workers special cost reductions through arbitrary wage cuts, a procedure that was all too common whenever conditions were right. In few industries is competition keener today than it is in the West Coast lumber industry, yet now it is an orderly competition. And workers and employers alike are benefitting, thanks to the stabilizing influence of the union.

To both workers who think they can get along without a union and to employers who spend large sums of money and acquire stomach ulcers trying to avoid unionization of their plants we recommend a little study of what has been accomplished in the Northwest lumber industry under the banner of the United Brotherhood. Both could profit thereby.

THE LOCKER

To give Brother Hart a chance to cool his brain cells for awhile, Brother Joseph K. Kohorst of Springfield, Ill., and Ye Editor combine talents to present the following hodge podge of hard and not-so-hard material. The first questions are the contribution of Brother Kohorst, while the remaining five are the brain children of Ye Editor. The total point value is 200. Anything over 150 ought to be pure gravy. Next month old Professor Hart will be back slinging them at you in his usual fascinating and informative style.

CARPENTRY

Answers on Page 29.

	CARPENTRY		
1.	The plancher is part of a stair, mitre box, flooring, cornice?	10	
2.	What is meant by the term "mitre angle"?	10	
3.	(a) What is another term for threshold?	5	
4	(b) What is another term for head casing?	5	
4.		10	
	BUILDING		
5.	Can you name the primary and secondary colors?	ŏ	
6.	A mahl stick is used by an architect, a carpet layer, a painter or a welder?	ŏ	
6.	A vernier is part of a milling machine, an architect's level, or a steam valve?	10	
8.	Chamfer strips are usually used in form work, trimming windows, or flooring?	5	
9	Name the three general methods by means of which heat transfer can	J	
٥.	be accomplished.	10	
	MATHEMATICS		
10.	(a) The square of 3 plus the square of 4 equals the square of 5. True or		
20.	false.	5	
	(b) The cube of 3, plus the cube of 4, plus the cube of 5 equals the cube of 6. True or false.	ŏ	
11.	What number is it which its double, its half, and its third are equal to		
	34? (Try your algebra.)	10	
	In the equation (Area=Pi r ²) what is the value of Pi ²	5	
	What formula would you use to find the area of a circle?	5	
14.	A perfect number is one which is equal to the sum of its divisors: (viz: 1 plus 2 plus 3 equal 6 and 1, 2, 3, are the divisors of 6.) What are the next		
	two perfect numbers?	15	
	BRAIN TEASER	10	
15.	Three cows eat in two weeks all the grass on two acres of land, together		
10.	with all the grass which grows there in two weeks. Two cows eat in four		
	weeks all the grass on two acres of land, together with all the grass which		
	grows there in the four weeks. How many cows then will eat in six weeks		
	all the grass on six acres of land, together with all the grass which grows		
	there in the six weeks? It is understood that the quantity of grass on each		
	acre is the same when the cows begin to graze and the rate of growth		
7.0	is uniform.	25	
16.	In carpentry, what is a duck? (P. S. It has nothing to do with the hospital	_	
17	version.) Do you know what devex means? And no fair peeking at the answers	5 5	
17.	Now try your luck with "fillistered joint." Would you know one if it	Э	
10.	looked you in the eye?	10	
19.	If you were working on grillage, would you be working on the roof, top		
	floor, or foundation of a building?	10	
20.	There is nothing to the following little puzzle. By a little reasoning the		
	answer can be arrived at through simple deduction. A carpenter starts		
	out on a hunting expedition. He starts walking due south from point A.		
	After walking three miles due south to point B he makes a 90 degree turn		
	and walks three miles due east to point C where he shoots a bear. At point C he is exactly as far from starting point A as he was at point B. The		
	hunter is 45 years old and uses a Winchester rifle. What is the color of		
	the bear he shot?	25	
	Total point		
	Total point		

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

- 1. Cornice.
- 2. Means the angle formed by the mitre cut and edge of moulding.
- 3. (a) Saddle.
 - (b) Architrave.
- 4. The interval between two flights of steps in a staircase.
- 5. Primary: red, blue ,yellow.
- Secondary: purple, green, orange.

 6. A painter.
- 7. Architect's level.
- 8. Form work.
- 9. Conduction, radiation, convection.
- 10. (a) True.
 - (b) True.
- 11. 12.
- 12. Pi=3.1416.
- 13. Area=Pi r2.
- 14. 28 496.
- 15. 5 Cows.
- 16. A weight attached to a cord used for threading sash pulleys with sash cord.
- 17. A downward bending; as, the bending of joists that are overloaded; a downward sloping.
- 18. A joint made by means of rabbets cut on the edge of the members. Sometimes the tongues lap onto each other and sometimes the tongues are fitted to each other with the rabbets closed with a fillet; a sort of shiplap joint; a groove joint with a false tongue.
- 19. Foundation. Grillage is a base made of lumber in a cribbed manner for building foundations on in quicksand or other soft bottom.
- 20. The clue lies in the fact that the hunter at point C was exactly as far from the starting point as he was at point B. in order for a man to be able to walk three miles south and three miles east without getting more than three miles away from the starting point would have to start from the north pole; which means any bear shot would have to be a polar bear and therefore white.

25th ANNIVERSARY AND DEDICATION AT BERKLEY, MICHIGAN

Six hundred of the 1300 members of Local 998, Oakland County, Michigan, were banqueted at tables decorated with spring flowers and laden with food, on March 11, 1950. The occasion marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of this Local as well as the dedication of their new \$87,000 hall, at 1949 W. Twelve Mile, Berkley, Michigan, planned and built by the membership.

Mr. Ronald Swanson acted as master of ceremonies for the program which was carried on during and after the banquet. The large auditorium, which is on the floor above the banquet room, comfortably accommodated the crowd both during the program and for the dancing which followed.

Among the special guests, who brought greetings from their organizations were Mr. C. O. VanHorn, of the General Office at Indianapolis; Mr. Finlay Allen of the Detroit Building Trades Council; Mr. Archie Virtue of the Oakland County Building Trades; and Mr. Vern Lough of the Carpenters District Council of Detroit.

Each of the speakers stressed the importance of the building of such a splendid home for the local and the benefits which the community received from such a project.

Congratulatory telegrams were read from Gov. Mennen Williams and Mr. Jacob Kaller,

who were unable to be present.

Presentations were made to four retired members for length of membership: Brother FRANK STELTZNER, aged eighty, initiated July 22, 1901; Brother EDMUND H. TAYLOR, aged 80, initiated October 24, 1902; Brother NELIUS JORGENSEN, aged 80, initiated August 27, 1906, and Brother EDWARD ROSELAND, aged 65, initiated June 25, 1913; and to MR. and MRS. JOHN NAUMAN, organizers of the union and auxiliary a quarter of a century ago.

President of Local 998 is Mr. Chester Jacobs, Sr., and the business agents are Mr.

Clarence Lumley and Mr. Edgar E. Harper.

Official Information

General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN R. STEVENSON Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. ACTING SECRETARY ALBERT E. FISCHER Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR. 111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER 933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER 1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS 712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

1641 Naples, Florida

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS 3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District 3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

SPECIAL NOTICE

We wish to remind all Locals that the 26th General Convention of the United Brother-hood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the Auditorium of the Cincinnati Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning September 5, 1950, at 2:00 P.M. and continue in session from day to day until the business coming before the Convention has been completed.

We also wish to call your attention to the following:

All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by the Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the office of the Secretary and in accordance with the action of the General Executive Board will be published in our Journal, "The Carpenter," after the July 15th date preceding the Convention and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee.

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary.

2501

Warm Springs, Oregon

	NEW	LOC	AL UNIONS CHAR	FERED	
	JANUARY 1950		MARCH 1950	3104	Jamestown, New York
3181	Bishop, California	1981	Jacksonville, Arkansas	2070	Park Falls, Wisconsin
	FEBRUARY 1950	2003	St. Thomas, Ont., Can		El Paso, Texas
1703	Penn Yan, New York	3188	Forest Hill, California	3196	Socorro, New Mexico
1711	Scottsboro, Alabama	2031	Ft. Edward, New York		MAY 1950
1726	Laredo, Texas	2045	Jackson, Mississippi		Pine Bluff, Arkansas
1756	Kennett, Missouri	3192	Malvern, Arkansas		Ft. Pierce, Florida
1850	Chattanooga, Tenn.	3193	Jamestown, New York	2116	Seeley Lake, Montana
1910	New Castle, Indiana		APRIL 1950		Owatonna, Minnesota
1928		3183	Concrete, Washington		Cadillac, Michigan
	Covington, Louisiana		Cascade Locks, Oregon		Medford, Wisconsin Kingsland, Georgia
1979			Horseheads New York	_100	Popeagola Florida

Jackson, Kentucky

2062

Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them, Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory, And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ROBERT ADAMS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga. A. D. ADAMSON, L. U. 1976, Los Angeles Cal. C. N. ALLEN, L. U. 1800, Shelton, Wash. FRITZ ANDERSON, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. LEONARD H. ANDERSON, L. U. 792, Rock-ford, III 111

NELS ANDERSON, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. CARL ANDRE, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. RICHARD ARZIG, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill. JAMES D. BAHRT, L. U. 129, West Hazleton,

CORTLAND BEAULIEU, L. U. 177, Spring-field, Mass. GEORGE BECKEL, L. U. 298, Long Island

GEORGE BECKEL, L. U. 290, Long Island City, N. Y. C. A. BENSON, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. CARL BENSON, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass. ABE BERMAN, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif. ARTHUR E. BOOCK, L. U. 129, W. Hazleton,

G. S. BROADFOOT, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City,

Okla.

WILLIAM S. BURNS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
DANIEL CAMPION, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
ADOLPH CARLSON, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
G. H. CHRISTY, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
N. J. COLLINS, L. U. 1339, Morgantown,
W. Va.
DWIGHT A. COPELAND, L. U. 98, Spokane,
Wash.

EPED CORNISH J. H. 230, Oklabora, City.

FRED CORNISH, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City,

Okla.

JOSEPH C. COSTA, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD, L. U. 626, Wilmington,

JOE O. CRUZ, L. U. 1976, Los Angeles, Calif. WILLIAM CUMMINGS, L. U. 177, Springfield,

Mass.
L. W. DAZIEL, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
F. A. De MARS, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
ISADORE DOLNICK, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
STANLEY DRINSKY, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
CLYDE DUCKWORTH, L. U. 1976, Los Angeles, Calif.

MARTIN DYKEMAN, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass-FRED ECKERT, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Calif. CHARLES ECKLUND, L. U. 177, Springfield,

Mass.

DAN ECKSTRAND, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
THOMAS J. EDWARDS, L. U. 177, Springfield,

Mass. JOHN H. ELSHOFF, L. U. 4, Davenport, Ia. ERICK ERICKSON, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.

J. P. FABER, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. FRANK R. FANN, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Calif. WILLIAM FEDORKO, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.

N. Y. HARRY FRANK, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y. PATRICK T. GARVEY, L. U. 177, Springfield,

PAUL GEGZNAS, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill. FERRY W. GIDDINGS, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich. W. C. GOODNOE, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. AUGUST GRAMLING, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.

MARTIN GREGOR, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill. W. G. GROSS, L. U. 1339, Morgantown, W. Va. N. H. HAGUE, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. O. M. HARPER, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga. LEONARD HARTMAN, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn

JACOB HEFNER, L. U. 298, Long Island City, JACON HETER, E. C. 250, Long Standard, N. Y.
JOHN D. HENRY, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
JAMES E. HESS, L. U. 768, Kingston, Pa.
OTTO HEUER, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y.
JOSEPH HIZSNYIK, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn.
GERHART HOFFMAN, L. U. 87, St. Paul,

Minn. J. R. HOGAN, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga. LOUIS HOUDAK, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash. JAS. HUXTED, L. U. 1940, Kitchener, Ont., Canada

CECIL P. JAMISON, L. U. 792, Rockford, III. HUGH JAMISON, L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa. WILLIAM JENCKEN, L. U. 608, New York,

N. Y.
PAUL JENKINS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
H. M. JENSEN, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
CARL JOHNSON, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
EDWARD JOHNSON, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
J. H. JONES, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
VERNON JONES, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
W. H. KELLY, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
JAMES KINSELLA, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
HARRY C. KNUDSEN, L. U. 1922, Chicago,
Ill.

FRANK KORUSEK, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va. LOUIS LARIO, L. U. 13, Chicago, III. WM. LARSON, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. ROBERT A. LEE, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y. CLYDE LITTLE, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas E. A. MC MANUS, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal. HENDERSON MC NEIL, L. U. 1029 Johnston City III.

City, Ill.
GEORGE MC WILLIAMS, L. U. 608 New York, N. Y. HARVEY MARTIN, L. U. 177, Springfield,

Mass. HORACE J. MATHIS, L. U. 1335, Wilmington,

Calif.
JOHN W. MAUERER, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
JULIUS H. MEGGERS, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
WILLIAM MICHAELIS, L. U. 60, Indianapolis,

BEN T. MILLER, L. U. 2088, Port Royal, S. C. JOHN W. MOLLOHAN, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.

C. P. NORDEHN, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. ELDRED E. NORRIS, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.

ALVIN ODNESS, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. OLAF N. OLSEN, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. FRED PAINTER, L. U. 1339, Morgantown, W.

C. A. PETERSON, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. GEORGE PETERSON, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. NELS PETERSON L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. J. E. PIERCE, L. U. 515 Colorado Springs, Colo. JOHN POLLOCK, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.

In Memoriam

GEORGE POWELS, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, GEORGE PRIBITSCH, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill. GUST PUNDY, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. FRED RASMUSSEN, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. WILLIAM H. RAYNER, L. U. 608, New York, ANDREW REVIE, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y. C. O. RINKE, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash. A. RODRIQUES, L. U. 316, San Jose, Calif. J. H. RONK, L. U. 316, San Jose, Calif. JOHN ROSEGRANT, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Calif. JOHN SAHLIN, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill. JOHN A. SAMUELSON, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. JOHN SANDRIK, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill. DAVID SARVETNICK, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del. Del.
LOUIS T. SCHMIDT, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
R. F. SCHROEDER, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
MAX SILVER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
C. H. SMITH, L. U. 1768, Jacksonville, Texas
JOHN SMITH, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
J. L. SOUMMEROUR, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
OTTO SOVA, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
JOHN SPENCE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
THOMAS SPITTLE, L. U. 946, Los Angeles,
Calif. BYRON STOUT, L. U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.

W. G. STUART, L. U. 1800, Shelton, Wash.
JESSE STULLER, L. U. 186, Steubenville, Ohio
CHAS. W. TAYLOR, L. U. 1207, Charleston,
W. Va.
JOSEPH THELAN, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass. HN THOMAS, L. U. 626 Wilmington, VAUGHN EDWARD E. THOMASON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash. LES THOMPSON, L. U. 87, St. Paul, CHARLES Minn ERNEST TH ERNEST THORNELL, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn. VERNON E. TILTON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM D. URBAN, L. U. 2079, Houston, TEXAS
FRED WAHL, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
JOHN FRANKLIN WALLEN, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Calif.
ELIAS WELLMAN, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
VICTOR WESTIN, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
PETER WESTMAN, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
GEO. WILLIAMS, L. U. 329 Oklahoma City, Okla.
CHAS. WILSON, L. U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
JOHN WOHLLEBEN, L. U. 210, Stamford,

MAX ZEIFMAN, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif. BEN ZIVOF, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.

\$50,000 TO AID WINNIPEG FLOOD VICTIMS

Conn.

To the thousands upon thousands of citizens of Winnipeg, Canada, who were made homeless by the worst flood in recent history, the word "Brotherhood" in the name United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America must carry real significance. Meeting in Indianapolis while the flood was still at its crest, the General Executive Board unanimously voted a \$50,000 donation to the Manitoba Flood Control Commission to help rehabilitate the victims of the flood. Within a matter of hours, the check was on its mission of mercy.

The following wire was sent to Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of the Domin-

ion of Canada, by General President William L. Hutcheson:

WESTERN UNION-

THE HON. LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT, PRIME MINISTER DOMINION OF CANADA

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

HONORABLE SIR. THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA WHICH HAS LOCALS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA AS WELL AS THE USA AT A SESSION HERE IN OUR GENERAL OFFICE IN INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA MADE A DONATION OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE MANITOBA FLOOD CONTROL COMMISSION FOR THE BENEFIT AND BE-HOOF OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE CITY OF WINNIPEG. YOU WILL UNDERSTAND HONORABLE SIR THAT NEITHER MYSELF NOR OUR GEN-ERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD IS TRYING IN ANY WAY TO INTERFERE OR EVEN SUGGEST ANY PROCEDURE IN YOUR DOMINION GOVERNMENT, BUT I THOUGHT PERHAPS YOU MIGHT APPRECIATE THE INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE ACTION OF OUR BOARD IN MAKING THIS DONA-TION AS WE ARE INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE AND WELL BEING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE PROVINCES IN YOUR DOMINION AS WELL AS BE-ING INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF THE CITIZENS OF THE USA. RESPECTFULLY YOURS

WM L HUTCHESON

GENERAL PRESIDENT UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

ILLINOIS STATE COUNCIL ENTERTAINS HOME GUESTS

Through its president, George Ottens, who was visiting in Lakeland at the time, the Illinois State Council of Carpenters on the night of March 11th entertained the guests from Illinois now residing at the Home with a gala banquet and social evening in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Samuel Gompers. International officers and representatives who were in the area at the time in connection with the regular meeting of the General Executive Board were in attendance as were a number of other visiting friends.

In welcoming the guests, President Ottens stated that it was a pleasure to entertain the old timers, many of whom knew Gompers personally and worked and talked with

him on many occasions and looked upon him as a friend and advisor.

Featured speaker of the evening was General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy who was colleague and close personal friend of peerless Gompers for many years. Brother Duffy gave a brief outline of the history of the labor movement—how, why and when the American Federation of Labor was organized; how Gompers was first elected president and retained that position for nearly half a century; the great things he accomplished in his long and honorable career. When Gompers assumed the presidency of the Federation, child labor was widely prevalent and exploitation of both men and women by unscrupulous employers was the rule rather than the exception. In his lifetime, Gompers lived to see strong, independent unions grow up in virtually all industries and humane wages and working conditions result from their efforts. Always the United Brotherhood considered Gompers the right man in the right job and when in 1904 the Socialists threatened to unseat him, the rallying of the Carpenters around him dispersed the opposition. Duffy made Gomper's nominating speech at that time.

The New Florida Hotel extended itsefl to make the dinner a success. The food was excellent and the old timers who hail from the State of Illinois had a grand time reliving

and talking over old times.

LYNBROOK LOCALS HELP WORTHY CAUSE

The Long Beach Hospital in the Lynbrook, N. Y., area is going to serve the community as thoroughly as possible. Members of the United Brotherhood have done their bit to make sure that such is possible.

On a recent Saturday, seventy members volunteered to erect a one-family "Dream



House" for the benefit of the Long Beach Hospital in a fund-raising drive. The volunteers, members of Locals 353 and 950, under the direction of Brother Joe Schmitt, Business Agent, and Brother Charles Sussner, who was superintendent, erected the six-room house in eight hours.

A local restaurant supplied hot coffee and sandwiches all day. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Long Beach Hospital served

a turkey dinner with all the trimmings.

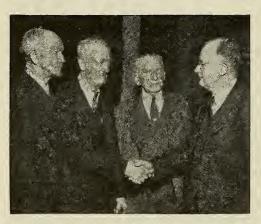
During the progress of the building, television cameras were clicking and five hundred to a thousand people watched and applauded as each wall went up. The house will be raffled off.

READING, PA. CELEBRATES FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY

Local Union No. 492 of Reading Pa., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on Friday, Feb. 24, 1950, in the Orioles Hall. Music, entertainment, refreshments and a buffet lunch were enjoyed by everyone present.

Business Agent L. E. Ross served as toastmaster for the occasion. In his introduction, he extolled the virtues of Brothers James R. Schearer, George H. Boyer and William Hanuf, the three remaining Charter members who are still active union members. Brother Ross complimentes these members and their associates for their fortitude and loyalty to the Local Union, making it possible, through collective bargaining, to increase the hourly rate from 18c in 1900 to \$2.15 in 1950, and to enjoy working conditions second to none.

Twenty-four apprentices were congratulated and were presented with their certificates of completion, supplied by the United Brotherhood and the Pennsylvania Department of



Charter members James R. Schearer, George H. Boyer and William Hanuf confer with Business Agent L. E. Ross during the celebration.

Labor. Toastmaster Ross introduced many special guests, including Mr. Herbert Kissinger, Director of Vocational Training of the Reading School District; Mr. Horace Heist, Field Representative of the Pennsylvania Apprenticeship Training Service; Edward A. Reider, President of the Joint Apprenticeship Council and the Teachers of the classes.

Mr. Kissinger made the presentation speech to the apprentices, in which he stressed the importance of school training by professional teachers.

Among the guests present were Richard O'Driscoll, President; John Creagan, Secretary; Chas. Shedaker, and Thos. Smith, Business Agents of the Philadelphia District Council; Jean Considine, President of the Pennsylvania Highway Organizing committee; Carl Engel, Special Organizer on Highway; Ralph Lyons,

Business Agent, Harrisburg; H. Scleicher, Business Agent, Allentown; John Wilhelm, Business Agent, Bethlehem; Rudolph Sterback, Business Agent, and Chas. Nieman, President of Lancaster, Pa. The Officers and Business Agents of the local Building Trades were also present.

A silent tribute in memory to the late Brother Mayberry Mengel, who passed away on February 13, 1950, was added to the affair. Brother Mengel was the oldest member in years of membership in the Local Union up to his demise, having joined No. 8 in 1899.

CANADIAN LOCAL CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

Local 498 celebrated its fiftieth Anniversary on Thursday, Feb. 16th, when a successful banquet and dance were held in the Coronation Room of the Brant Hotel.

President George Emsley welcomed members and guests, including representatives of the painters, plumbers, bricklayers and electricians. Mr. Emsley pointed out that not a single strike marred the 50 years' history of Local 498.

Leonard R. Lear, National Representative of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, conveyed best wishes and congratulations on behalf of President P. R. Bengough and the executives of the Congress.

Brother Andy Cooper, Toronto, General Representative of the Brotherhood, was the guest speaker of the evening and in his remarks appealed to the younger members to faithfully attend the meetings of the Local and fight for legislation which would result in benefits to all. "I hope that the people of Canada may never again be faced with such conditions as existed during the years 1930 to 1939. I appeal to Dominion governments to join with the unions in devising ways and means of avoiding a recurrence of such conditions. Local 498 is to be congratulated for the progress it has made during the past

50 years. Now, more than ever before, it is essential that the unions be maintained, and it is the responsibility of the younger members to carry on the traditions of the Brother-hood."

During the evening four members, with records of membership of 30 years or more, were introduced to the gathering.

CORPUS CHRISTI INAUGURATES "FAMILY NIGHT"

In order to stimulate greater interest in meetings, and bring members into closer contact with each other, Local Union No. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas, has inaugurated a novel program which merits consideration. In a letter to The Carpenter, Rolla H. Watson, financial secretary, describes the activities of his union as follows:

"Our Local Union has purchased a 16mm sound movie projector and we have set aside our fourth meeting night of each month as "Family Night". At this time we show a full length feature picture, short subjects and comedies after which we have light refreshments and then play records over our PA system for dancing, both modern and square.

"It appears that our members have enjoyed these programs immensely and are fast becoming acquainted with each other and it has been a great help to our Ladies' Auxiliary. They appoint a committee from their ranks to aid in the serving of refreshments and it has meant that through the contacts made they have gained a goodly number of ACTIVE MEMBERS. We feel that our Ladies' Auxiliary has done an outstanding job in assisting us to make our programs a success and they have also done a fine job in educating our women folks to purchasing UNION MADE GOODS.

Local Union No. 1423 has taken a bold step. Anything that brings members closer together and unites them more solidly in a common bond is highly commendable. The success the Corpus Christi Union achieves with its experiment will be worth watching.

ROSWELL LOCAL ACHIEVES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

March 25th, members of Local 511, Roswell, N. M., together with friends and labor leaders from throughout the state, gathered at the Knights of Pythias Hall, to commemorate the founding of this Local Union fifty years previously.

Local 511 was chartered on March 14, 1900, and holds the distinction of being the oldest Carpenter Local in the State of New Mexico. At the time the Local was chartered,



it had 17 members, all of whom have passed away, although Brother G. N. Amis, who joined the Local in June, 1900, was an honored guest.

After a delicious banquet, which put everyone in a jovial mood, speeches were enjoyed by the Honorable Lake J. Frazier, Mayor of Roswell; Brother Charles W. Parcell, Secretary of the State Council of Carpenters, and Brother Alex Simon from Hobbs Local Union, who has held 50 years' continuous membership. The principal address was delivered by

Brother A. W. Muir, General Executive Board member of the Brotherhood. He gave a very inspiring speech, speaking on Unionism in general and of the United Brotherhood in particular, which has become known as one of Labor's best friends throughout the State of New Mexico.

Speeches were also given by Brother John Murray, International Representative; Brother Joe Rivera, Secretary of the State Council of Sawmill Workers and President of the State Federation of Labor; Brother Earl J. McDonald, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor. Brother J. C. Cummins, member of Local 511 and President of the State Council of Carpenters. Brother Gene Burgoon, President of the Local, ably presided.

Following the speaking, dancing was enjoyed by everyone.

The occasion was a great success and one that the Carpenters of Local 511 will long remember.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL HOLDS BUSY MEETING

Meeting in Morgantown March 26th, the West Virginia State Council of Carpenters held one of the most profitable conclaves in its history. With all members present a

full agenda was disposed of in an expeditions manner.

Among the prominent visitors on hand to welcome the officers was G. Clifford Hough. Mayor of the City and a member in good standing of the Lathers Union. Mayor Hough extended a warm welcome to the visitors and wished them every success. Other distinguished guests included Volney Andrews, treasurer of the West Virginia State Federation, Thurmond L. Radford, president of the Building Trades Council, and O. Wm. Blaier, General Executive Board Member. All delivered interesting talks, especially Board Member Blaier who presented a good deal of useful information regarding the United Brotherhood and the carpentry trade.

Among the business transacted by the meeting was a vigorous protest over the use of non-union labor on the Star City Boulevard and certain bridge projects. The Council endorsed a four-year medical school for the state university and adopted a resolution urging all union members to vote for their friends and against their enemies at the primaries. The chairman appointed a committee to work with the contractors association to draft a state building code in order to promote safety in construction and to protect all concerned from gyp building and wage chiselling. The chair also appointed a committee to work out ways and means among affiliated locals for facilitating the moving of millwrights and millwright apprentices from area to area in order that they might follow their line of work more easily. By the time all the business was disposed of, the visitors were ready to start home secure in the knowledge that their time was very profitably spent.

RACINE HONORS GRADUATING APPRENTICES

Fifty-five Racine, Wisconsin young men, twenty-two of whom are members of Local Union No. 91, were honored Tuesday night, February 14th at a dinner in Memorial Hall marking the official completion of their apprenticeship training.

The dinner was jointly sponsored by the Building Trades Employers' Association of Racine and the Racine Building and Construction Trades Council.

M. M. Hanson, assistant director of the bureau of apprenticeship of the U.S. department of labor, spoke on the progress of apprenticeship in the construction industry. He pointed to 55 journeymen trained by the Racine program as the dividends resulting from the joint efforts of labor, man-



agement, apprentices, the apprentice bureau and the Vocational School.

Congratulations were extended to the graduates by George Nelson on behalf of the Racine contractors and by Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Milwaukee Building and Construction Trades Council, on behalf of the building trades unions.

Lester G. Kieffer, one of the graduating apprentices, extended the thanks of his group to the joint committee, the employers, the other journeymen and to the Vocational

School instructors.

The Industrial Commission apprenticeship diplomas were distributed by Walter F. Simon, director of apprenticeship for the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, and Silas V. Moote, field representative of the U. S. Department of Labor, bureau of apprenticeship.

Carpenters and Joiners Journeymen certificates were distributed by Walter Dunn, international representative of the carpenters union, Rex Fransway distributed the electrical industry diplomas and Chip Ebert distributed the bricklayers citations.

John Grant, secretary of the Racine Building and Construction Trades Council, was chairman and George Nelson, co-chairman. W. C. (Tex) Reynolds was master of ceremonies.

IOWA STATE COUNCIL'S 36th ANNUAL CONVENTION

The 36th Annual Convention of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters and Joiners of America was held at Ottumwa, Iowa, on April 12 and 14, 1950.

The local unions in Iowa were well represented and fraternal delegates from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Kansas State Council were in attendance.

Local Union No. 767 of Ottumwa, Iowa celebrated its 50th Anniversary of the chartering of that local union in conjunction with the Convention of the Iowa State Council.

The convention committee of the local union and the ladies auxiliary completed elaborate plans for the entertainment of the delegates and their wives. The delegates to the convention, the members of Local Union No. 767 and their wives were entertained



Seated: S. P. McKenzy, Marshalltown, Secretary-Treasurer; O. F. Sellers, Marshalltown,

President; C. L. Fulton, Sioux City, Vice-President.

Standing, Board Members: L. M. Blitsch, Waterloo; W. R. Traver, Blue Grass; C. E. Pittman, Morning Sun; V. I. Morehead, Sioux City; W. E. Shay, Des Moines; W. O. Brown, Council Bluffs; H. P. Schmidt, Ottumwa; R. D. Hesley, Fort Dodge.

by a banquet, floor show and dance on the evening of April 13th. 175 guests attended the banquet and many more were present for the showing of the motion pictures of our Home at Lakeland, Florida, and the International Office in Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Delegates presented Local Union No. 767 with a black walnut Conference Chair and an Electric Wall Clock, to be used in the Meeting Hall of the Local Union, as a token of their 50th Anniversary and for being Hosts to the State Council Convention.

Muscatine, Iowa, will be the Host for the State Council Convention in 1951.

EVERETT, WASH., CELEBRATES GOLDEN JUBILEE

Some 500 members, friends and guests filled Normanna Hall, Everett, Washington, to capacity on the night of April 28th when Local Union No. 562 celebrated its golden jubilee. Despite the huge crowd, a fine dinner was served to all in less than an hour.

Royce Yeomans, President of Local 562, who was master of ceremonies introduced Brother L. L. Helland, the only living charter member residing in Everett, and presented him with a 50 year Membership Pin. Mrs. Helland was also introduced and presented with a bouquet.

A letter was read from Brother Harry Chapman, the other living charter member. Harry who resides in California said he was unable to be present owing to poor health. He sent his best wishes. A fifty-year membership pin has been sent to Brother Chapman.

President Yeomans introduced A. F. of L. Organizer, John S. Thornburn; International Representative Walter S. Hankins; Nelson Lowe, President of Washington State Council of Carpenters; Brother Fisher, Secretary of Seattle District Council of Carpenters; Sid Hansen, former B. A. of the Seattle District Council of Carpenters; and other visitors from Seattle, Tacoma, and other places.

A. F. of L. Organizer, John S. Thornburn congratulated the Local on its good record and expressed the greetings of President William Green.

International Representative Walter S. Hankins brought the greetings of General President, William L. Hutcheson, who was unable to be present.

Nelson Lowe, President of the State Council of Carpenters also spoke briefly.

H. G. Walter, Treasurer of Local 562, gave a brief history of the Local and its activities during the past 50 years.

LOCAL UNION 246 PAYS TRIBUTE TO ITS VETS

In keeping with a thirty-year old tradition, Local Union No. 246, New York City, recently honored its veteran members who saw service in either World War I or World War II with a gala party and social evening. Away back after the close of World War I, Financial Secretary Gus Darmstadt conceived the idea of honoring the veterans among the membership with a special night. The first party was such a success that it became an annual affair with the union. So active has been Brother Darmstadt in promoting the welfare of veterans within the union that these annual affairs have come to be known as Darmstadt Night. This year's part was among the best.

Many guest speakers were present to honor and pay homage to the veterans along with added words of praise for Gus Darmstadt for his wholehearted efforts in insti-

tuting an honor night for our respected veteran brothers.

General Representative Sam Sutherland gave an instructive and enlightening address on the benefits of unionism, and like many great organizers, had some good stories to tell.

Mr. F. W. Lilly, of the American Red Cross, addressed the members on the value and necessity of the Red Cross Blood Bank. His talk was well rendered and a donation of \$100.00 was given in response to his appeal for the Red Cross.

President Dominick Mandaglio and his staff of Officers of Local Union No. 385 expressed the good wishes of their Local Union to Brother Darmstadt and the Veterans

present.

Business Agent James Cunningham also commended Brother Darmstadt for what he has done in behalf of the Veterans welfare. With their many years of friendship and cooperation, he stated that no man could do more to bring harmony into his Local Union.

The speakers, the officers and members were thanked for their fine cooperation in making this night a grand success; after which all were invited to partake of a buffet

lunch.

OMAHA D. C. DEDICATES NEW HOME

In the presence of hundreds of members and a host of distinguished guests, the Omaha District Council on Saturday, April 15, dedicated its fine new home at Nineteenth and California Streets to the advancement and progress of organized labor in Nebraska. The Omaha carpenters have a long and proud history of unionism. For over sixty-five years the United Brotherhood has had representatives in Nebraska's No. 1 city. Through all the years, through good times and bad, Omaha has kept the United Brotherhood banner flying. Acquisition of its own home brought to reality a dream of the Omaha District Council that began when it was first organized some thirty-one years ago.

Present at the dedicatory ceremonies were Glenn Cunningham, Mayor of the City, and William Schribner who represented the General Contractors of Nebraska. Both paid high praise to the patriotic and fair-minded way in which the carpenters of Omaha have conducted their business. Featured speaker of the occasion was John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President, who conveyed the congratulations and best wishes of the General Office. In a few words, Brother Stevenson outlined the philosophy of the United Brotherhood when he said: "We ask nothing of anyone except the right to do things for ourselves."

Praise for the Americanism of the Omaha District Council and its affiliates came from two other distinguished guests; A. M. Witzling, president, Omaha Federation of Labor, and Gordon Preable, president, Nebraska Federation of Labor. Both organizations

have their offices in the building.

Other speakers wer Elmer Dowell, Nebraska AFL organizer, and Walter Andrews, Beatrice, President, State Council of Carpenters. The Rev. Francis Belote, Lowe Avenue Presbyterian Church, gave the opening prayer. Clarence Johnson, Carpenters District Council president, presided.

The Council purchased the structure, a former office and warehouse, last year. It

has been remodeled and decorated at a cost of more than fifteen thousand dollars.

Besides the Council and its four locals, it houses 10 other labor organizations and serves as a meeting place for 40 additional groups.



McCOOK LADIES USE NOVEL FUND RAISING PLAN

The Editor:

Hi! there, all sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 568 of McCook, Nebraska.

We organized and received our charter March 1, 1950, with 20 members. We urge all wives, mothers, sisters and daughters to join as members.

Our roster of officers is as follows: President, Mrs. Pearl Stilgebouer; Vice-President, Mrs. Roy Little; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Opal Casper; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Mabel Yoos; Treasurer, Mrs. Hazel Ruby; Conductor, Mrs. Thelma Ruby; Warden, Mrs. Maude Squires; Trustees, Mrs. Irma Adams, Mrs. Emily Swendenburg and Mrs. Howard Goble.

We meet the second and fourth Wednesday of the month in the home of a member until we are financially able to rent a hall.

Since we had no funds, we hit on the idea of charging each member, present at the meeting, a dime for her lunch. This created quite a lot of fun and laughter.

To increase our treasury, we recently held a bake sale; also we are planning a benefit card party which we hope will net us a good sum.

We would like to see this in "The Carpenter," and would enjoy any suggestions from other sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Opal Casper, Recording Secretary.

FORT SMITH LADIES GET AUXILIARY UNDER WAY

The Editor:

Hello to all our Sister Auxiliaries from newly formed Auxiliary No. 71 of Fort Smith, Arkansas.

We have a membership of 15 and have just received our charter and installed our officers.

Our meetings are held in a beautiful hall which was prepared for us by the Carpenters. We have elected delegates to attend the convention which meets here in Fort Smith on the 15th, 16th and 17th of May.

We would appreciate ideas and suggestions from you older Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Mrs. W. W. Duncan, Recording Secretary

FAR NORTH GOING STRONG

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 527, Anchorage, Alaska, sends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries. Our Auxiliary, the first organization of its kind in Alaska, was formed a year ago with eleven members. The membership has now grown to sixty. Thirteen of our Brothers of the Union were initiated into the Ladies' Auxiliary at our January meeting.

We have had several fund-raising projects, among which were two bingo parties, a pake sale and refreshments sale at the benefit dance given by the Carpenters' Local to aise funds to help finance the new Carpenters' Hall.

We have a committee that takes care of sending cards and flowers to the sick.

Fraternally,

Ellen Curtiss, Publicity Agent.

BUFFALO LADIES ENJOY MANY FINE EVENTS

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 128 of Buffalo, New York, takes this opportunity to say "Hello" to all Sister Auxiliaries and to extend a cordial invitation for visits or correspondence with us.

We meet on the fourth Thursday of each month at Carpenters' Hall.

Our annual banquet, which is held in March with our husbands as guests, is a really grand affair.

During the summer, our family picnic with entertainment for children and adults is eagerly anticipated.

We have our impromptu parties for raising funds and a dark horse and blanket club are regular items of our monthly meetings.

Our Christmas party, with exchange of gifts, decorations and special buffet supper, is financed by Christmas stocking offerings, starting at one cent to twelve cents, accumulative monthly.

We remember the local men at Lakeland, Florida, at Christmas.

Recently our Auxiliary attended a local breakfast radio broadcast and as winning contestant, our President Rosalie McCoy, had the opportunity of broadcasting one of our aims—"the purchase of Union-made goods."

Fraternally,

Helen M. Hanssel, Recording Secretary.

TEXARKANA LADIES FORM AUXILIARY

The Editor:

On May 4, 1950, Mr. John Howat, of Shreveport, Louisiana, came to Texarkana, Texas, to install the charter of the newly organized Auxiliary No. 576.

Mr. Howat was certainly splendid and the ladies received him warm-heartedly. The information which he gave to us on organizing was gratefully received since we are just a beginner. Needless to say, we truly appreciate the time and effort he spent on preparing for this occasion.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Jack Tallant, Secretary and Reporter

MADISON AUXILIARY SUPPORTS MANY WORTHY CAUSES

The Editor:

Greetings to all Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 430, Madison. Wisconsin.

We were organized November 3, 1944, and now have a membership of about 95 members.

We meet every second and fourth Wednesday at the Labor Temple. The first is a social evening, the second a business meeting. After each meeting, we serve a lunch to which the men are invited.

At one of our first meetings, we had a kitchen shower. Each member brought kitchen utensils, dish towels, etc. The men of Local 314 built cupboards for their storage.

The Hattie Dunn Memorial Fund is our birthday club, which is named in memory of our oldest, and also one of our best-loved charter members. Each month, those having birthdays, contribute one penny for each year of their age. We have contributed to many worthwhile charities from this fund. To mention a few—Cancer Research, Heart Association. Crippled Children, and European Relief.

Our Sunshine Fund is for cards, handkerchiefs, and plants for our members who are ill.

Two of our most interesting projects this year have been making layettes for needy families for the Visiting Nurses' Association and cancer dressings and slings for a local-

hospital

Each year, we cooperate with the men in staging a Christmas party for the children-We also have several card parties, help the men with their annual picnic for the families and with the Labor Day parade.

We read "The Carpenter," and enjoy hearing about the activities of other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Mary J. Dushan, Recording Secretary

GARY LADIES HOLD 3rd ANNIVERSARY PARTY

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 471, Gary, Indiana, held its 3rd Anniversary party on Thursday, April 20, 1950, at the Labor Temple.

Bunco was played and prizes were won by Mrs. Hugh Washburn, Mrs. Earl Wilson and Mrs. Edward Fliegle. Door prizes were won by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schwartz.

A buffet lunch was served. A three-tiered birthday cake, topped with three candles, was placed in the center of the attractively decorated table. The husbands of the members were invited in for refreshments after their meeting.

The regular business meetings are held the first Thursday of each month at the Labor Temple and on the third Thursday, a social meeting is held.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Zelva Jarabek, Recording Secretary

SACRAMENTO AUXILIARY ROUNDS OUT 20 ACTIVE YEARS

The Editor:

Hello to all our Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary 240 of Sacramento, Calif.

We are just a small group, but hope to get more members as time goes by.

Our meetings our held in different homes of the members on the first and third Friday of each month. On the third Friday, we serve refreshments to our husbands.

We have made two quilts. On one of them is inscribed the names of almost all the Auxiliary ladies and their husbands. We have also made dish towels, tea towels, pillow cases and aprons. Now we are planning a card party for the last of this month.

On the 29th of April, we had our 20th birthday dinner which was well attended. Our master of ceremonies was Brother Ted Westerman who called on all the officers for a short speech. We were honored in having eleven charter members with us. At the close of the evening, we raffled off our Friendship quilt. This was won by one of our members.

We would like to exchange letters and ideas with our Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Ida Bryan, Publicity Chairman

HERMISTON AUXILIARY KEEPS ACTIVE

The Editor:

Greetings to all our Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 429 of Hermiston, Oregon.

We have had quite a bit of fun during the past year. First, we had a Christmas party and a big dinner for the carpenters and their families. Then, we raffled off some cakes, donating the proceeds to the March of Dimes.

We would appreciate hearing from other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Florence Russell, Recording Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., AUXILIARY CELEBRATES 5th BIRTHDAY

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 431, Springfield, Missouri, sends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries, and special greetings to Jefferson City, Kansas City and St. Louis.

It has been several years since we have made a report on our members.

In November, 1949, we celebrated our fifth anniversary. Carpenters' Local 978 gave us a wonderful dinner, prepared and served by some of their members. A year ago, they gave us a beautiful, modern kitchen for which we are so grateful and very proud.

Last September, we met at Bennett Springs, Mo., with some of the Jefferson City ladies and their families. We had a grand picnic and got better acquainted with our "upstate" sisters.

We are doing the usual things to keep our treasury in funds-pie suppers, bake sales, rummage sales. We also make aprons and sell them at every opportunity.

We will be happy to hear from some of our Sister Auxiliaries in far-away places.

Fraternally,

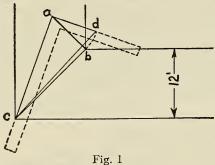
LaVerne Pauly, Recording Secretary.

Craft P roblems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele. LESSON 261

Backing Hips and Valleys.-Every roof framer should know how to back hip and valley rafters. In practice, however, the backing is usually omitted. This is especially true when the rafters are made of what is called 2-inch stuff. But since no one can tell in advance what the requirements will be on the next job, the roof framer should be prepared to master anything that he might be called on to do, and that includes backing hip and valley rafters.



Rule for Backing.-A simple rule for obtaining the bevel for backing hips and valleys is: Take the length of the rafter on the blade of the square and the rise on the tongue, the tongue giving the bevel. To make this practical, let inches on the square represent feet. In the diagram shown in Fig. 1, inches on the square represent feet on the drawing. This diagram shows one corner of a hip roof. The hip rafter is shown in triangular form, as if it were

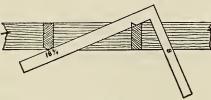


Fig. 2

lying on the side, in which c-b is the run; b-a, the rise, and a-c, the rafter. Now set the compass at point a, and make a-d equal to a-b, as indicated by the dotted part-circle. The square, as shown, is applied to the right-angle triangle, c-a-d, in which c-a is the rafter length; a-d, the rise, and d-c the diagonal distance, or hypotne-

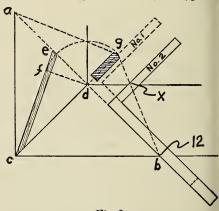


Fig 3

nuse. The run of the common rafter in the diagram, Fig. 1, is given as 12 feet, and assuming that the rise is 8 feet, it will be an easy matter to find the figures to be used on the square. The run of the hip would be 17 feet, minus. Now the diagonal distance between 17 and 8 would be approximately 18 % inches. Then 18 % on the body of the square, and 8 on the tongue, would be the points to use for marking the bevel for the backing. Fig. 2 shows the square applied to a piece of rafter material for marking the backing bevels, to the left. of a hip, and to the right of a valley. These

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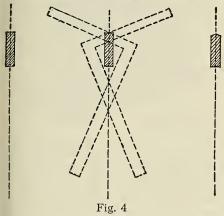
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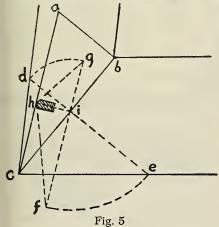
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bevels, which are the same, should be taken on a bevel square, with which the marking can be done conveniently.

Another Backing Method.—Fig. 3 shows another way to get the bevel for backing hips and valleys. The diagram again shows



a corner of a hip roof with the hip rafter lying on the side. Here c-d gives the run; d-e, the rise, and e-c the rafter length. Now draw f-d at a right angle to the rafter line, and with a compass set at d, make d-g equal to d-f. At right angles to c-d, draw a-b, crossing point d. Join points a and b with point g, as shown by dotted lines. The bevels for the backing, which are again the same, are shown on the enlarged cross section of the hip at point g. How to get



the points to be used on the square is shown by the applications of squares No. 1 and No. 2. For application No. 1, shown in part by dotted lines, take the base of the triangle on the body, and the altitude on the tongue, the tongue giving the bevel. For application No. 2, take the base figure,

12, on the body of the square, and point X on the tongue, the latter gives the bevel.

Fig. 4 shows, to the left, a cross section of a rafter timber with a dotted line through the center. At the center, by dotted line squares, is shown how the square is applied to the center line to get the two bevels for the backing. The points used on these applications are the same as those shown by square No. 2, Fig. 3. To the right the backing is shown with the square removed.

Backing for Irregular Pitch Hips and Valleys.— Fig. 5 shows a diagram of an irregular pitch hip rafter on the side, represented by the triangle c-b-a. Now draw h-i at a right angle to c-a, and d-e at right angles to c-b, crossing point i. With a compass set at point i, make i-g equal to

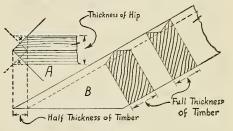
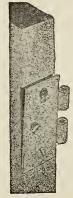


Fig. 6

i-d, and i-f equal to i-e. Join point h, with point g, and also with point f. The bevels for the backing will be found on the cross section of the rafter shown at h. The application of the square to get the bevels, is the same as explained in Figs. 3 and 4.

Practical Backing Methods.—At A, Fig. 6, is shown a plan in part, of the toe of a hip rafter, and by the dotted lines the toe of the valley, marked X, X. The main drawing, marked B, is a side view of the bottom part of the hip rafter. Now draw the two perpendicular dotted lines from the plan, A, to



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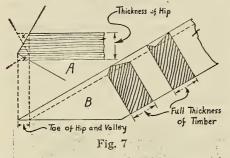
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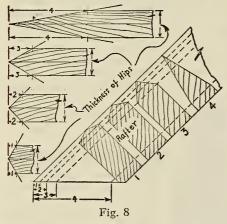
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the toe of the side view, B. The distance between these two lines is the distance from the point of the foot cut to the beginning of the dotted line that runs parallel with the pitch of the rafter. This line gives the depth of the backing, as shown by the two cross sections on the main drawing, one of which is for a hip and the other is for a valley. The bevels are the same, and



should be taken on a bevel square with which the marking can be done.

A similar diagram is shown by Fig. 7. Here the problem is to get the bevels for backing irregular pitch hip and valley rafters. At A is shown a plan of a corner, in part, giving the toe of the hip rafter, and by dotted lines, the toe of the corresponding valley rafter, marked X, X. The two perpendicular dotted lines that run from the toe to the rafter plan, marked A, to the toe of the side view of the rafter, marked B, give the distance from the point of the foot cut to the beginning of the dotted line



that runs parallel with the rafter pitch. This line marks the depth of the backing, as shown by the two cross sections. One of these is for a hip rafter and the other is for a valley rafter. Compare and study Figs. 6 and 7.

Different Backing for Different Angles.— Fig. 8 shows, to the left, four plans in part, of four corners, each having a different angle. The toes of the backed hips are shown in place, somewhat shaded. dotted lines that run parallel with the pitch of the rafter shown in part, to the right, give the depth of the backing for the four different hip rafters, shown in part to the left. The figures just below the foot cut of the rafter to the right, show the same distance on the foot cut, as is shown on the different corners, and numbered correspond-ingly the same. The distance at 1, directly under the foot cut, is the same as the distances 1, 1, shown on the plans to the left; the distance 2, is the same as the distances 2, 2, and 3 is the same as 3, 3. The distance 4 goes to the extreme, and is the same as the distances 4, 4. The angle for this hip is very sharp, such as is rarely found in practice. It is given here merely to give a definite contrast between it and the other angles. For the corresponding valleys, the backing is the same, but in reverse order. Lightly shaded cross sections are shown on the part of the rafter at 1, 2, 3, and 4.





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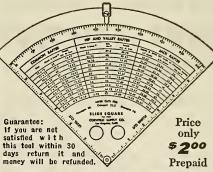
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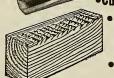
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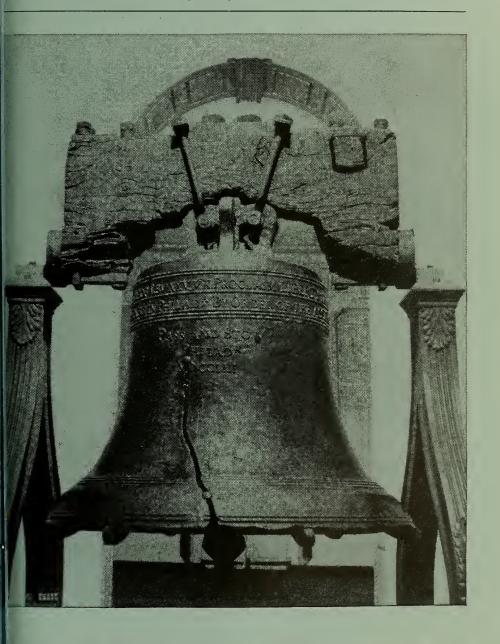
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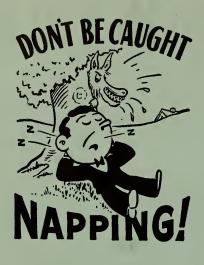
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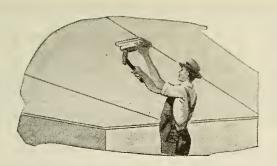
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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1950

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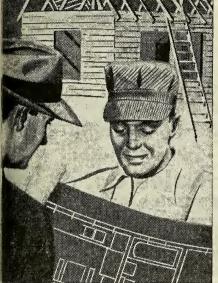


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A team of English building tradesmen visits this country to study American buildin techniques. In its report to the English Government, this team discloses that the America building tradesman produces fully 50% more per day than does his English brother. It is so, what license do U. S. papers have to rant about "featherbedding" in our construction trades? The answer is they have none. The U. S. worker produces 50% mor per day than does his counterpart in England simply because he works harder; an English papers are free to admit so.	in If n- re
Shrine With A Label 8	8
When workmen recently began tearing down the White House as a preliminary to rebuilding it from basement to garret, a United Brotherhood Union Label was found on the back of an old panel. It was probably one of the first labels ever issued by the United Brotherhood since the last remodeling of the president's residence took place in 1902. This article contains some interesting data on the White House.	n ie
Hatchetmen At Work 14	4
At a hearing regarding a proposed slum clearance progrom, a Newark city officion takes to task the obstructive, delaying tactics generally being followed by the real estate lobbies in their never-ending fight to block all low-cost housing. He points out the paintern that exists in all real estate lobby activities whenever and wherever low-cost housing becomes an issue.	te t-
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Throughout the land there is a great deal of propaganda floating around to the effect that Big Business has seen the light and that unions are no longer necessary to protect the welfare of working people. A look at what is happening in the shipping industry where companies are transferring their vessels to foreign flags as a means of beating down wages and working conditions gives the lie to such propaganda very effectively and conclusively.	ct 'Y
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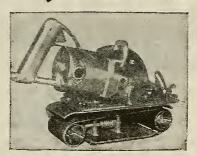
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AST YEAR the British government sent to the United States a seventeen-man team of building trades workers to study American construction methods and techniques with the hope that these experts could bring back to England new ideas for upping production in the English building trades. For many weeks this British team toured the United States. It watched American craftsmen plying their trades in many sections and under all varieties of conditions. Then they returned home to make their report.

A few weeks ago that report was released. What the report disclosed ought to be of interest to building trades workers on both sides of the ocean. The whole team unanimously agreed that American construction workers

produce fifty per cent more on the average than do their English brothers. American newspapers all but ignored the report. Naturally; because for the past five years the U.S. papers have been raving and ranting about the terrific amount of "featherbedding" unions have introduced into American industry. Had the report indicated that U.S. workers were less efficient than their British Brothers, most papers would have carried banner headlines on Page One. However, since the report showed the reverse to be true by a very wide margin, the whole thing was ignored.

On the other hand, English newspapers gave the report a substantial amount of publicity. The tremendous productive capacity of the average American building tradesman evoked both admiration and envy from the British press. It was unanimously agreed by the study commission that production in the U. S. construction industry is at least fifty per cent higher than it is in England. Still U. S. papers continue printing tripe about restrictive procedures supposedly being foisted on the U. S. con-

struction industry by building trades unions. Hardly a week goes by but what one can read scare stories about bricklayers being limited by union rules to 300 or 400 bricks a day or painters being limited to small brushes or carpenters being limited to this or that maximum. Repeated denials by international unions have gone for nought. All the practical proof produced by unions have been unavailing. The papers still try to sell the impression that featherbedding is widespread and that the low productivity of union workers, because of featherbedding rules, is the chief reason for today's high building costs.

The report of the British commission gives the lie to such propaganda very effectively and conclusively. What the report discloses is that American building tradesmen WORK HARDER than their British cousins. Pretty much the same tools are available to workers in both countries. Building materials are virtually the same. In fact in practically all matters American and British workers face almost identical conditions. Yet American workers produce at least fifty per

cent more per day than do their fellow craftsmen in England. If there is featherbedding or union-imposed production limitations in American industry, how could this be? The answer is that it couldn't be. Featherbedding is a figment of the imagination of editorial writers who are more interested in getting in a slap at labor than in getting absolute truth into their writings.

Virtually every newspaper in England gave the building trades commission report a big play. While U. S. papers prattle about feather-bedding, British papers stand in awe at the productiveness of American building trades labor. Herewith are reprinted a few comments regarding the commission report which appeared in leading British dailies.

DAILY MIRROR

Here are quotations about American building conditions from the report of the British team which saw for itself:

Every member of the team was greatly impressed by the spirit of initiative which is shown in the attitude of all towards the work in hand.

Everyone on a job can be set a target which he knows that he can and MUST reach.

Competition is strong. There are more contractors than contracts, more workers than jobs. Wages are four times as high: Output 50 per cent higher.

Having secured a job in a highly competitive industry, the American worker is prepared to make a real effort to retain it.

In Britain ten years of short supplies of materials and labour, and the consequential Government controls have taken their toll of the driving force and initiative in many firms.

The discomfort and inefficiency of many British house plans are notorious (due to) the inertia of the average householder, the private builder, the local housing authority, and the responsible Government departments.

About 2,000,000 American building operatives have completed 3,500,000 houses since the war, compared with 800,000 in Britain with a labour force about half that of the United States.

THE EXPRESS

Wouldn't it be wonderful to select a site for your new home today and move into it in August?

Or to see a vast public building like, say the 42-storey home of the United Nations, sprout into completion between April and November in the same year?

They do in the United States. This morning, 17 experts from Britain who went to the United States last summer tell how it is done.

This productivity team—headed by Birkenhead builder Robert O. Lloyd—has come back here to "sell America" to its own building friends in Britain. It has taken on a tough job.

This is why: The team has discovered that the difference between builders there and builders here is that Americans are out to earn all they can as quickly as they can.

The 2,000,000 American building workers have many advantages over those in Britain.

American Joe has a motor-car to take him to work. Joe as a skilled man, does not have to do too much fetching and carrying himself. His money is too high to waste him on jobs that any labourer can do. His job is to build and produce.

For this he gets from 16s. to 1 lb. an hour, according to his craft and the district in which he works his 40 hours a week. In the spring, summer, and early autumn 40lbs. a weeks is not an unusual wage packet for Ioe.

Joe's is the best paid of all the crafts. He often gets twice as much as a motor-car worker. The result is that there is plenty of competition to get into building. In some districts only one in four apprentices gets through

If Joe is fired there are plenty of eager men to take his job.

But Mr. Lloyd insists that it is not fear of the sack which makes Joe such a speedy technician. It is pride in his job.

"The American worker," say the British experts, "has never acquired the habit of doing less than he is capable of doing. The employer is entitled to his profits. Indeed, the larger the profit a firm makes the more established its reputation, and the more regular the employment it is likely to provide."

This building team warns us in Britain not to be too smug over the idea that wages have to be high in America to meet the cost of living there. American Joe spends less proportionately on necessities than the British building worker (call him Tom). Contrast these examples of the time Joe and Tom have to work to earn enough to buy:

IOE TOM 17min. 77min. Dozen eggs: 5h. 48m. 40h. 34m. Raincoat: 3h. 1m. 10h. 17m. Shoes: 15h, 13m. 101h. Radio set (if he can get it) Scotch whiskey 2h. 11h. 16m. 15m. 46m. Cinema seat:

How have American builders done since the end of the war? They have built 3,500,000 houses, against 800,000 in Britain

They have twice the manpower but American Joe produces half as much again every hour as Tom does.

EASTERN DAILY PRESS, NORWICH

The productivity team from the British Building Industry, which last year visited the United States, says in its report published today that a large part of the difference between American and British productivity could be accounted for only by the individual attitude towards work.

The American, it is stated, has never acquired the habit of doing less than he is capable of doing, and there is so far little evidence of a worker group-consciousness in American industry. The whole American way of life was a challenge to the individual to give of his best. Some new incentive would have to be found for the British worker. The British building industry was attempting to supply that incentive by the adoption of schemes of payment by results—a method which the American building industry did not favour.

The report states that the British operative must realize that his standard of living was closely linked to the efficiency of the industry, and depended upon his personal contribution. The team contends that the heavy subsidisation of building in Britain however necessary it might be, diminishes the incentive to secure lower costs.

At a Press conference last night, Mr. Robert O. Lloyd, president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, and leader of the team said: "I think the Government and the Opposition agree that the time will have to come soon when we shall have to sweep away controls." What had most impressed the team was the absence of control which enabled the American contractor and architect to perfect the preplanning of work.

MANCHESTER DAILY DISPATCH

The team "made no major discovery which could conceivably revolutionise Brit-

ish building practice in a short time, though there are many points in American constructional methods which, if adopted, will raise the efficiency of the British industry."

These points included fuller pre-planning of jobs by building owners, architects and contractors; better co-ordination of sub-contracts; more careful selection and better training and payment of clerks of works; maximum use of mechanical aids; a review of concrete quality control; relaxation of controls over materials, and prices; more energy-giving foods for operatives.

But in the team's opinion more is to be learned, taking a long view, from the general spirit and outlook of the American industry than from details of organisation and technique.

The main impression which members of the team brought back from their tour was that of the spirit of initiative and co-operation which animates all sections of the American industry.

There is, they report, "a general belief in the need for experiment and progress, and these, with the direct material incentives to self-advancement and the penalties for failure to keep abreast of the times, account for the speed and efficiency of production."

DAILY GRAPHIC

Sixteen building men, back from seeing how the U. S. builds its homes, say to-day: Britain does not work hard enough or fast enough, and there are too many obstacles.

The sixteen include a plumber, plasterer, carpenter, painter and bricklayer, master builders and architects.

Their unanimous verdict is: Britain must get the same will to work and team spirit as the Americans if they want to reach the same speed in output.

They will organize meetings throughout Britain to emphasise that the building workers must do all they can to increase output.

They found that U. S. building men did half as much again as British men and said pointedly:

"The American has never acquired the habit of doing less than he is capable of.

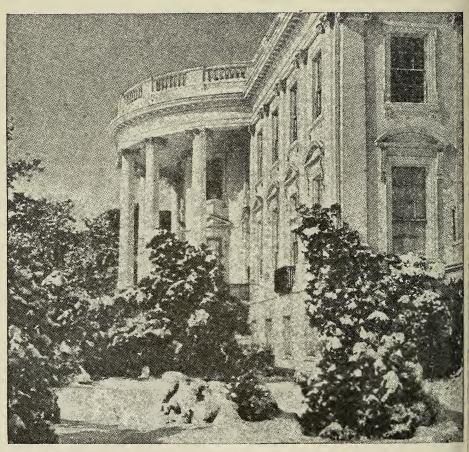
"More is to be learned from the general spirit and outlook of the American than from the details or organisation.

"The team spirit of the man to his work is the most important factor (of six reasons given) why American output is higher."

The report says wages in the industry are four times as high as in Britain. The U. S. worker is prepared to work hard to keep that living standard.

Shrine with a Label

ATE IN 1948, the President of the United States was entertaining at the White House. The great and the near great from all parts of the world were on hand for the gala occasion. As the animated throng milled about the famous East Room, an ominous creaking cut through the lilt of the music and the buzz of the conversation. Conversation stopped sud-



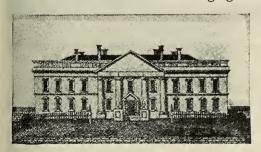
denly. In horror the hundreds of people looked up to see the massive chandaliers sway and dance as if an earthquake were in progress. Automatically people moved away from the center of the room and the party continued; but that creaking started an investigation that brought about some startling disclosures.

As engineers swarmed over the historic structure to investigate the source of the creaking, they discovered that the White House was a crumbling, struc-

turally unsound shell underneath the innumerable brave coats of paint and plaster. Timbers that were installed 150 years ago were found to be riddled with holes drilled through the years when running water, then gas, then electricity were first installed for the benefit of presidential residents.

then electricity were first installed for the benefit of presidential residents. Mortar and brickwork of ancient vintage were found to be crumbly and falling apart. Haphazard remodeling down the decades were found to have redistributed the whole bearing load on arches and trusses that were originally designed to carry no load at all. In fact the whole structure was found to be an unsound firetrap that even a minor earth tremor might have leveled to the ground.

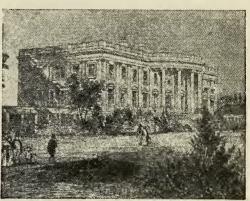
As soon as the news was released, a great clamor arose. Some people wanted the ancient structure rebuilt from the bottom up but kept intact in appearance. Others wanted the old structure razed and an entirely new one put up in its place. In the end the majority won and Congress appropriated nearly five and a half million dollars to practically rebuild the White House without changing



Front view as it looked during 1820 appearance to an substantial de-

its appearance to an substantial degree.

Nearly a year ago the project got under way. Hundreds of union craftsmen began taking the structure apart brick by brick and board by board. During the process an old panel was removed from the famous East Room. On the back of the panel the workers found an old Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Since the United Brotherhood Union Label was not adopted until 1900, it is assumed that the Union Label panel was in-



South Front as it looked in March, 1855

stalled during the remodeling process which Congress authorized in 1902. As the accompanying picture shows, the Label bears No. 4569. Although the number is indistinct, it appears to have been issued by "Factory No. 10, Bronx, N. Y."

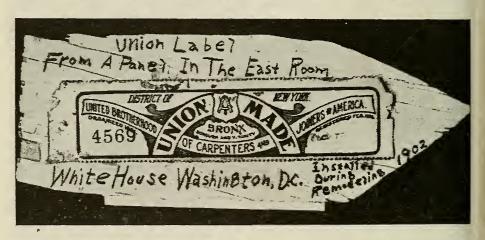
There is little doubt but that the label on the panel was one of the first ever issued by the United Brotherhood. At the Eleventh General Convention held at Scranton, Pa., in September of 1900, a decision was reached that the United Brotherhood should adopt a Union Label to identify products turned out by its members in shops and mills. A committee was appointed to design such a Label. After considerable discussion, the committee adopted

a Label of elliptical design. Around the outer portion were the words "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America" while the inner portion contained the words "Union Made," the words being separated by the United Brotherhood emblem.

However, this design did not meet with general approval. It was not very artistic and appeared to be rather cumbersome. Members did not like its appearance. Consequently the design was short-lived. At the Twelfth General Convention a neater and more attractive design, much like the present one, was adopted and approved of by subsequent vote. Ever since, the red, white, blue and gold design we know today has been in use. The Label on the old panel removed from the White House shows how true this is.

The White House is almost as old as the nation itself. President George

It took eight years to complete the building. Hoban was assisted by both Washington and Jefferson in the construction work. They both made frequent visits to the building during its construction. When the British raided Washington on August 24, 1814, they burned the structure, destroying the interior and part of the exterior. The work of reconstruction was commenced in the spring of 1815 under the direction of Hoban, and President James Monroe moved in during December, 1817. It was necessary to redecorate and refurnish the entire house. The furniture for the public rooms, except the East Room,



Washington approved the selection of the site for the President's House-the White House-which had been selected by Major Pierre L'Enfant, a French engineer. The site was on the farm of David Burns, whose land extended southward to the Potomac River. A prize of \$500 was offered for the best design for the building. Several were submitted but that of James Hoban, an architect from Dublin, Ireland, who was then residing in Charleston, South Carolina, won the award. He thus became the first architect of the White House. The design is said to have been based on that of the Duke of Leinster's palace in Dublin.

was imported from France and arrived early in the autumn of 1817. The cost of the President's House from the beginning to January 1, 1820 was \$333,207.04. Repairs in the same period was \$246,490.

The first bath tub in the White House was installed for President Fillmore in 1850. It was not replaced until President Cleveland's Administration. Electricity was introduced in the building during the Administration of Benjamin Harrison. The work was completed in July, 1891.

With the exception of President Truman's highly controversial "back porch" addition of several years ago, no significant alternations or changes in the White House have occurred since President Teddy Roosevelt's time. Over the years, the White House has become a national shrine, probably less because it houses the president and more because it typifies a way of life in which every citizen has an equal chance to become a resident. It was a "Union Label" shrine in 1902 and will be so for years to come since it is being remodeled by union workmen today, among them many members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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May 26, 1950

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 222 East Michigan Street Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

It was a heartwarming occasion when Mr. J. B. Graham with his associates, Messrs. W. A. Welsh, Stephen Rubel and R. H. Robbins visited our Headquarters and presented a cheque for Fifty Thousand Dollars from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to our Manitoba Flood Relief Fund. The spirit which prompted it and the generosity of your donation will be an inspiration and of much material assistance to the thousands of flood victims in this Province, the greater number of whom live in this City and whose homes have been ravaged by the flood.

The whole of Canada and thousands in the United States are giving demonstrative evidence of their sympathy and desire to help. Nothing has inspired us more than the manner in which the representatives of the trade unions in Winnipeg have rallied to the need and, shoulder to shoulder, have joined in lending to this appeal the consolidated support of the labour groups.

This gift, which has come to us from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is a truly magnanimous donation and the hearts of our people go out to you in grateful thanks.

Yours sincerely

S) a OHAIRMAN

PLANE 50951P

FIRST THINGS FIRST

In a crowded Kentucky bus, a lanky young man sat opposite a cute little chick whose skimpy skirt kept creeping up over her knees. She fought a constant battle with it; as fast as she pulled it down it began creeping upward until her knees were again exposed. After one particularly hard yank, she looked up and met the gaze of her traveling companion.

"Don't stretch your calico, sister," drawled the young man. "My weakness is liquor."

And that is about our reaction to all the furore Senator McCarthy is trying to create about Reds in the government. Having complete faith in the FBI and the rest of our security agencies, it seems to us that Senator McCarthy and the rest of his sensation seekers could better devote their efforts to working on legislation for eliminating inadequate old age pensions, slum housing, unemployment and all the other proverty-making ills which create the misery on which Communism feeds.



"These die-hards are trying the last resort to keep one jump ahead of the labor movement!"

ANOTHER PAUP POPS UP

Then there is also Joe Paup's brother, Ancel, who called his girl "Baseball" because she wouldn't play without a diamond.

★ ★ ★ A PLEASANT SURPRISE

If you haven't been listening to the AFL news broadcasts Monday through Friday evenings at 10 p. m. E. S. T. you have been missing a golden opportunity to get the real low down on a lot of things. AFL commentator Edwards doesn't pull any punches and the news he broadcasts is often considerably different from the versions the papers give. A friend whom we persuaded to listen recently gave us his reactions by telling the following story:

A Texas cowpuncher spending the weekend in town decided to go to church. He was very much impressed by the sermon and went up to the minister and said:

"Brother Jones that was a damn good ser-

mon.

The preacher taken aback thanked him for the compliment and explained that such language was not to be used in the church.

"Well, that may be true" replied the cowboy, "but it was a damn good sermon anyway and I was so impressed by it that I put \$500 in the collection plate."

The minister exclaimed: "The hell you did!"

EFFECTS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Ellis Meredith, who once upon a time wrote charming book reviews for Denver newspapers and is now a resident of Washington, was a pioneer in the woman suffrage movement.

Colorado was the first state to decide by constitutional amendment that women should have the right to vote. Some years later Ellis Meredith was at a big national suffrage convention and someone asked:

"Has woman suffrage cured the corruption of politics?" In reply, Ellis told this story:

A man, far gone in delirium tremens, was brought to the hospital. The doctor examined him carefully. The man asked, "Can you cure me?" "No," answered the doctor, "but I can reduce the size of the snakes."

"Equal suffrage has not cured the corruption of politics," said Ellis, "but it has distinctly reduced the size of the snakes."

PROMPT RELIEF IS DESIRABLE

Although it is no news to anyone who has needed medical attention in recent years, a survey by a national publication discloses that there is a shortage of doctors in this country. That the situation is getting plenty of attention at the present time is clear to anyone who reads the papers. The medical associations insist that the present system will beat the doctor shortage in a few years, while advocates of government planning are equally insistent that only a national health program can solve the problem. Whichever idea wins, we hope that relief is prompt. On our last visit to the office of a medico, patients filled the waiting room. Some were even standing. Conversation was desultory and dispirited. Finally there came a long and embarrassed silence, broken only when a weary old man stood up and said:

"Well, I guess I'll go home and die a

natural death."

★ ★ ★ OH, NO?

Entering a room in a Washington hotel, a woman recognized a well-known government official pacing up and down and asked what he was doing there.

"I am going to deliver a speech," he told

ier.

"Do you usually get very nervous before addressing a large audience?"

"Nervous?" he replied. "No, I never get

nervous."

"In that case," demanded the lady, "what are you doing in the Ladies' Room?"

★ ★ ★ ROOM FOR GLOOM

No. Incentive?—Bankers and managers of America's big business say there no longer is any incentive for investing capital. Their complaints are echoed shrilly by the David Lawrences, George Sokolskys, Fulton Lewises and bombastic scribblers and commentators.

The highest profit mark in history has just been reported by General Motors for 1949-\$656 million. That's after all taxes and expenses, and represents earning of 11.5 per cent on sales.

That is \$160 million more than the highest previous record in 1948—an increase of 49

per cent.

Yep, business is really going to the dogs.

No. incentive, you see.

It all brings to mind the Scotsman who won a Cadillac at a drawing. Despite his great good fortune, Sandy was going around with a gloomy face. Asked why, he replied: "Tis that other ticket; why I ever bought it, I canna' imagine."

STILL OUT OF TOUCH

Some time ago the President of the United States made a short address. The following comments are typical of the newspapers' reactions to his words:

A Springfield paper—"The President merely showed he is a Simple Simon."
. . .A Boston daily—"The President was ludicrous." . . . A Pennsylvania sheet—"We pass over the silly remarks of the President, for the credit of the nation. We are willing the veil of oblivion should be dropped over them." . . . A Chicago paper—"He perverted history, misstated the cause for which Americans died and with ignorant rudeness insulted the memory of the dead."

The President? Abraham Lincoln. His speech? Only the Gettysburg Address. All of which, if it proves anything, proves that the newspapers of eighty years ago were as far out of touch with the common people as they are today.

* * *

JOE SHOULD KNOW

Joe Paup, skidrow Doctor Kinsey, recently bestowed upon the graduating class of 1950 the following immortal advice:

"Breathing through the nose is very good for the health: In addition to helping build up your lungs it also helps you keep your mouth shut, which will lessen your trips to the doctor considerably over a lifetime."



"Reducing is easy! Just try living on the same diet your employees can afford!"

Hatchetmen At Work

By STEPHAN J. MORAN, Director, Dept. of Public Affairs, Newark, N. J.

Editor's note: When the Housing Authority of the City of Newark recently undertook to clea out a slum area and replace it with a low-cost housing project, certain real estate interests op posed the move on the ground that the site was an industrial site and that its conversion to housing would cripple the city. At the request of the real estate interests a hearing was held. Much testimony, pro and con, was given, but the remarks of Stephan J. Moran, condensed herein, sum marized the situation very neatly. Director Moran pointed up the pattern of obstruction which the organized real estate lobbies are raising wherever low-cost housing is contemplated. His remarks might apply to many communities besides Newark for the real estate interests are determined to oppose all low-cost housing everywhere.



am appearing here as an elected public official representing the people of the City of Newark, in my capacity as Director of the Department of Public Affairs, which department has been designated by the Newark City Commission as the responsible division of municipal government in all matters pertaining to housing.

The Housing Act of 1949 was passed by the Congress of the United States and was a bi-partisan piece of legislation calling for the erection of 810,000 dwelling units of public housing in the ensuing six-year period.

The State of New Jersey adopted enabling legislation permitting municipalities to construct public housing dwelling units in accordance with this legislation.

The City of Newark, through its City Commission, adopted cooperation agreements with the Housing Authority of the City of Newark, under which 3500 dwelling units are being programmed for families of low income. All sites, including the site in question, have been approved by the Central Planning Board of the City of Newark.

At the same time that the mandate of the people expressed at the federal, state and local level, is being carried out here in Newark by the local housing authority, we are confronted with vigorous opposition from a highly organized group, which after successfully delaying the passage of the housing Act of 1949 for three years, vowed

to carry the fight to each and every local community to destroy efforts to provide decent housing for people with limited means.

There are people who by their actions, advocate the perpetuation of the slums with their over-crowded unsafe and unsanitary conditions, and constantly aim for the continuance of an economy of scarcity in housing for their own selfish gains.

But, we in Newark cannot concern ourselves with the selfish interests of a handful of such people. Rather must we recognize that as of today there are over 40,000 sub-standard dwellings in the City of Newark. As of the present date there are on file before this Housing Authority over 20,000 applications from people of limited means who are desperately in need of decent housing for themselves and their families. Needless to say, with the units now under management of this Authority, this problem cannot be solved.

It is for that reason that this Authority courageously embarked on a program which would make available a substantial number of units to the low-income citizens of the City of Newark who are desperately in need of them, and I wholeheartedly support their program, and have concerned myself, as an individual and as a public official, with many of the facts which, upon presentation to any fair-minded person or group who are seriously interested in Newark as a City and its citizens as human beings and people, could not but enlist their wholehearted support and aid.

A recent survey made by my Department covering some 675 families, showed that they were living in 502 homes. The survey was pretty much of a cross-section of the average citizen of Newark, and points up the fact that on a general average, Newark today has a percentage of 1 and 3/10 families per dwelling unit.

We have earnestly tried in every direction to provide decent housing, not only in the low-cost housing field, but also by offering encouragement to private enterprise. Private enterprise, unfortunately, has failed, and is still failing to provide dwelling units for people with limited incomes.

Even in the field of high incomes, the record shows that over the past two years, private enterprise has constructed only 853 dwelling units in the City of Newark.

The question has been raised here as to the desirability of the use of the North Newark plot of land for low-cost housing, in preference to its being held for industrial development. At the present time this site is being used 4% residental—17% vacant, and

35% industrial. All of the industrial is not in every-day use.

Another preliminary survey that I had made in my office without a great deal of effort, showed that there is today over 268 acres of vacant land available for industry in the City of Newark, and over 544,000 square feet of floor space formerly used by industry, now vacant and available.

But, I do not intend to devote the full time allotted to me today to enter into a defense of this particular site. Because the issue raised here is similar to the issues raised elsewhere by local real estate boards as fronts for the national real estate lobby in a highly organized campaign to sabotage low-cost housing programs. This campaign is being promoted not only here in Newark, but throughout the entire nation.

The criticism that they make is destructive in nature, for nowhere does it appear that they have produced homes in urban communities at prices the masses of people can afford to pay. These objections at the local level to sites selected by local Housing Authorities, fall within a national pattern, as is evident by similar objections to site selections in Jersey City, New Brunswick, Trenton and communities all over the nation.

Selfish interests were recently successful in sabotaging the low-cost housing program in the City of Chicago, Illinois, and I would like to quote from the remarks of Robert R. Taylor, the Housing Authority Chairman of that city, in referring to this same type of objections to site selections which were raised by the same real estate groups, and the people who for years have been opposed to low-cost public housing.

Mr. Taylor stated: "The most striking thing was the confusion and contradiction in their arguments. When a slum clearance site was discussed, they testified all public housing should be built on vacant land. When a vacant land site was under discussion, they testified all public housing should be in slum areas. Their overall strategy was based on confusion, misrepresentation and misconception."

Yes, that group is not one concerned only with the local program there, but is a powerful national group. The Real Estate Board pays \$25,000 a year to a Washington lobbyist, by the name of Herbert U. Nelson, whose job it is to block any type of public housing beneficial to the lowincome groups of people of the nation. And what kind of person is Mr. Nelson? What does he stand for insofar as not only housing, but our American way of life is concerned? Let me quote from an article in the Newark Star Ledger on April 20, 1950, which states that in a letter to the President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, Mr. Nelson stated: 'I don't believe in democracy. I think it stinks.'

And further on in the same communication Nelson favors depriving women and non-taxpayers of the right to vote.

Recently, in the City of Milwaukee, this group held a clinic where their representatives from all over the nation took a course in how to sabotage low-cost housing. The course was conducted by Ward Blackall of Lansing, Michigan, who had beater low-cost housing in Grand Rapids.

They were told the measures to be taken such as forcing repeal of state enabling acts-or where that was impossible, to fight the establishment or appointment of housing authorities-or where housing authorities were already in existence, to fight requests for preliminary aid for planning-to fight against any and all sites selected-to attempt to get court injunctions to delay—to institute recall action against public officials who want low-cost housing-and to employ tactics designed to inflame and incite hatreds, and in short to do everything, even to the destruction of some of our basic rights and freedoms in order to advance their own selfish interests.

So, I would like to say to you gentlemen that this in my opinion is not a battle over an individual site selection. This is a war of the whole program of low-cost housing and the needs of the vast majorities of people, as against the wants of a few greedy, selfish individuals.

Their intent is not limited to a single site. It would have been any site or any phase of the program where they felt confusion, misrepresentation or any other despicable method might successfully delay or sabotage our low-cost public housing program.

HOUSTON AUXILIARY CHOOSES CONVENTION DELEGATES

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6. of Houston, Texas, sends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries. Our Auxiliary has just had a special call meeting for the purpose of selecting ou delegates to the convention. For this important occasion, our drill team has been busy making pretty dresses for the delegates to wear.

A contest, which we have on for attendance, creates quite a bit of interest among the members. It is comprised of two sides, one called the blue, and the other the gold. The race is very close, and the losing side is to sponsor a picnic on our 35th Anniversary.

which will be the 27th of July.

We would be happy to hear from other Auxiliaries and any new ideas or suggestions would be sincerely appreciated. Fraternally, Mrs. E. L. Rodgers, Recording Secretary.

THE GREAT SQUEEZE



URING RECENT years, a great deal of propaganda (and where it comes from, no one knows) has been released concerning the great change of heart which has taken place in American industry. Sure, goes the propaganda, a generation or two ago many big corporations were guilty of exploitation and brow beating and coercion, but all that is now past. They have seen the light. They are now as pure as the driven snow. Maybe the unions had something to do originally with the improvement of wages and working conditions but all that is past. The corporations are now doing things out of their own generosity. They will take care of their employes because they love them and appreciate them and those employes who feel that they might need a union to look after their interests are silly. That is the way the propaganda goes.

However, there are just enough situations existing today wherein employers have free rein because the hands of the unions are tied to give lie to the propaganda. Last month we pointed out the privation and misery that exist in the Southwest because the huge farm corporations are exploiting legal and illegal foreign labor while native American farm workers buck the bread lines. This month we intend to point up the unhappy situation which faces American seamen because many huge shipping companies are transferring their vessels to foreign flags as a means of beating down wages and working conditions.

This is not to infer that corporations have not improved their humanitarian outlook during the last fifty years. Such is not the case. Many of our corporations, both big and small, have come to admit that employe exploitation is neither good for the company nor the country. They have come to admit that satisfied employes are better producers and cheaper labor than dissatisfied

employes. However, behind all these admissions of a new philosophy has always lurked the power of the union, ever ready and eager to do the job of bringing about economic justice if it is not forthcoming from management. One cannot help wondering how much of the new employer generosity stems from actual bigheartedness and how much stems from the latent pressure which organized labor exerts by its very existence.

Recently a tanker called "Olympic Flame" was launched at Sparrows Point, Maryland. The Olympic Flame was built by American workmen for use by an American oil company. Ordinarily its launching would have passed unnoticed by everyone except those directly concerned with its construction and operation. However, the Olympic Flame launching received considerable publicity. Why? Because of a number of unusual things. Although put together by the skill of American hands for use of an American oil company, the ship flew a Honduran flag, was owned by a

Greek citizen, was documented by a corporation operating out of Panama, and was manned by a German crew, flown from Hamburg. The day she went to sea with her all-German crew, some 1,450 American seamen were unemployed in the City of Baltimore. Five American seamen were dispatched to jobs that day. These five men signed up for the American wage scale of \$226 per month. The German crew on the Olympic Flame would be paid \$53.57 a month.

The Olympic Flame case merely typifies a growing evil which is driving American sailors into bread lines or into search for other lines of work. Hundreds of American vessels have been transferred to other flags in recent years and more are following suit every day. Honduras, Venezuela and Liberia are nations which have recently acquired sizeable merchant marines through the transfer racket. Even the communist-governed Republic of San Marino is coming in for a share of this transfer business. However, Panama remains as the first choice of many shipping companies desiring to evade the costs that decent wages and working conditions entail.

Just exactly how many American ships have hoisted the Panamanian flag on their masts in recent years is impossible to estimate since some 400 heavily veiled dummy corporations operate there. However, the best available estimates indicate that better than half of the 825 odd Panamanian ships are actually American owned. Before the war, Panama had somewhere in the neighborhood of 160 ships flying its flag. The 825 ships that carry Panamanian registration today constitute a very sizeable increase in merchant marine strength for a nation which has virtually no harbors, no drydocks, no navy and no seafarers. A handful of ships could easily handle all the cargo that originates in Panama.

The Reporter, hard-hitting news magazine on current events, in its June issue, carried a thought-provoking article on the flight of the American merchant marine to foreign flags Regarding the Panamanian situation the article had this to say:

"The shipowners' arrangement with Panama has mutual advantages. They pay a registration tax of one dollar a ton and an annual tax of ten cents a ton thereafter. which provide this republic of 74,000 people with a third of its national income. On its side, Panama gives the shipowners a free hand. Unlike American-flag operators, who are required by law to hire American crews, they can comb the world's waterfront for cheap crews; avoid the exacting safety inspections required by American statute; and dodge American

"Under Panamanian "protection," for example, these companies are free to operate "crimp joints" in New York which generally reject all American applicants.

"One firm, the American-Arabian Oil Company (one-third owned by the Texas Company, which is half owner of a Panamanian company called Overseas Tankship Corporation), hires American chief engineers who are willing to accept \$250 a month instead of the six-hundred-dollar union wage.

"The other owner of Overseas Tankship—Standard Oil of California—became famous on the waterfront when it transferred a tanker which was docked in Hoboken and told the master: "Captain, you don't have to move out of your cabin, but from now on your wages are four hundred a month instead of \$660, and you'll have a Chinese crew."

Shipping is a highly competitive business. Apologists for Big Business might say that shipping companies transferring to foreign flags are merely indulging in sound business practices by making it possible to pick up cheaper crews of foreign origin. After all, they could argue, a dollar an hour in American money affords a German or Dutch or Puerto Rican crew a higher living standard than two dollars an hour would afford an American crew. Did the shipping companies maintain decent working conditions and enforce accepted safety standards on their ships, such arguments might have a grain of merit in them. However, such is not the case. The ships operating under foreign flags are often Hell-holes of rotten food, inhuman working conditions and sweatshop wages. A study of wage and safety standards on ships flying the Panamanian flag which the International Labor Organization is making has been held up twice to give Panama an opportunity to get its house in better order. This report was finally scheduled for release late last month or early this month. Of the thirty odd Panamanian ships studied by the ILO commission, the report says:

"There are no regulations to give effect to the Safety of Life at Sea Convention. There are no regulations concerning crew accommodations, manning requirements, hours of work, food on board

ship . . . There are no remedies enabling seafarers to recover arrears of wages. . . . The crews have no social security . . . and in some cases have difficulty in making good their claims . . . safety (and also) social and labour standards . . . were found to be very low. . ."

Another advantage that accrues to shipping companies transferring their ships to foreign flags (at the expense of the United States) is the avoidance of taxes. The Reporter article touched on this phase of the ship transfer problem at some length. Said the article:

"The question of taxes was explored at some length by a Senate subcommittee headed by Senator Warren Magnuson, whose star witness was Millard Gamble, representing Standard Oil of New Iersey. Mr. Gamble testified that his company owned twentythree Panamanian tankers, through its subsidiary, the Panama Transport Company; that this company had a net income of forty-two million dollars in the last ten years; that no tax had been paid on this sum until early in 1949, when a dividend of twenty million dollars was declared by the parent firm. The committee pounced on him:

"Senator Magnuson: 'The policy of the Panama Transport Co. . . is to allow the profits, if any, to accumulate down there, then pay the dividend at. . . the most opportune business time?'

"Mr. Gamble: "That is correct."

"Senator Brewster: 'I would not be so unkind as to suggest that taxes were con-

siderably higher in 1944, '45, and '46... so that probably you made several million dollars on the deferred dividend....'

"There is no law setting a time limit on the accumulation of such profits abroad, or indeed requiring that they ever come home at all."

But there is also another important fact to the problem of ship transfer: that is, national security. When the last war broke out, the United States found itself with a badly riddled but highly necessary merchant marine. The nation had to undertake a tremendous ship-building program at great speed and considerable sacrifice and expense. In addition, it had to spend the better part of a quarter billion dollars to train new crews to man the 5,000 new ships. Better than half of these trained men have been driven off the sea by lack of job opportunities, and nearly half of the ships have been lost to the U. S. merchant marine through transfer or sale. With the war clouds as ominous as they are, every thinking

citizen must ask himself, where would this nation be in the event of another Pearl Harbor next week or next month?

In spite of all these things, however, the transfer of U.S. ships to foreign registration continues unabated: all because the shipping companies find they can squeeze out a few extra profit dollars from backs and muscles of foreign seamen. Corporations may have changed their attitude toward their employes but the propagandists cannot prove it by the shipping companies. The shipping corporations are a group that found a loophole for wiggling out from under the necessity of having to deal with unions. They are using the loophole to the maximum, and all the evils that the seafaring unions eliminated are coming back. Let the propagandists rant and rave about the generosity and enlightment of Big Business. The thinking worker knows that for his own welfare and the welfare of his family, his one hope for something approaching economic justice, rests in membership in a strong and stable union.

Resolution

Whereas on the morning of May 16, 1950 the Grim Reaper removed from among us a friend and co-worker, Arthur Martel, who for more than 39 years served with distinction on the General Executive Board of the United Brother-hood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the splendid record he leaves behind is a monument to a life well spent. We, who were associated with him during the years past will miss him from our meetings, as will his widow, Mrs. Martel, and family from their home; be it therefore,

RESOLVED, that we herewith express to the widow and family our deepest sympathy; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a page in the minute book of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be set aside and this Resolution placed thereon as a tribute to the memory of our departed Brother, Arthur Martel.

That this Resolution be published in "The Carpenter" and a copy forwarded to Mrs. Martel at Montreal.

NOTE: Approved by General Executive Board May 22, 1950.

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT WM. L. HUTCHESON Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN R. STEVENSON Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR. 111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER 933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER 1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS 712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C. Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS 3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District 3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 1950, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Indiana

May 22, 1950

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

February 28, 1950

Wichita, Kans., L. U. 201.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Portsmouth, N. H., L. U. 921.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$1.90 (house carpenters) and \$1.75 to \$2.00 (commercial) per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Kent, Ohio, L. U., 1499.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Orlando, Fla., L. U. 1765.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective March 21, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Hinton, W. Va., L. U. 1874.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.621/2 to

\$1.87½ per hour, effective April 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Centralia, Mo., L. U. 2099.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per hour, effective February 28, 1950. Official sanction granted.

March 10, 1950

Oil City, Pa., L. U. 830.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.85 to \$2.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Ludington, Mich., L. U. 1547.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to

\$2.00 per hour, effective April 10, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Trail, B. C., Canada, L. U. 2474.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.40 to \$1.55 per hour, effective March 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Lowell D. C., Lowell, Mass.,—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.15 to \$2.30 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

March 14, 1950

Odessa, Tex., L. U. 2206.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

March 15, 1950

Hudson, Mass., L. U. 400.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Lynn, Mass., L. U. 595.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.05 to \$2.25 per

hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Jacksonville, Ill., L. U. 904.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.12½ to \$2.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Owensboro, Ky., L. U. 1341.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.80 to \$2.00 (commercial) and \$2.05 (housework) per hour, effective June 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Huron, S. D., L. U. 1713.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75

per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Plymouth, Ind., L. U. 1816.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective May 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

March 21, 1950

Dubuque, Ia., L. U. 678.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.95 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Batavia, N. Y., L. U. 1151.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.21 to \$2.30

per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Campbell River, B. C., Canada, L. U. 1882.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.60 to \$1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

March 31, 1950

Waterville, Me., L. U. 348.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Greeley, Colo., L. U. 418.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00

per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Nanaimo, B. C., Canada, L. U. 527.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.60 to \$1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 974. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.45 to \$1.60 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid. La Salle, Ill., L. U. 1197. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.35 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Deer Lodge, Mont., L. U. 1229.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to

\$2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada, L. U. 1735.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.60 to \$1.75 per hour, effective April 2, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Calgary, Alta., Canada, L. U. 1779.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.40 to \$1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Saskatoon, Sask., Canada, L. U. 1805.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.39 to \$1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Grand Forks, N. D., L. U. 2028.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.771/2 to \$1.85 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Ottumwa, Ia., L. U. 2300.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.27 to \$1.52

per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Herrin, Ill., L. U. 581.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Dubuque, Ia., L. U. 937. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from \$.94 to \$1.15 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

De Kalb, Ill., L. U. 965.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Lewistown, Mont., L. U. 1949.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to

\$2.00 per hour, effective May 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Atchison, Kans., L. U. 1980.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

April 14, 1950

Berlin, N. H., L. U. 2276.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 (carpenters) and \$2.00 to \$2.25 (millwrights) per hour, effective June 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

April 17, 1950

Port Alberni, B. C., Canada, L. U. 513.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.60 to \$1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Orange, Mass., L. U. 1059.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.67 to \$1.75

per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Northampton, Mass., L. U. 1372.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$1.87½ per hour, effective April 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Ashtabula, Ohio, L. U. 1629.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to

\$2.60 per hour, effective July 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Buffalo, D. C., Buffalo, N. Y.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

April 18, 1950

Prairie du Chien, Wis., L. U. 394.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective June 20, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid. Manchester, N. H., L. U. 625.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.80 to

\$2.05 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Muscatine, Ia., L. U. 717. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from \$.94 to \$1.14 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid. Lisbon, Ohio, L. U. 1288.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00

per hour, effective June 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.
Winona, Minn., L. U. 307.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00

per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Tyler, Tex., L. U. 1104.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective June 18, 1950. Official sanction granted.

April 18, 1950

Vandalia, Ill., L. U. 2122.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1,25 to \$1.50 (residential) and \$1.50 to \$1.87½ (commercial) per hour, effective June 3, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Iola, Kans., L. U. 2449.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75

per hour, effective May 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

May 11, 1950

Bastrop, La., L. U. 2032.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 (carpenters) and from \$2.00 to \$2.25 (millwrights) per hour, effective July 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Clinton, Ia., L. U. 772.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.85 to \$2.10

per hour, effective June 20, 1950. Official sanction granted.

May 15, 1950

Plainfield, N. J., L. U. 155 (Millmen).-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.



Not Exactly Amateurs

Today the wheels of industry are turning at the highest peacetime rate in history. More people are employed, more goods are being turned out, more profits are accruing to corporations than in any comparable peacetime period in the world's history. Still many calamity howlers are insisting that the nation has gone to the dogs. Some financial writers and reactionary columnists are working themselves into a lather over the "terrible" state of things. "Welfare State," "Socialism," and "Statism" are bugaboos they belabor day in and day out in their writings. These are the things, they claim, which are destined to drive us into the doghouse permanently. One and all, they peddle the same brand of economic hash.

There is a simple exception, however. He is Frank R. Kent, writer for the Washington Star. Kent believes the nation is going to the dogs, too, but for another reason. According to Kent, the trouble with the nation is that there is too much democracy. Too many people are voting and that is a dangerous thing. In a recent column he wrote:

"An incontestable fact about politics in this country...is that lying and hypocrisy steadily increase as the voting population grows. The larger the vote, the more fruitful the field for the demagogues and fakirs.

"Beyond dispute, this is the basic reason for the cheapening of our public service during the last two decades in which the vote in presidential elections has gone from 38 million in 1932 to 49 million in 1948. The estimate for 1952 is approximately 55 million."

Kent sings a song that is popular in many Big Business circles. Alarmed by the moderate success organized labor has achieved at the ballot box, many business associations and financial journals are urging businessmen to get into politics up to their ears. To hear them cry, one would never think that in recent years they managed to get the union-shackling Taft-Hartley Law on the books, a soak the poor tax measure enacted, decent housing for middle income groups killed, and a host of other progressive legislation buried in committee.

It is not often that we can quote one daily paper to refute another. However, the Toledo Blade ran an editorial regarding the so-called "menace" of the labor vote that would be hard to equal. Therefore, we are answering Kent by merely reprinting the "Blade" editorial:

"There is a kind of guileless innocence about the exhortation of the United States Chamber of Commerce to the businessmen of America to 'get into politics themselves down to the grass roots' unless they are ready to abandon the field to labor's active and vocal workers in the voting vineyards. "In tracing the growth of labor as a political force by way of emphasizing its warning, the Chamber goes all the way back to formation of the Working Men's Party of 1828 and brings the movement up through the A. F. of L. League for Political Education and the C. I. O. Political Action Committee.

"It might have stopped somewhere along the way, however, to learn that businessmen have been in politics—'down to the grass roots' and then some—for many more years than labor and to much more obvious effect.

"It would have found an interesting way station, surely, in the era of the late 19th and early 20th centuries when senators and representatives in Congress were barefaced servants of the business interests to whom they acknowledged their election. It might have studied those days of 'coal senators,' and 'steel senators,' and 'copper senators'—days when business interests ruled the political roost almost by default.

"For that matter, the Chamber of Commerce must be aware that railroads, utilities companies, and most other business concerns are far from inactive in politics today.

"It must know that their contributions—pecuniary and otherwise—continue to play an important part in the political arts in this country.

"It can't be ignorant of the fact that the National Association of Manufacturers, the Small Business Men's Association, and even the United States Chamber of Commerce play an active and important role in politics—both before and after elections.

"In blissfully ignoring these realities, the Chamber may only have been looking back nostalgically to those days of which it speaks—the days of 1828 and more than a hundred years thereafter—when the political field was left almost unchallenged to the maneuverings of business interests. But surely this is not in accord with the chamber's basic belief in the merits of competition in all things.

"The rise of labor as a political force within the last 20 years is indeed a remarkable phenomenon and, on the whole, a very healthy one.

"The Chamber of Commerce may be well advised in apprising businessmen of the magnitude of this new force. But such old hands at the game can hardly be represented as embattled amateurs rising to the threat of labor's domination of politics."

Sauce For The Gander

Recently the House Committee on Lobbying activities undertook its task of investigating the affairs of some of the major lobbies now operating in Washington. Among the first lobbying organization to come under the scrutiny of the investigating committee last month was the Committee for Constitutional Government, notorious anti-labor and anti-progressive organization which seems to have unlimited funds for fighting all pro-labor legislation and any other legislation that is in the least progressive. However, the committee did not get very far with its investigation of CCG. Last month

Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, flatly refused to provide the investigating committee with an accounting of contributions and expenses handled by CCG and its newest front organization, Fighters For Freedom. As this was being written, the investigating committee was pondering the advisability of citing Rumely for contempt.

The committee is also interested in finding out who pays the bills for the National Economic Council and the Constitutional Educational League.

These reactionary, anti-labor organizations have refused to show financial records to committee investigators.

Joseph P. Kamp, executive director of the Constitutional Education League, also appeared without his records. He said he didn't have time to get them ready.

Merwin K. Hart reluctantly handed over a list of contributors to his National Economic Council but demanded that it be kept secret because "enemies of American liberty" want to smear them.

The House Committee has been studying lobby activities for more than six months. These three organizations are the first the committee has investigated which have hidden their records.

Any organization can lobby. But the people have a right to know who supports any lobby.

If, say, U. S. Steel or General Motors puts up money for a certain group, the people should know that just as they know that eight million trade unionists support AFL Lobbying activities.

The CCG was established in the 1930's by Frank Gannett, a New York chain newspaper publisher. Gannett and his CCG buddies are "back-to-McKinley" boys.

Edward A. Rumely, in the lobbying committee's words, is the "guiding genius" of CCG. He has been executive secretary of the group since it started.

After World War I Rumely was found guilty of concealing a personal indebtedness of \$1 million to the German Government of Kaiser Wilhelm. Rumely used the money to convert a New York newspaper into a German propaganda publication. He was sentenced to prison for covering up the debt, and only a presidential pardon kept him from serving time.

Twice before, in 1938 and 1944, Rumely withheld information about the CCG from Congressional committees. He was cited for contempt of Congress in 1944.

The CCG is one of the wealthiest lobbies in the nation. From August, 1946, through September, 1949, it has reported to Congress spending more than \$1.5 million for lobbying. That's a rate of \$30,000 a month.

In 1949 only the American Medical Association (AMA) spent more for lobbying than CCG. The figures are: AMA, \$1.5 million CCG, \$621,000.

Throughout its existence the CCG has operated behind many fronts. Its current one is Fighters for Freedom (FFF). Money-raisers for FFF go into cities, buy full-page advertisements in newspapers and then hit businessmen for contributions.

Now that the government is delving into the affairs of the Committee for Constitutional Government and its front organization, Fighters for Freedom, both organizations are screaming and ranting about the "unconstitutionality" of a Congressional committee demanding an accounting of their affairs. Yet both of these organizations backed the Taft-Hartley Law to the hilt and still continue to do so despite the fact the law requires political committees within the labor movement to periodically report all contributions received and all monies expended in amounts over \$10. This shows how interested these organizations really are in upholding the constitution The very foundation stone of the constitution revolves around equal treatment for all. However, this seems to be the last thing CCG wants. As far as CCG is concerned, requiring labor unions to account for their political activities down to the last penny is okay; but when it comes to giving the same treatment to mysteriously financed mouthpieces for Big Business they strenuously object.

As this was being written, the House Committee was pondering contempt action against Rumely. If he continues to defy the committee in its efforts to find out who is providing the millions his organizations throw around in lobbying activities, he should be fined or sent to jail just the same as any union official would be if he failed to report a \$10 political expenditure to the Clerk of the House of Representatives as provided for in the Taft-Hartley Law.

What is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander.

Then They Will Have A Right To Talk

As this issue was going to press, committees from the House and Senate were scheduled to get together for the purpose of compromising differences in the House and Senate versions of the new Social Security bill. Out of these deliberations will come a measure designed to give retiring workers something a good deal closer to an adequate old age pension than the present law provides for.

Better Social Security payments did not come easily. A host of Congressmen and other public officials opposed liberalization of the present law. Many of them are opposed to the whole Social Security program. They visualize it as part of a "welfare state." However, the strange part of it all is that they have their own hands out for all they can get. Only a few years ago members of Congress voted themselves a fine pension program and they did not place an \$85 maximum on it either.

When these public officials who bleat so loudly about the "welfare state" turn down their own pensions and other special privileges because they are "socialistic" and "demoralizing," they will have some right to oppose Social Security. But so long as they keep their own palms extended for all they can get, it little behooves them to talk of the socialistic aspects of Social Security pensions, particularly when Social Security pensions are paid for by contributions instead of coming out of general taxes as many pensions to public officials do.

(Continued from page 23)

Binghampton, N. Y., L. U. 281.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.10 to \$2.25 per hour, effective May 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Delaware, Ohio, L. U. 1287.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to

\$2.17 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Middletown, Ohio, L. U. 1477.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.10 to

\$2.20 per hour, effective June 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Norfolk, Neb., L. U. 2364.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

May 16, 1950

Campbellton, N. B., Canada, L. U. 2539. (Millmen)-Movement for an increase in wages from \$.65 to \$.75 per hour, effective June 7, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

> Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Indiana May 22, 1950

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held at the General Office,

Indianapolis, Indiana, on the above date.

The General President reported that Arthur Martel, Board Member of the Seventh District, died on May 16, 1950, after which the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas on the morning of May 16, 1950 the Grim Reaper removed from among us a friend and co-worker, Arthur Martel, who for more than 39 years served with distinction on the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the splendid record he leaves behind is a monument to a life well spent. We, who were associated with him during the years past will miss him from our meetings, as will his widow, Mrs. Martel, and family from their home; be it therefore,

Resolved, that we herewith express to the widow and family our deepest sympathy; and

Be It Further Resolved, that a page in the minute book of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be set aside and this Resolution placed thereon as a tribute to the memory of our departed Brother, Arthur Martel,

That this Resolution be published in "The Carpenter" and a copy forwarded to Mrs. Martel at Montreal.

The General President reported fully on matters affecting our Organization since the last meeting of the Board. The subject matters as reported were carefully considered.

Renewal of Bond of General Treasurer S. P. Meadows in the sum of \$50,000.00 for one year expiring February 1, 1951 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty

Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Bond on Assistant Superintendent of Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, in the sum of \$20,000.00 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, for one year ending March 10, 1951, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of the plate glass insurance at 222 East Michigan Street for one year ending March 28, 1951 with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore,

Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Bond on Chief Clerk C. A. Meloy in the Sum of \$10,000.00 through the Capitol Indemnity Insurance Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, for one year ending April 1, 1951, was referred to our Legal Department.

May 23, 1950

The General President informed the General Executive Board of the communications received from our several Local Unions in the vicinity of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, appealing for financial assistance to meet an immediate, serious situation created as the result of the flood waters recently in that area. Our members in the flooded area are desperate and in need of immediate financial assistance. Many are homeless and the entire city is practically evacuated-and heavy losses have been sustained by our members.

In connection with the above urgent appeal, the General Executive Board appropriated

the sum of \$50,000.00 to help alleviate the suffering and hardship in that area.

Likewise the attention of the General Executive Board was called to the earnest request for financial assistance in Rimouski and Cabano in the Province of Quebec, Canada, due to the disastrous fire recently in that area.

The devastation was severe-leaving homeless thousands of families, and directly

effecting the lumber industry in this vicinity.

After due consideration the General Executive Board decided to contribute the sum

of \$20,000.00 for relief in this area—to be proportioned according to need.

A communication from Oliver Lance, a member of Local Union 1780, Las Vegas, Nevada, setting forth his desire to appeal to the next General Convention from a decision rendered by the General President, May 16, 1947 and sustained by the General Executive Board October 16, 1947, in the case of Oliver Lance versus Local Union 1780, Las Vegas, Nevada, was read, after which it was unanimously decided that the statute of limitations prevails and so applies in this case.

Appeal of Robert Bitcon, a member of Local Union 180, Vallejo, California, from the decision of the General President in the case of Robert Bitcon versus Local Union 180, Vallejo, California, was considered, after which the decision of the General President was unanimously sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Archie L. Gillett, a member of Local Union 721, Los Angeles, California, from the decision of the General President in the case of Archie L. Gillett versus Los Angeles District Council, was considered, after which the decision of the General President was unanimously sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Virgil Cole from the decision of the General President in the case of Virgil Cole versus Sierra Nevada Foothills District Council, Grass Valley, California, was considered, after which the decision of the General President was unanimously sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

The annual report of the Secretary was submitted to the Board which was filed for

future reference.

May 24, 1950

Bay Counties, D. C., San Francisco, Calif.,—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.22½ to \$2.50 per hour, effective April 11, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Derby, Conn., L. U. 127.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.10 to \$2.35

per hour, effective May 24, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Cambridge, Ohio, L. U. 245.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.
Vincennes, Ind., L. U. 274.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00

per hour, effective July 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Leavenworth, Kans., L. U. 499.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to

\$2.00 per hour, effective August 18, 1950. Official sanction granted.

The General President called to the attention of the Board, a report he received concerning the activities of Labor's League for Political Education, as well as financial report from the Administrative Committee. After some discussion it was decided to make a further contribution in the sum of \$20,000.00 for the promotion of educational work of Labor's League for Political Education.

Communication from the British Columbia Provincial Council of Carpenters recommending that an Eighth District be set up comprising several Provinces in Canada was read; likewise communications from several Local Unions in the proposed area where the contemplated Eighth District is to be established, were discussed and considered, after which it was decided that the entire matter be referred to the coming General Convention of our Brotherhood, without recommendation by our General Executive Board.

Request for financial assistance from Local Union 937, Dubuque, Iowa, was

referred to the resident General Officers.

May 25, 1950

Appeal of Local Union 168, Kansas City, Kansas, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late James L. Wilson, for the reason he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was considered and the action of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local 1871, Cleveland, Ohio, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the disability donation of Nelson Wood, a member of said Local, was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Communication from Local 1804, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, in reference to the funeral donation on William Henderson Lemon, in which the Board at its regular meeting of February 24, 1950 sustained the action of the General Treasurer, said claim was reviewed and the Board reaffirmed its previous action.

Appeal of Local Union 2135, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Francis G. Hartman, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was

considered and the action of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 559, Paducah, Kentucky, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Rommy Hamilton was given consideration, after which it was, upon motion, referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Jackson, Mich., L. U. 651.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25

per hour, effective July 10, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Gloucester, Mass., L. U. 910.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Sarnia, Ont., Canada, L. U. 1256.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.35 to \$1.50 per hour, effective May 31, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid. Fort Collins, Colo., L. U. 1340.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

May 26, 1950

Chattanooga, Tenn., L. U. 1475. (Furniture Workers)—Movement for an increase in wages from \$.75 to \$1.10 per hour, effective May 4, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Logan, W. Va., L. U. 1969.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1950, Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

La Crosse, Wis., L. U. 2001. (Mill and Furniture Workers)—Movement for an increase in wages from \$.75 and \$1.40 to \$.95 and \$1.60 per hour, effective May 18, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Rolla, Mo., L. U. 2298.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$1.75 (commercial) per hour, effective July 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Port Washington, Wis., L. U. 1131. (Furniture Workers)—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.18 to \$1.40 per hour, effective May 29, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

After some discussion and carefully considering the subject matter of claims for donations of Local 254, Cleveland, Ohio, the Board decided that the General Treasurer pay the said claims, provided their membership has been properly substantiated.

Appeal of Local Union 954, Mt. Vernon, Washington, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Ernest Gillis was considered, and upon motion the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

In further reference to the appeal of Local Union 956, New York, New York, regarding the claim of Anthony Tramintano for disability donation, which was held in abeyance for additional information, was brought to the attention of the Board, and after due consideration, a motion prevailed that inasmuch as the member indicated he did not know until September 1949 that he would be permanently disabled that the General Treasurer pay the claim. Carried.

Appeal of Local Union 1372, Easthampton, Massachusetts, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving disability claim of Arthur T. Cotnoir, for the reason that the statute of limitations had expired. After due consideration a motion prevailed

that the decision of the General Treasurer be sustained. Carried.

Appeal of Local Union 1667, Biloxi, Mississippi, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Eddie Cannette, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was considered and the action of the General Treasurer was sustained.

May 27, 1950

The attention of the General Executive Board was called to the various resolutions and letters received from Local Unions, District and State Councils, endorsing the present General Officers as well as the Executive Board Members for continuance in office for the ensuing term—same were noted with interest.

Regarding the terms of the temporary accord reached some years ago with respect to the installation of acoustical material, after due consideration and by unanimous action of the Board, the following letter was sent to the President of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

May 26, 1950

Mr. Richard J. Gray, President, Building and Construction Trades Department, Rm. 500, A. F. of L. Building Washington, D. C. Dear Sir and Brother:

"The General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America now in session at Indianapolis by unanimous action has directed me to notify you that this organization will no longer consider itself bound by the terms of the temporary accord reached among the Bricklayers, Plasterers and Carpenters at the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department held in Cincinnati, Ohio, September, 1939.

"The alleged accord purports to resolve the difference between Bricklayers, Plasterers and Carpenters with respect to the installation of acoustical material. In explaining to the delegates at the 1939 convention it was definitely stated by Delegate Bates that this was a temporary agreement and that an endeavor would be made to adjust the matter at a later date.

"Under the circumstances, therefore, we hereby notify the Department that what purports to be an accord on this matter, and which is set forth on Page 159 of the printed proceedings of the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the Department will under no circumstances be considered as binding upon us."

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON
General President

The following Agreement was approved by the General Executive Board, and the committee appointed was instructed to meet with committee representing the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union—to complete the Agreement by signing same.

Agreement entered into by and between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union.

The object of this agreement is to prevent jurisdictional disputes between the parties with respect to the work referred to herein. In an endeavor to accomplish that object, the parties hereto agree as follows:

- Whenever partitions or walls are erected with light iron furring and metal lath applied, the metal base, beads or guards, attached thereto for the purpose of receiving plaster shall be the work of members of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union.
- All other metal trim applied to other types of partitions or walls before or after plastering (except metal corner beads or guards to receive plaster) shall be the work of members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
- 3. The setting of all metal door bucks, or frames and all metal window frames shall be the work of members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals this _____day of May, 1950.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union
_	By
Ву	Dy

The General Executive Board went into session as Board of Trustees.

A sub-committee of the Board checked the securities of the Brotherhood in the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana and submitted the following report:

TO THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD:

Your committee appointed to examine the securities in the Indiana National Bank find them all in order as follows:

	GENERA	AL FUN	D	
\$1.000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1963-68	
1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69	
500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69	
50,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1953	
50,000.00	_	2½s	1954	
50,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1954	
100,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1957	
25,000.00	U. S. Certificate	1½s	1950	(Held in N. Y.)
25,000.00	o. s. certificate	1 / 13	1000	Rec. 17578
1.000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1959-62	1100. 110.0
20,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1000 02	(From Project Fund)
700,000.00	U. S. Treasury	1½s	1951	(Held in N. Y.)
700,000.00	O. S. Heasmy	:	1001	Rec. 18462
100,000.00	Adams Packing Debentures	due	1950	
210,000.00	Adams Packing Assn. Preferre			OTO '
107,000.00	Canadian Bonds	3s	1959	are
,	Canadian Bonds	4s	1960	
50,000.00		3s	1956	
50,000.00	Canadian Victory	13/4s	1950	
100,000.00	Canadian Bonds	3s	1958	
100,000.00	Canadian Bonds	3s	1966	
100,000.00	Canadian Bonds	os	1900	
DEFENSE FUND				
\$ 50,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1954	
105,000.00	U. S. Certificate	11/4s	1950	(Held in N. Y.)
100,000.00	e. Si Germana	- , , -	2000	Rec. 17442
50,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1953	1.00. 1.111
00,000.00				,
	HOME AND PE	NSION	FUND	
\$ 50,000.00	U. S. Defense	$2\frac{1}{2}$ s	1953	
50,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1954	
50,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1954	
50,000.00	U. S. Defense	$2\frac{1}{2}$ s	1955	
100,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1957	
500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1963-68	
100,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69	
500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69	
140,000.00	U. S. Certificate	1½s	1950	(Held in N. Y.)
500,000.00	U. S. Certificate	11/85	1951	(Held in N. Y.)
300,000.00	U. S. Certificate	11/8S	1950	(Held in N. Y.)
150,000.00	Adams Packing Assn. Stock—			
250,000.00	Adams Packing Debentures—3			
,	family racking Debendings—			11.1 · NT NT. 1

For the information of the Board, a lot of the securities are held in New York under the supervision of the Indiana National Bank.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ H. Schwarzer /s/ Roland Adams

There being no further business to be acted upon the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. FISCHER,

Acting Secretary

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them, Not dead, just gone before; They still live in our memory, And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

JOSEPH ARON, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio J. F. ATKINSON, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va. LEONARD BEAVERS, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.

RUDOLPH BOEDECKER, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.

GEORGE S. BROWN, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn.
J. W. BURCH, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill.
W. E. CAMPBELL, L. U. 1749, Anniston, Ala.
ERNEST CANGIANO, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
K. J. CAREY, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
ALFRED CARLSON, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM CARROLL, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
BERNARD CASSERLY, L. U. 2131, Pottsville,

WOLF CHODOS, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y. CARSTEN CHRISTIANSEN, L. U. 416, Chicago, III.

G. COCHRAN, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.
 WILLIAM DANNER, L. U. 461, Highwood, Ill.
 ROSARIO GALIPEAU, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.

W. S. GEORGE, L. U. 1339, Morgantown, W. Va.

CHAS. GIBBONS, L. U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind. ALEXANDER GONCHARKO, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.

CLARENCE S. GOODRICH, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Tex.

ANTON GROSS, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y. PAUL R. HAHN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore. S. A. HATTON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.

WILLIAM HELLMAN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.

RICHARD R. HILL, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore. F. E. HOLCOMB, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex. H. G. HOPSON, L. U. 1779, Calgary, Alta., Can.

BYRON L. HOYT, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.

JOE HUGHES, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.

JESSE C. IAMS, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio

FRED LANGOLD, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.

CHAS. M. LEE, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.

PATRICK MC ELLIGOTT, L. U. 608, New

York, N. Y.

P. A. MC MILLAN, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex. CARL K. MAGESKE, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore. CHARLES MINGOIA, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y. JOHN J. NEVINS, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y. JOHN OSTERHAUG, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore. NED PRITCHARD, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex. A. L. RANDALL, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex. CHARLES ROWE, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn. A. J. SCHOLL, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex. HYMAN SHUSHANSKY, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.

R. J. SISSON, L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
JOHN H. STENGEL, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ED STRANGE, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.

JOHN SWEENEY, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O.

FRED SYKES, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.

ALEXANDER H. TAYLOR, L. U. 67, Boston,
Mass.

WESLEY TAYLOR, L. U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. L. TILLER, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
EDWARD TROPH, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
EMMET TURNER, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
JOSEPH VOLEK, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
ROBERT WADE, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
CHARLES H. WATTERS, L. U. 213, Houston,
Tex.

ANDY WESTLAND, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore. JACOB WOLFE, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I. HERBERT YOUNG, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill. ROBERT YOUNG, L. U. 2163, New York, N. Y.

THE LOCKER

We learn from various sources that The Carpenter has many women readers. Surprisingly enough, quite a number of them are interested in this page. As a concession to this welcome participation, this issue of The Locker is arranged solely for the amusement of the ladies. The answers will be found on page 38. We should state however, that it is customary to first tackle the problems before looking at the answers.

is cu	istomary to first tackle the problems before looking at the answers.
1.	If a pan 7% inches square will hold 16 biscuits how many biscuits will a
1.	pan hold which is 15½ inches square?
0	How many times may 17 be subtracted from 289? Do this mentally
2.	To the left state of the substance of the state of the st
3.	If a clock is stopped for 60 seconds every 10 minutes how long will it take
	the minute hand to get around?
4.	The sum of the ages of a brother and sister is 13 years. The sister is 10 years
	older than the brother. How old is the boy?
5.	At a meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary, 12 members attended. Each lady shook
	hands once with each lady present. How many handshakes were there?
6.	There are 100 postage stamps to a sheet. How many tears would be required
	to tear them off one at a time?
7.	A canister set consists of 5 cans labeled Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Flour, and Gelt.
	How many different ways may these 5 cans be lined up on a shelf?
8.	What article owned by mostly every woman will go up a chimney down or
0.	down a chimney down, but will not go up a chimney up or down a chimney
	up?
9.	A recipe calls for 4 pints of water. Having available only a 5 pint and a
9.	
10	3 pint container, how can these 4 pints be exactly measured?
10.	A. What word is this —Six before six before. Five times a hundred. This
	should mean brilliant. Or somehow you've blundered.
	B. This article was once very familiar to practically every woman. What is
	it?-A diminutive, argentic, truncated cone, convex on its summit and semi-
	perforated with symmetrical indentations.
11.	Here's a nice little problem. Multiply 111, 111, 111 by itself.
12.	A carpenter's thrifty wife saved \$50.00 in 5 months, each month saving \$3.00
	more than the previous month. How much was saved the 1st month
	2nd month3rd month4th month5th month?
13.	What word is this? La is the middle of it, is the beginning of it, and the end
	of it. But there is only one l and one a in it
14.	Two women went shopping. Between them they spent \$50.00. One spent
	\$11.50 more than the other. How much did each spend?
15.	If a turkey weighs as much as a 7 lb. chicken plus five-sevenths the turkey's
	own weight, and the price is 50 cents a lb., what did it cost?
16.	What time is it if one-half plus one-third plus one-fourth of the hour is just
	one more than the hour is?
17.	What two words are these? 1ERGRO2CTARI_Place the same 3
	letters in the same order before and after the given letters of the first word.
	Similarly place 2 letters before and after CTARI. Example: by putting the
	letters AM before and after ALG you make the word AMALGAM.
18.	On weekdays it takes the wife only 75 minutes to drive into town. On Sundays
10.	when the husband drives it takes an hour and a quarter. Can you explain this?
19.	What per cent of a quarter is 20 per cent of a nickel?
20.	what per cent of a quarter is 20 per cent of a mcker-
20.	Junior's bank was busted open to buy him a birthday present. 32 coins were
	found consisting of only dimes and quarters. The total was \$5.00. How
0.1	many dimes and how many quarters were in the bank?DimesQuarters
21.	A fruit salad was made for a party. Half the fruit were oranges, one seventh
	were bananas, one quarter peaches and 3 apples were also used. How many
22	of each kind were there? Oranges Bananas Peaches Apples
22.	The combined ages of a father, mother and son total 100 years. Four times
	the father's age is equal to 5 times the mother's age who is 4 times as old as
	her son. Their ages are? Father Mother Son
23.	A fork weighs 4 ozs. A knife weighs as much as a spoon and a fork. A pot
	weighs as much as a knife and a spoon. 5 spoons weigh as much as a knife
	and a fork What are the weights of the speed linite not fork ?

and a fork. What are the weights of the spoon__ knife__ pot__ fork__?

24. 6 bills total \$63.00. None of them are ones. What are the the 6 bills?____

Correspondence

PITTSBURG, KANSAS, JOINS GOLDEN CIRCLE

Away back in 1900 when wages were fifteen cents an hour and the working day consisted of ten or more hours, a small but determined group of carpenters in Pittsburg, Kansas, decided it was time to do something about their miserable conditions. What they



did was to organize a union and and apply for a charter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. On April 26th the successors of that small group which took the initial step in 1900 celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of their charter. Through good times and bad, through war and peace Charter No. 561 has been kept active by Pittsburg carpenters. Through the efforts of the union wages have been improved to the point where today's carpenter earns more in an hour than the old timers did in a day, and hours have been reduced to forty per week.

Especially honored at the golden jubilee celebration was the fine group of old timers who contributed so much to the progress of the union. Lewis McDanils, only charter member still living, now resides in Houston, Texas, and was unable to attend. However, a roll call of old time members was responded to as follows: G. C. Gingles, B. O. Gudgeon, initiated in 1900; and George Fisher, now a member of Local 311, Joplin; Sam Chandler, now a member of 943, Tulsa; H. M. Messenger, H. C. Meyers, E. E. Whistler, O. G. Adair, W. S. Shaw, Ollie Patterson and Joe Woodward, all of whom were initiated between 1901 and 1905. The veteran members were roundly applauded.

Special guest of the evening included George Rice, president of the Kansas State Council and Mark Bagby who represented General President William L. Hutcheson and the General Office. Both extended hearty congratulations to Local No. 561 and wished the union many more years of success. Following a short benediction by Rev. Askins, all retired to the banquet room where refreshments, including gold colored ice cream with a big inlaid "50" was served. All who attended departed with keen sense of pride in Local Union No. 561 and the new and old members who kept and are keeping it functioning.

WASHINGTON, PA., CELEBRATES GOLDEN JUBILEE

Local Union No. 541, Washington, Pa., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary March 31st in the dining room of Washington and Jefferson College.

Approximately 200 members, their wives and friends attended.

The master of ceremonies was H. E. Ferrell, who offered the invocation and introduced O. William Blaier, 2nd District Executive Board member, who made the principal address.

Other guests were: William J. Kelly, manager of the District Council of Carpenters of Pittsburgh and past General Executive Board member; Carl T. Westland, Secretary-Treasurer of District Council of Carpenters; T. A. Morgan, business agent of Area No. 1 of Carpenters, affiliated with District Council; Ivan W. Larrimer and Mrs. Larrimer, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Larrimer is a business agent of the Metropolitian area of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Larrimer represented the Ladies Auxiliary of Carpenters from Pittsburgh. Following her address, a successful move was formulated to initiate an auxiliary of members' wives in Local No. 541.

Mayor and Mrs. E. R. Wilson and William H. Russell, President of the Washington Central Labor Union and representatives of local building contractors were also guests.

G. P. Wise, past president with 18 years service, presented the following with 50-year pins: J. B. Hallam, F. M. King, W. A. Hess, E. M. Yant, J. N. Wright, O. O. McQuown, Otto Luellen, T. W. Henderson and F. V. Davidson.

Entertainment was provided by a local quartet which rendered several selections. In addition, moving pictures were shown depicting the workings of the General Office in Indianapolis and the Home for Aged Members at Lakeland, Fla.



Pictured above at the fiftieth anniversary celebration of Local Union No. 541, Washington, Pa., are:

Back row, left to right Mrs. Wm. J. Kelly, Miss Gurnik, Mrs. T. A. Morgan, T. A. Morgan, E. R. Wilson, Carl T. Westland. Seated at table, left to right, Wm. J. Kelly, Mrs. I. W. Larrimer, I. W. Larrimer, Mrs. H. E. Ferrell, H. E. Ferrell, O. Wm. Blaier, Mrs. Blaier, Mrs. Westland, Mrs. E. R. Wilson. Front row, Fifty Year Members in attendance, F. M. King, Otto Luellen, O. O. McQuown, T. W. Henderson, J. N. Wright. The Fifty Year Members not in attendance were as follows: J. B. Hallam, W. A. Hess, E. M. Yant and F. V. Davidson. In these nine members of fifty years membership Local 541 may have something of a record since total membership is so small.

Local Union No. 541 was chartered April 6, 1900. Its first secretary-treasurer was J. Y. McClain. In 1903, the wage scale was \$2.50 for eight hours, while the present rate is \$2.50 per hour.

The committee in charge of the celebration follows: C. G. Lobingier, H. E. Farrell, Rea T. Spence, Howard DeWitt and Ben Brooks.

The following officers of Local 541 were present: J. B. Polan, president; Howard De-Witt, vice-president; H. E. Farrell recording secretary; J. W. Martin, financial secretary; William Sweger, treasurer; Ben J. Brooks, inside Guardian and Henry Gardener, conductor.

The trustees are: Rea T. Spence, Harry Morgan and G. P. Wise.

Delegates to the District Council of Carpenters and Sub-district Area 1 are G. P. Wise and C. G. Lobingier.

STREATOR LOCAL COMPLETES HALF CENTURY

Recently Local Union No. 495, Streator, Ill., joined the select group of local unions which have completed fifty years of continuous existence as a chartered body of the United Brotherhood. The occasion was marked with a splendid chicken and turkey dinner which was held in the Club Grove. Some 120 members, friends and guests were on hand to help make the affair a memorable one.



It was away back at the turn of the century that the carpenters of Streator first obtained their charter from the United Brotherhood. Wages were pitifully small and working hours and working conditions were hard in those days. However, the Streator Local Union rolled up its sleeves and went to work. Down the years, wages have been increased, hours reduced and working conditions improved until today Streator carpenters earn practically as much in an hour as the founders of the union did in a day. Streator

being but a medium-sized city, Local Union No. 495 has seen some bad times during the past half century. But the officers and members stuck to the union through thick and thin with the result that the organization has weathered all storms.

Present officers of the union are: John Obenhein, president; Robert Logsdon, vice-president; J. R. Pickworth, financial secretary; Floribert Eschbach, recording secretary; Albert Bakalar, treasurer; and Frank Hoffman, business agent.

PENNSYLVANIA MEMBERS HONOR COMPERS CENTENARY

At the 23rd annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters, held at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the State Council set aside a given period for commemorating the 100th birthday anniversary of Samuel Gompers. In conjunction with the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters, the Lehigh Valley Carpenters District Council and its affili-



ated Local Unions, on April 21, 1950 at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, also commemorated the 100 anniversary of Samuel Gompers and a class or apprentices, numbering 78, were presented their diplomas as testimony of completing their apprenticeship training.

Acting Secretary Fischer and Board Member Blaier of the Second District, addressed the apprentices, who were also congratulated by Theodore P. O'Keefe, Secretary of the State Council of Carpenters, and John Wilhelm, Business Agent of the Lehigh Valley Carpenters District Council.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO UNION DEDICATES FINE NEW BUILDING



Local Union No. 660, Springfield, Ohio, of the United Brotherhood is recognized as one of the oldest building trades organizations in Springfield.

Local 660 dedicated its new building at 240 South Ludlow Avenue on April 6th. Albert E. Fischer, Acting Secretary and Thomas Murray, General Representative of the Brotherhood, were present at the dedication ceremony.

A buffet luncheon was served after the

dedication. City officials of Springfield and contractors also were on hand to compliment the officers and members on their new headquarters building.

CLIFTON 25th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION A GREAT SUCCESS



Pictured above are the guests who recently helped Local Union No. 1939, Clifton, New Jersey, celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding with a fine banquet and entertainment. Fine food, ample refreshments, interesting speaking and a great deal of good fellowship combined to make the event an outstanding success.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

- 1. 64. You didn't say 32, did you?
- 2. Once. Then it is no longer 289.
- 3. 65 minutes. Some people insist it's 66.
- 4. 1½ years. The girl is 11½.
- 5. 66. That's what holds up a meeting.
- 6. 180. It only costs a dollar to prove it.
- 7. 120. 120 ways to rearrange a kitchen.
- 8. An umbrella. Take our word for it.
- Here's one way. Fill the 5. Fill the 3 from the 5. 2 pts. remain. Empty the 3. Pour the 2 pts. into the 3. Fill the 5. Pour 1 pt. to fill the 3. 4 pts. remain.
- 10. (A). Vivid. (B). A silver thimble.
- 11. 12345678987654321. Up to 9 and down again

- 12. \$4.00, \$7.00, \$10.00, \$13.00, \$16.00.
- 13. Island. Is that a fair question?
- 14. \$19.25, \$30.75. For 3 hats likely.
- 15. \$12.25. Cheaper to buy a farm.
- 16. 12 o'clock. Fractional time.
- 17. UNDERGROUND, NECTARINE.
- 18. No explanation. Both times are alike.
- 19. 4 per cent. Not worth the bother.
- 20. Dimes 20, Quarters 12.
- Oranges 14, Bananas 4, Peaches 7,
 Apples 3. 28 fruits, mostly oranges.
 Must have happened in California.
- 22. Father 50, Mother 40, Son 10 years.
- 23. Spoon 2, Knife 6, Pot 8, Fork 4 ozs.
- 24. 1 fifty, 1 five, and 4 twos. Fifty plus five plus eight makes \$63.00



POINT PLEASANT AUXILIARY CELEBRATES 1st BIRTHDAY

The Editor:

Hello to all our Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 529 of Point Pleasant, West Virginia.



We are now one year old and have about thirty members.

This picture was taken at our first Anniversary party.

is enjoyed by just visiting and getting better acquainted.

We would like to hear from other Sister Auxiliaries and exchange letters and ideas. Thelma Lester, Recording Secretary.

BELLINGHAM AUXILIARY COMPLETES QUARTER CENTURY

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 198 of Bellingham, Washington, sends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

At Christmas time, we celebrated our 25th Anniversary by having a big anniversary cake and a Christmas party with an exchange of gifts.

Our meetings are held at the Labor Temple on the second and last Tuesday of each month. After each meeting, refreshments are served and the remainder of the evening

Each year, a Thanksgiving dinner is given for members and their families. In February, we held "Open House" when the history of the Auxiliary was reviewed. It made us newer members look with more respect at the older members who kept the Auxiliary going during hard times.

To raise money, we have rummage sales, bazaars and bake sales. We have also raffled off a quilt and various other articles in the past. Silver teas are given which help; also, we have a pup bank to which members donate on birthdays and anniversaries.

Potluck lunches are held at homes of members and are always most enjoyable. We belong to the State Federation of Labor and send two delegates to the convention

each year.

We have a grand bunch here and anyone that would care to visit us would be most welcome.

Fraternally, Elinor Weiler, Recording Secretary



Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele Lesson 262

Difference in Lengths of Gable Studding .-Framing and setting gable studding is a part of roof framing; at any rate, the studding join the roof and the cuts that make the joists are roof framing cuts. The problem of finding the difference in the lengths of the studding involves the pitch of the roof. For instance, if the roof has a onethird pitch or, say, 8 inches rise to the foot run, then the difference in the lengths of the studding would be 8 inches for every foot of distance in the space. If the studding were spaced 1 foot on center, then the difference would be 8 inches; if they are

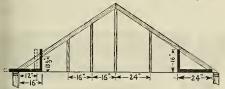


Fig. 1

spaced 16 inches, then the difference in the lengths would be 10% inches, or if the gable studding were spaced 2 feet on center, then the difference in the lengths of the studding would be twice 8, or 16 inches. How to obtain these differences in the lengths of the studding with the square is shown to the left and to the right of Fig. 1. To the left the square is applied to the rafter so as to intersect the bottom edge of the rafter for a 16-inch space, which shows a rise of 10% inches. If the square were pulled back to the position shown in

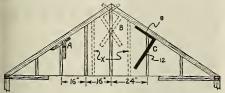
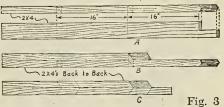


Fig. 2

part by dotted lines, or as shown for a 12-inch space, then the difference in the lengths of the studding would have to be the same as the rise per foot run, or 8 inches. To the right, the square is shown applied

to the bottom edge of the rafter for a 24inch space, which shows that the difference in the lengths of the studding would be 16-inches.

Marking Bevel.-Fig. 2 shows, at A, how the bevel for the cuts is marked with a bevel square. At B, by dotted lines, is shown how a double bevel is marked with the square for the center studding. This marking can also be done with a bevel square. At C the square is applied for obtaining the bevel for a common studding, using the figures 12 and 8 on the square, which are the same as those used for framing the common rafter. In setting the bevel square, the bevel is first marked on a piece



of timber, and then the bevel square is set accordingly.

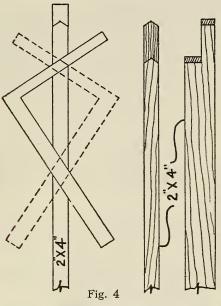
Framing Studding.-Fig. 3 shows details of the gable studding in a little larger scale. At A are shown two views of the center studding, an edge view and a side view. This studding is cut ready to be put in place. Before the center studding is set, it is marked and used for a pattern with which the common studding are marked and cut. The difference in the length is shown as

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being 16 inches, which means that the spacing is 2 feet from center to center. At B is shown how the length of the first common studding is obtained, while at C is shown how the studding of the pair is marked. How the shortest pair is marked, is shown by dotted lines at the center of



the pair marked C. Study the drawings and compare them with the 2-foot spacing

in Fig. 2.

Cutting in Pairs.—Fig. 4 shows to the left a detail giving two applications of the square for marking the double bevel for the center studding, as shown in Fig. 2. To the right in detail, are shown two views of the top cut of the same studding. Fig. 5 gives details of three pairs of gable studding when they are all cut and set in pairs. (The dotted lines to the right show how much longer the center studding is than the long-



est pair, when the center studding is omitted.) The upper detail shows the pair of studding, back to back, that is shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, and pointed out with indicators at X. It will take three pairs of studding spaced 2 feet on center for this gable. The different lengths are marked on the upper detail at 1, 2, and 3. The bevels of the cuts are shown by dotted lines. The bottom drawing shows the sec-

ond pair back to back. One is cut and the other is marked from it, ready to be cut. The top of the short pair, is indicated by dotted lines to the left of the bottom drawing. How to get the bevel for the cuts is shown by the detail to the left, in Fig. 6. Here a square is applied to a timber, using 12 and 8, which are the same as the figures used in framing the common rafters. This bevel is transferred to the bevel square, as shown, which is used for marking the bevels for the other studding.

for the other studding.

Studding Between Two Pitches.—Fig. 7 shows a half pitch gable roof set over a one-sixth pitch gable roof. This combination is used here for convenience, to show how to figure the difference in the lengths of the gable studding when two pitches, as shown, are involved. The right half of the drawing is in diagram form. The studding are spaced 2 feet on center. The difference in the lengths of the studding for the half pitch would be 2 feet, but since it is set over a one-sixth pitch, there would have to be deducted from 2 feet, the rise of the one-sixth pitch for 2-foot run, or 8 inches, which would leave the length of the stud-





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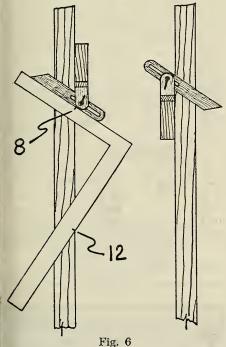
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ding only 16 inches, as shown in figures to the left of the studding line. The next studding would be 4 feet for the half pitch, but would have to be cut 16 inches shorter, leaving it only 32 inches long. The center



studding would be 24 inches shorter than for a half pitch, leaving it only 48 inches long. These figures are all shown on the diagram to the right, which should be studied. The square to the left is shown applied to a studding, using 12 and 4, to

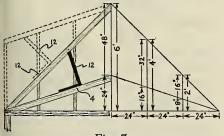


Fig. 7

obtain the bevel for the cut that fits the one-sixth pitch. These figures are the same as would be used in framing a one-sixth pitch roof. To the left, by dotted lines, is shown exactly the same problem, excepting that the one-sixth pitch is above. difference in the lengths of the studding would be the same as we found in the problem shown by the drawing to the right.

The dotted-line square is shown applied for obtaining the bevel for the studding where they join the one-half pitch roof, using 12 and 12 on the square. Study this

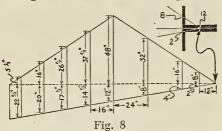
drawing and think it through.

Difference in Lengths of Gable Studding.-Fig. 8 shows a one-line drawing, or rather, a diagram, dealing with a still different problem in finding the difference in the lengths of the gable studding. Here we have a gable of a third pitch roof, but the base line on which the studding rest, slopes 2 inches to the foot, as shown. The gable is separated from the rest by a dotted line. In this case, working from right to lelt, if the studding were spaced 12 inches on center, the difference in the lengths of the studding would be 8 inches for the pitch of the roof, and 2 inches for the slope of the base, or 10 inches How to apply the square for obtaining this, is shown to the upper right. The angles on the detail are the same as those on the diagram, as pointed out by the double indicator. If the spacing is 2-feet on center, then the difference in





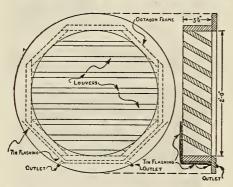
the lengths of the studding would be 16 inches for the roof, and 4 inches for the slope, or 20 inches. But when you pass the center studding the roof slopes in the opposite direction, which makes a difference in finding the difference in the lengths of the studding. The diagram to the left, shows the studding spaced 16 inches on center. Starting with the center studding, which



is 48 inches, plus 12 inches, or 60 inches long, the next studding would be 10% inches shorter than 48 inches, for the roof, or 37 1/3 inches, to which would have to be added the increase for the slope in the base line, or 14% inches. The same process is continued until all the lengths have been found. The problem is rather simple and the student is asked to study the diagram, working it out for both the 16-inch and the 2-foot spacings.

Wants to Know

A reader wants to know how to make a louver with a circular casing so that the



wind will not blow in rain, and that otherwise it will not leak.

In the first place space the sloping boards so that the back edge of one board will be as high or higher than the front edge of the board directly above it. The width of these boards will also have something to do with keeping the wind from blowing the rain to the inside. In any case, it is suggested that tin flashing be used somewhat on the order

pointed out by the accompanying drawings. The drawing shown to the right gives a cross section of the louver, while the drawing to the left is a face view. Here is shown by dotted lines an octagon frame into which the louver boards are fastened. Then the circular casing is put on, as shown. A circular frame can be used, instead of the octagon frame, but the expense will be much higher. In either case, the tin flashing should be used to carry off rain water that might blow or leak in. Study the drawings







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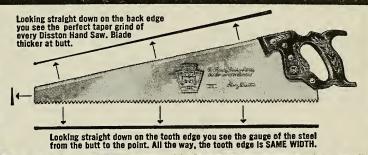
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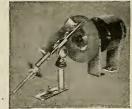
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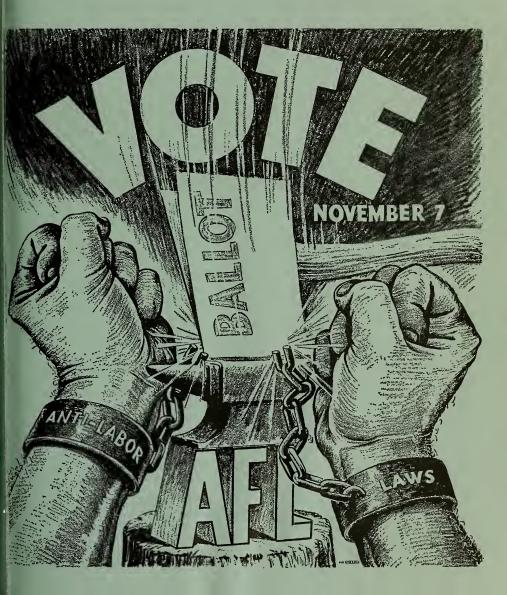
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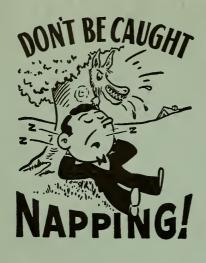
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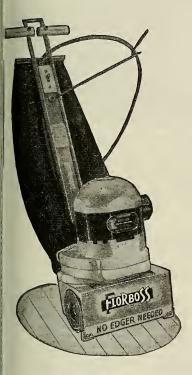
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Established In 1881 Vol. LXX—No. 8

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1950

One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy



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These Are The	Red	"Glo	ries'	, _		-	_	_	5
At a Detroit meeting, four Russian escapees unfold the "glories" of life inside the Iron Curtain. The conditions they described must appear to the free average workman as something out of a horrible nightmare. Propaganda, fear, and starvation are the three main clubs the communist party in Russia uses to keep working men in line, and woe betide those who do not knuckle under in all matters.									
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Hiding behind the skirts of friendly Congressmen, lobbyists for Big Business have brazenly defied all efforts of a Senate investigating committee to uncover how the lobbies operate and by whom they are financed. These lobbies stoutly support the Taft-Hartley Law which requires union officers to account for all ten dollar political expenditures but they defy the right of anyone to inquire into how and why they spend their own millions.									
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A list of proposed changes in our Constitution and By-Laws addressed to the Twenty-sixth General Convention by various Local Unions of our United Brotherhood.									
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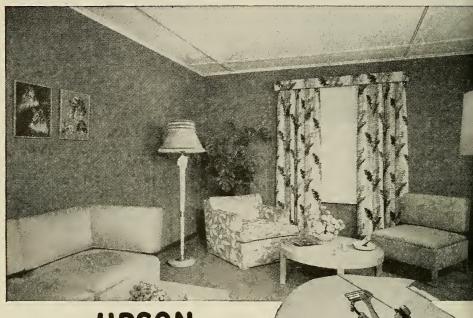
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These Are the Red "Glories"

*

HAT IS everyday life like inside Russia? How do ordinary citizens live and work and raise their families? What are living standards and working conditions like and how do workers get along with their supervisors?

For the first time, answers to these and a host of other similar questions were forthcoming from people who really know, when the Research Institute of America, at a meeting held in Detroit, July 17th, introduced four Russian escapees to a large group of industrialists and labor leaders. The four Russians represented a fair cross-section of Soviet industrial life. One was a factory administrator once in charge of the activities of some 7,000 Russian men; another was a foreman who directed some 700 workers; the third was an

ordinary worker who earned his living as a miner and a machinist; the fourth was a teacher and aviator. For more than four hours these former Soviet citizens, all of them now residing and working in the United States, answered questions put to them by the audience. The questions were direct and to the point. No punches were pulled. And the answers were equally straightforward. The result was that all who participated in the meeting came away from it with a better understanding of what life is like behind the Iron Curtain than they ever had before. To say that the picture of Russian life painted by the four escapees is dismal is to indulge in understatement. Much has heretofore been written about the Soviet way of life. However, most of the writing has been sheer conjecture arrived at through the study of cold statistics. But these four escapees were born and lived and worked in Russia. They went to Russian schools and worked in Russian industries and married Russian girls. They know Russia as intimately as any American who was born and raised in the

United States knows this country. From their answers to direct questions, the following word-picture of Russian life is drawn as accurately as humanly possible.

All industry in Russian is nationalized; that is, the state runs all factories and mines and places of employment. At the head of each factory or production unit is the management "triangle." This triangle consists of three men; the party organizer, the technical administrator and the head of the "trade union" in the plant. Together they constitute "Management." Offhand, the arrangement might appear to be a fairly logical one. In actual operation, however, the party organizer is the key man. His decisions are beyond questioning. The administrator does the actual managing of the plant but he dares make no move without approval of the party organizer. As to the trade union head, he is little more than a stooge of the party man. So, in the final analysis, the party organizer constitutes a czar in each plant.

Membership in the plant union is compulsory and a checkoff proposition prevails. A certain percentage of the worker's pay is deducted each month to maintain the union. Frequent union meetings are held. However, they can hardly be considered meetings in the American sense of the word. Mostly they consist of nothing more or less than lectures on the history of Marxism and the need for producing more per man. Woe betide the worker who misses any of these "meetings."

Ostensibly "elections" are held in trade unions. In practice, however, the party organizer picks the man who should head the union. He attends the election meeting. At the proper time he gets up and tells the meeting that Mr. X. should be elected head of the union. Then he continues standing and glowers around the room daring anyone to nominate anyone else. Since the party organizer holds the fate of every worker in the plant in the palm of his hand, there is never any opposition to his "candidate." The union head is thus always a "unanimous" choice.

The technical administrator is also under the complete domination of the party organizer. He keeps the plant functioning through his technical skill but he makes no decisions which are not entirely routine. The party organizer must be consulted on every matter not limited strictly to keeping the physical production machine operating.

Each plant gets a quota for a given period of time. The way the proposition works out, the Politboro, the highest authority in the land, decides how much should be produced by every given industry. An industry committee then breaks down this overall figure and assigns a fixed quota for each plant. The plant "triangle" is given its quota and from there on in it is responsible for fulfilling it.

At a meeting of all employes, the plant quota is explained to them by the party organizer. A few who are party members or pets of the organizer immediately volunteer to meet or exceed the quota. From there on in they get every consideration. They get the newest and finest tools and the best places to work. They get the choice of the material. Consequently they make a great showing. Their production meets or exceeds the quota allotted to each production worker. On the other hand the nonvolunteers fare badly. They get the old broken down equipment. They get last whack at the materials, and if there is a shortage, they have to wait. By super-human effort they might meet the production quota anyway. If they do, they get a little red flag hung over their machine. If they fail to meet the quota, they get a black flag hung over their machine. If they consistently fail to meet the required production standard set by the stooges under ideal conditions, they get a public reprimand first and subsequently become liable for punishment as saboteurs and enemies of the "people."

Each worker has a permanent record kept of the jobs he has held and the amount he has produced. To move from one job to another, he must get written permission from the party organizer in his plant. In seeking a new job he must show his work record. In this way an iron-clad control is kept over all workers. They cannot do a thing to better themselves. All work in Russia is on a piecework basis. As soon as one quota is met a higher one is set. The man who does not keep up to the continual speedup eventually finds himself in a slavelabor group where he gets no pay and is treated as a prisoner.

A man who is less than twenty minutes late for work gets a public bawling out. If he is a repeater, he can be and usually is tried in the courts and sentenced to prison or to a "labor battalion" which is slave labor. However, the greatest club over the heads of the workers is the ration card. Goods in Russia are sold two ways; in Government stores where low official prices prevail and in ordinary stores where prices are terrific. Occasionally the party organizer hands out a ration card which permits the holder to buy some butter or cheese or a pair of shoes in a government store. Only those with red flags over their machines get these cards; and only holders of such cards can buy in government stores. As a result, workers are compelled by sheer economic necessity to meet their quotas if they humanly can.

Thus there are in reality three clubs which the communist party holds over the heads of the workers to keep them producing. The first is propaganda about the glories of communism and the terrors of democracy. The second is fear-fear that unless a worker meets all the demands made on him he will end up in a slave labor battal-The third club is sheer necessity. The living standard is already so low that if a worker fails to meet arbitrary production standards he and his family will actually starve. The theory behind the whole proposition is that the people own the factories and the worker who fails to meet production standards assigned to him is working against the interests of the people and therefore he is a saboteur.

The pay of the supervisor averaged around a thousand rubles a month. Deducts—and these included two per cent to help the American unemployed—took close to forty per cent. However, he was permitted to do all his buying in the government stores

which added greatly to his income. The foreman made something around 500 rubles per month. He could do a good deal of his buying in the government stores. The worker averaged between 250 and 300 rubles per month and deducts ate up roughly a third. His buying had to be done in ordinary stores except when the party man in his plant passed out ration cards for meeting the prescribed quota. Unless he got such a card, a suit cost a worker roughly the equivalent of four months' pay. The worker at the Detroit meeting never managed to buy one in his whole working life in Russia. A pair of shoes cost about a month's pay. Everything else cost in proportion. But for the special ration cards handed out by the party man, most workers would be unable to keep alive.

However if suits and shoes are scarce, lectures on the glories of Marxism and Soviet socialism are not. Several nights every week, the Russian worker is expected to attend such lectures. Even if he tries to spend a few hours on the beach somewhere. inevitably a party organizer materializes out of nowhere and immediately begins organizing a "cultural" meeting for expounding the beauties of communism and the hardships of democracy. Party spies are everywhere. Whereas in America the stoolpigeon is reviled and detested, the stoolpigeon in Russia is glorified and given all sorts of extra privileges in a system where such privileges often mean the difference between hunger and a full stomach. No man in Russia can even completely trust the members of his own family, much less his neighbors and fellow workers. Each man lives within himself and follows the rules as they are handed to him in the best way he can.

When asked how many party members there were in Russia, the four

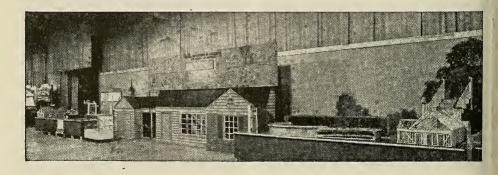
escapees could not agree. Estimates ranged from two and a half to five and a half millions. Since there are somewhere around a hundred and seventy-five million people in the nation, it appears that some two or three per cent who are party members rule the rest.

There is compulsory schooling in Russia. In rural communities, four grades of schooling are required. In cities, the prescribed minimum is seven grades. Party officials determine what kind of work each youngster finishing school shall enter. The huskier lads are shipped to the mines or other types of work that require brawn. The brighter ones are shipped to machine shops, and the pets and sons of party members get to go to college. The lads who go to work are indentured for seven years to the particular trades chosen for them.

Thus the four Russians summarized the "glories" of life in communist Russia. It should be emphasized that none of these four escapees was sold on democracy when he escaped Russia. They merely knew that they were thoroughly fed up with restrictions and regimentation and bulldozing through hunger and fear. They only wanted to get away in the hope that somewhere else in the world they could establish themselves in a society in which the integrity and worth of an individual human being could be worth something. Here in America they have found what they have been looking for. Nothing would please them more than to have all the people in this nation who prattle about the glories of Soviet Russia shipped over there for a few years to really taste the "glories" as they exist.

Brotherhood Exhibit Popular At Label Show

Nearly a million people visited the Union Industries Show sponsored by the Union Label Department of the American Federation of Labor and held in Philadelphia in May of this year. Among the most interesting and popular



exhibits in the show was as that of the United Brotherhood. Containing a small model home and a cut-away model of a modest cottage, the United Brotherhood exhibit caught the eye of the thousands upon thousands of families interested in acquiring a home of their own. The United Brotherhood exhibit showed not only sound construction methods but also the craftsmanship involved in putting up a union-constructed home.

History of Apprenticeship

Know all men that I, Thomas Millard, with the Consent of Henry Wolcott of Windsor unto whose costody & care at whose charge I was brought over out of England into New England, doe bynd myself as an apprentise for eight yeeres to serve William Pynchon of Springfield, his heires & assigns in all manner of lawful employmt unto the full ext of eight yeeres beginninge the 29 day of Sept 1640 & the said William doth condition to find the said Thomas meat drinke & clothing fitting such an apprentise & at the end of his tyme one new sute of apparell & forty shillings in mony: subscribed this 28 October 1640



HAT it was like to be an apprentice in New England in Colonial days is reflected in the 1640 indenture, quoted above. In return for his devoted services to his master for "eight yeeres," all this apprentice received as compensation was "meat, drinke and clothing." He was given, to be sure, the "one new sute of apparell" promised him "at the end of his tyme," but he lost out on the cash mentioned, as evidenced by the following statement at the foot of the indenture:

Tho Millard by his owne consent is released & discharged of Mr. Pynchons service this 22. of May 1648 being 4 months before his tyme comes out, in Consideration whereoff he looses the 40s in mony wch should have bin pd him, but Mr. Pynchon giveth him one New sute of Aparell he hath at present

Stingy though the early indenture was, it forms a connecting link between present and past apprentice training. The apprenticeship agreement which is used today is the modern version of the early indenture. If the ghost of Thomas Millard, the apprentice named in the 1640 indenture, were to go on an industrial snooping tour, he would be surprised at the modern version. He would be surprised to discover, for example, now an apprentice named in a typical apprenticeship agreement of this day

and age fared during his training. Instead of food, some clothing, and few uncertain shillings, he received heman wages, increasing every 6 months, ranging from nearly \$40 a week to nearly \$60. . . . Instead of working 60 or more hours a week, only 40. . . . Instead of slaving for a master in a menial capacity, he was employed by a large company, as a member of a production force, and trained step-by-step on the job, as well as in the classroom. . . Instead of "eight yeeres" to learn a craft, only four. . . . Instead of living in the house of a master, he lived in a home of his own, as an independent, self-respecting citizen. . . Instead of a master as sole boss, workers themselves had a voice in training procedure through a joint managementlabor apprenticeship committee. . . . And "at the end of his tyme" a certificate awarded, similar to the diploma awarded graduates of engineering universities. . . .

The modern apprenticeship agreement is indeed a far cry from the early indenture. Inconceivable, its provisions, to a 300-year-old apprentice ghost. Still more unbelievable to him would be the fact that over 236,500 apprentices in American industry in 1950 would be receiving benefits similar to those of the apprentice cited above.

Today's apprenticeship agreement, unlike its progenitor, which dealt almost exclusively with the moral behavior of the apprentice, sets forth the work processes in which he is to be trained, his hours and wages during each period of his training. This and other pertinent information are incorporated in the agreement so that an apprentice may know in advance what may enter into his training. It is merely a working agreement for the mutual understanding and protection of the apprentice and his employer; while the early indenture bound the apprentice-inescapably in most instances-body and soul to a master.

The indenture and the system of master-apprentice relationship in apprenticeship was a dopted by the craftsmen who arrived in this country from England and other European countries. The craftsmen who were the apprentices' masters, were associated in guilds in Europe during the Middle Ages, for their protection and the advancement of their crafts. Included in the membership of the guilds were the journeymen who were a step below the masters.

The indenture derived its name from the fact that the edge of the first forms used in England were indented or notched by tearing duplicate copies across the top, before the names of apprentices and masters were inserted. This uneven edge identified the copy retained by the apprentice as a duplicate of the copy retained by the master, which was similarly notched.

Both the original and the copy of the indenture of Colonial days were signed by the master and the parent or guardian of apprentices, all of whom were in their teens—most of them not more than 14 years old. The modern apprenticeship agreement is signed by the employer, by a representative of a joint management-labor apprenticeship committee where a committee is established, or by both; as well as by the apprentice, or, if he is a minor, by his parent or guardian.

The average age of apprentices today in American industry, when they start their training, ranges from 18 to 24; and many of them—particularly veterans of the last war—are 25 years of age and over.

In addition to the indenture, one other remaining link with the past is the transfer of skills, acquired through apprenticeship, from one generation to another. This transfer of skill began 4,000 years ago-in 2100 B. C., the date of the Babylonian Code of Hammurabi, which made explicit provision that artisans teach their crafts to youth. The records of Egypt, Greece, and Rome in earliest times also reveal this passing on of skills from generation to generation through some form of apprenticeship. Since time immemorial industrial progress has been due in large measure to craftsmen who have learned their trades from their elders. The prestige in England centuries ago is reflected in the following dialogue which appears in the Red Book of Hergest, a 14th Century Welsh Bardic manuscript:

"Open the door!
"I will not open it.

"Wherefore not?

This knoepture **Exitnesseth.** That Dertino doth by these Presents binde and with the free will and consent of the said is hereby bound an Apprentice to The to learn the art, trade or mystery of a House. and with him the said Scanni , after the manner of an Apprena tice, to serve from the day of the date of these Presents, until the twenty Phin day of Teltenber, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, when the said Apprentice will arrive at the age of tweath one years: During all which time, the said Apprentice his said Master well and faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands duly obey. He shall do no damage to his said Master, nor suffer it to be done by others, without giving seasonable notice thereof to his said Master. He shall not waste the goods of his said Master, nor lend them unlawfully to any. At cards, dice, or any other unlawful game, he shall not play. He shall not absent himself, by day or by night, from the service of his said Master, without his leave; nor haunt or frequent ale-houses, taverns, or gaming places. He shall not contract matrimony within the said term; nor shall be commit any acts of vice or immorality which are forbidden by the Laws of the Commonwealth; but in all things, and at all times, he shall carry and behave himself towards his said Master, and all others, as a good and faithful Apprentice ought to do. during all the term aforesaid.

And the said Apprentice to teach and instruct, or cause the said Apprentice to be instructed, in the art, trade or calling of a to the said Apprentice be capable to learn;) and during the said term to find and provide unto the said Apprentice to the said term.

In testimony whereor, the said Parties have to this, and one other Indenture, of the same tenor and date, interchangeably set their hands and seals, the said and the said term in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and trease of w.

Signed, Sealed and delivered a trease of w.

"The knife is in the meat. and the drink is in the horn, and there is revelry in Arthur's Hall; and none may enter therein but the son of a King of a privileged country, or a craftsman bringing his craft."

In view of the waning prestige of kings, it would not be flattering to place today's craftsmen in the same category. Today they are an integral part of the industrial picture, while kings have nearly all disappeared.

The crafts themselves have always been largely a family tradition. Fathers have taught their sons the crafts, and their sons have taught their sons. This family tradition is exemplified today in stone cutting and finishing—one of the most ancient of the crafts. In Elberton, Georgia, "the Granite Center of the South," 50 per cent of the 130 apprentices in training under the area-wide apprenticeship program there are related to the journeymen employed by the 45 granite plants participating in the program.

There is one chapter in the history of apprenticeship which caused a stigma difficult to outlive-that relating to the exploitation of poor children, as well as poverty-stricken men and women. Many were indentured servants, who were given little or no opportunity to learn a trade; and the system can hardly be classified as apprenticeship. The practice of indenturing servants, some of whom were undesirables, including former prisoners imported from abroad, took place largely in the Southern States, where workers were needed on the plantations. They worked off the cost of their transportation by serving as socalled apprentices. Tempted into this traffic were the captains of ships and bartering agents who profited by the system. This exploitation of the unfortunates was finally erased after public sentiment brought about regulative acts.

While there were comparatively few cases of indentured servants outside of the Southern States. at any time, instances may be cited elsewhere, even as late as the 19th Century. A voluminous document, dated 1820, for example, reveals that an indentured servant was used to solve the help problem in a New Jersey suburb. The indenture specified that the 15-year old daughter of "a man of colour in the township of Randolph of the County of Morris in the State of New Jersev shall bind herself a servant and apprentice unto William Reeves of the place aforesaid," to learn the "art and occupation of housewifery and housekeeping." According to the imposing terms set forth, she was scheduled to continue in his service for five years and two months, to behave herself during that time-or else. In return for her services, her master agreed to provide food, clothing, and lodging, and "a \$30 feather bed," as well as a chance to go to school for a few months.

That the construction industry, which has been in the forefront in recent vears in apprenticeship activities in this country, used the formalized indenture over a century ago, is evidenced by a "house carpenter" indenture, dated 1832. This indenture bound a 16-year-old apprentice in New Bedford, Massachusetts, to his master until 1837, exactly 100 years before the enactment of today's national apprenticeship law (Public Law 308, 75th Congress). The indenture states that John Slocum, "doth by these Presents bind Lyman Slocum, his son, a minor * * * to Thomas Remington * * * to learn the art, trade, and mystery of a house carpenter." The master, according to the indenture, promised "to teach and instruct or cause the said apprentice to be instructed, in the art, trade or calling

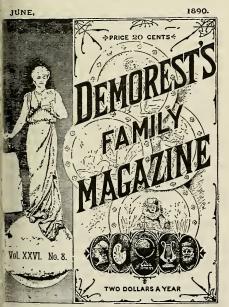
of a house painter. * * * (if said apprentice is capable to learn)."

Whatever methods were used to acquire the skills in the crafts in the early days, the 1832 carpenter apprentice indenture cited above, is not enlightening with respect to training, except for the somewhat uncertain promise of the master to instruct the apprentice, if he showed that he was "capable to learn." Compare, for example, what the city-wide carpentry apprenticeship program in Baltimore -a typical program of today-provides Arthur P. Prentice, a high school graduates, 19 years old. Arthur has a definite work schedule to follow; and is also given thorough classroom instruction four hours a week in the local public vocational school in subjects related to his practical work. He is indentured to a joint employer-labor apprenticeship committee which directs the city-wide program. The committee moves him from one building contractor to another and one construction job after another. He is thus enabled to acquire experience in every kind of carpentry work performed by journeymen—the all-round skilled workers in the craft.

Arthur works eight hours a day alongside seasoned craftsmen on actual construction jobs that are underway. At the start of his training he was paid \$1.27 per hour, or about \$50 a week; and his wages increase every six months, reaching \$1.90 per hour or \$75 a week, during the final six months of the fourth year of his training.

OLD MAGAZINE DESCRIBES 1890 CONDITIONS

Delving through his attic, an employe at the General Office recently uncovered a June, 1890, copy of Demorest's Magazine, a publication that carried considerable weight prior to the turn of the century. Contained in the issue was the short piece reprinted below (together with a picture of the cover of the magazine) outlining the struggles of the United Brotherhood for an eight hour day.



THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have sent a circular letter addressed to "The carpenters and mechanics of Europe," to all the trades-unions in England and Germany, warning workmen not to come to this country until the struggle for a working-day of eight hours has been concluded. In this circular the United Brotherhood also asserts that "the carpenters of America are by no means so well off or so well paid as these capitalists and their agents would have European workmen believe. Work here is always unsteady—at best will average eight months a year—and the general rule is ten hours a day. Men shift frequently from one employer to another for want of steady work. Competition is keen and intense, and a big day's work is expected from each man. Machinery and new inventions constantly reduce the demand for labor, and with the incoming flow of immigration only add to the large glut of idle men in this country." This circular is not calculated to encourage the immigration of dissatisfied workers on the other side, but doubtless will encourage them in their eight-hour movement, which is assum-

ng considerable proportions, and the anti-Socialist workmen leaders are strongly crowded of all into line with the industrial masses upon this question.

PLANE GOSSIP

TURN ABOUT

"Jumping Joe" McCarthy, vociferous Senator from Wisconsin, has been creating something of a furor with his sensational "charges" that hundreds of undesirables are working in the State Department of the government. Another investigating committee subsequently discovered that Senator McCarthy pocketed \$10,000 from a defunct prefabricated house manufacturing outfit for "writing" a book. Our only comment is to tell the old one about Zeke, the mountaineer:

It had taken Zeke all morning to tow a tourist's disabled car down the mountain road to the closest village. When he finally returned home at dusk, his wife met him on the porch.

"How much did you charge that city feller fer towin' him?" she asked.

"Fifty cents," answered Zeke. "Guess it warn't too much. Leastwise, he didn't kick up no fuss."

"Fifty cents," sputtered the irate wife, "I swear, Pa, sometimes I wish you'd pull the cart and let the mule handle the executive end of things."



"Ol' Gus always said his old union spirit would never expire!"

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

There was a short and humorous report in the papers the other day which might bear deeper significance than we think.

It was about a fellow who was the victim of an automatic coffee-vending machine. Seems he put a coin in the contraption and, when it failed to serve up the proper refreshment, he slammed the robot around a bit with his open hand. Whereupon, the mechanical merchant squirted black coffee on its assailant's clean white shirt.

This victim of the automatic age got off lightly. His clash with a monster salesman could have been much worse. Say, for example, he had felt the urge for a bit of exercise and wanted to buy a baseball bat or a set of golf clubs. Since we are fast approaching the day of completely automatic living, he might have been dealing with a bat-vending machine which, when roughed up, would strike the customer over the head with a Louisville Slugger instead of dashing coffee on his shirt.

In a more serious vein, this funny little incident (funny to us, not the dirty-shirted victim), carries a forceful commentary on our times. We are trusting more and more of our duties to machines. It would be well for us to pause, at times, and ponder the destination of our march of ingenuity.

Will civilization eventually reach the day when nobody works? Will our descendants of tomorrow push a button for everything they want? Or, will the machine retaliate, not by squirting coffee on our shirts or hitting us over the head with ball bats, but by making a complete mess of the entire economy?

Perhaps man is not master of the machine at all. If the machine should rebel successfully and bankrupt our economy, civilization might one day find itself in the plight described in H. G. Wells' book, "Things to Come," with all our great machines basking smugly in junk yards, getting a nice rust tan, while man is forced to return to doing all his labor by hand.—Baker's Journal

IT'S UP TO JOE

Losing out sadly in the cold war, old Moustache Joe last month decided to warm hings up a bit. Through his North Korean tooges, he attacked Southern Korea with a litz Hitler might approve of. However, his time Joe bit off a little more than he an chew, because the United States and he rest of the civilized world have said: 'Hold on, Pardner, this is the end of the ine insofar as your aggression is concerned.'

At this writing, the Korean war was ragng furiously. Whether it develops into a general war is now up to Joe. The U. S. as had only five years of peace. It was peace that cost a good deal in lives and noney to achieve. If it has to go, all we an do is be as philosophical as the Canalian woodsman in the following oldie:

Chopping down trees in Canada, a French Canuck was able, by arduous labor and the observance of careful thrift, to save \$100 per annum. After fifteen years of unremiting toil, he decided to take a little holiday, and came charging down to New York with \$1,500 in his jeans. A local gambling house elieved him of the entire poke in one hour lat.

"Well," bellowed the hardy woodsman, is he arose from the table, "easy come, asy go!"



VOTES AND PRAYERS NEEDED

In the primary elections held to date abor has made only a mediocre showing. A number of good, pro-labor men were cominated, but by the same token a number of proved friends of the working man went lown to defeat. Labor will have to make etter use of its ammunition between now and next November if a decent Congress is o be elected.

For four years now the working people of this nation have taken a beating because here were enough Tafts and Dixiecrats in Washington to block legislation capable of emoving the Taft-Hartley shackles from mions, building up decent Social Security, providing decent housing for middle income groups, etc. Unless the labor vote tomes out strong enough in November to inseat many Tafts and Dixiecrats, the working people of the nation will be in a position about like the pilot running into difficulty over the ocean. Getting the nearest control tower on his radio, the pilot franticilly called:

"Pilot to tower; pilot to tower. Out of gas at 8,000 feet, thirty miles out over the Atlantic Ocean. Give instructions."

Back came a prompt answer: "Tower to pilot; tower to pilot. Repeat after me: "Our Father, who art in Heaven..."

The moral is: Kick in a buck or two to your local non-partisan committee this month to help gas up organized labor's political plane so we won't find ourselves in the same position as the above pilot next year.

★ ★ ★ PERT AND PERTINENT

"In conducting every phase of your business program, don't forget that 'Honesty is the best policy'. . ."—Magazine article.

-and, we might add, the rarest.

"City plans to build giant skating rink with seating capacity of 12,000 . . ."—Newspaper headline.

-evidently the city fathers expect a lot of poor skaters to attend.

"Men in business often complain of the badness of their memory . . ."—Memory course advertisement.

-but the millenium will be here when you hear one admit to an error in his judgment.

"Creative work is more exhausting than physical labor . . ."—Radio Commentator,

-at least, that's the lazy man's alibi for working less than four hours a day.



"Get going! Can't you realize that Union means YOUnion?"

THE DANGER IS REAL



Committee which is investigating lobbying activities in Washington has uncovered some very interesting facts,—facts which prove that there is a highly-organized and well-financed move afoot not only to smash all organized labor but also to repeal all social legislation passed in the last fifty years. As this was being written, Big Business lobbyists were brazenly defying the committee and refusing to divulge pertinent information which the committee was demanding. Time and again they literally challenged the committee. One reason for their cockiness was the fact that they knew they had a number of staunch supporters among the committee members; men like Halleck of Indiana and Brown of Ohio from the Republican side and Cox of Georgia from the Democratic side. Tooth and toenail these stalwart opponents of organized labor and all progressive legislation have been fighting to nullify the

probe. They have thrown in the way of the committee all the obstacles they could possibly invent.

Chief target of the probe to date has been the notorious Committee for Constitutional Government and its many front organizations such as Fighters for Freedom, America's Future, etc. Brains of this super-lobby combine is Edward A. Rumely, a man with a somewhat checkered past. Among the things which the committee uncovered last month is the fact that a Congressman is on the payroll of the lobby.

When Rumely went back on the witness stand last month Benedict F. FitzGerald, chief counsel for the committee, showed him a letter from the "Super-Lobby's" files.

"This letter," FitzGerald said, "is signed by Sumner Gerard, a trustee of your lobby organization. Gerard says that you have a congressman on your payroll."

Rumely proceeded to "explain" that letter, this way:

"Former Congressman Samuel B Pettengill (reactionary Indiana Dem ocrat) used to write both a radio pro gram and a newspaper column for us. Pettengill quit, so we had to find someone else.

"We went to Congressman Ralpl W. Gwinn (New York Taft-Republi can) and to Dr. Willford I. King (at economics professor who has long been on this lobby combine's payroll) We said 'Will each of you every weel write a newspaper column for us, and we will also put it into our 'Pau Revere' messages.' Gwinn said he would."

Professor King also agreed, o course, because he is Rumely's plain hired man. So we have the interest ing spectacle of a professor and a con gressman writing a weekly propa ganda column for this Big Busines lobby, and getting paid for it.

The column, Rumely further explained, is sold or given to news papers by the "Features for Americ Syndicate," which is another "front

organization formed by "C. C. G." If you read that column in your local newspaper, you will now know who is back of it.

At first, Rumely said, the lobby combine paid Gwinn \$250 a month for writing this column, but later "raised" him to \$350 a month. Rumely insisted this money was merely to pay Gwinn for his "research expenses."

That the "Super-Lobby" looks upon Gwinn as merely another of its hired men is indicated by a letter Rumely wrote the New York congressman in April this year. The letter chided Gwinn for not making his column "sharp" enough, and give him "suggestions" on how he should do better in the future.

Rumely and other "Super-Lobby" heads, however, frequently found occasions to write Gwinn letters praising him for his work, not as a "columnist," but as a congressman. For example, Gwinn was lauded several times for his speeches and votes against housing legislation.

About 50 letters between Rumely and Gwinn were shown to the committee privately, and may not be made public.

A very significant letter written by Rumely on June 16, 1949—to former Taft-Republican Senator E. H. Moore of Oklahoma—said:

"We have employed full time, Irving McCann. He was counsel for the Senate Labor Committee and managed the hearings which preceded passage of the Taft-Hartley Act."

Senator Taft was chairman of that Senate committee at the time, but Rumely says the hearings were "managed" by McCann, now a "full-time employe" of this extremely anti-labor Big Business lobby.

Its views on labor legislation are revealed by a book-"Labor Monop-

olies and Freedom"—published by the Rumely lobby and exhibited at the hearings. From this book, FitzGerald quoted these amazing words:

"What we should do is to repeal all Federal labor laws—on wages, hours of labor, collective bargaining, minimum wages, etc.—and abolish all boards, bureaus and commissions that result from these laws."

In other words, turn the clock back at least half a century, to the days when working men and women had no laws to protect them from the greed and tyranny of hard-boiled employers.

Without such laws, workers would have to depend entirely on strong unions and collective bargaining. But does Rumely, the "brains of this Super-Lobby, believe in collective bargaining?

On the contrary, this lobby proclaims that collective bargaining is a wholly evil thing, and should be completely abolished. In short, this powerful lobby is against any kind of protection for workers—either by unions or by laws.

Other letters from and to Rumely showed close connection between his lobby combine and that old foe of labor unions—the National Association of Manufacturers.

On October 7, 1949, Rumely wrote a letter to former Senator Albert W. Hawkes, ultra-reactionary New Jersey Taft-Republican, and former president of the N. A. M.

"During the past eight months," Rumely told Hawkes, "we have been carefully preparing the Fighters For Freedom (the "political arm" of the C. C. G.). Some of the best minds with which we are in touch worked months on the F. F. F. 'platform'—Dr. King, Dresser, Pettengill, Ralph Gwinn and others.

"We then put this platform to the test by full-page newspaper ads in Milwaukee, Racine and several other cities, and by nation-wide mailings. It is a mechanism by which those who enroll in the F. F. F. pledge themselves to enroll five other members.

"In Dallas, Texas, Alvin Owsley, former national commander of the American Legion, is spear-heading the most effective city-wide drive we have ever put on. We use the 'Paul Revere' letters of Dr. King and Congressman Ralph Gwinn. Every two weeks, every F. F. F. members gets the 'Paul Revere' letters, and each member gets a copy of the book 'Labor Monopolies.'"

On January 28, 1948, Frank Gannett, millionaire "chain" newspaper publisher and a chief organizer of the C. C. G. lobby, sent Rumely two checks for \$500.

Rumely "explained" to the Buchanan committee that these checks were "a personal affair between Gannett and a New York congressman," who was not identified as Gwinn. As a "personal service" to Gannett, the congressman put his "frank" at the disposal of the C. C. G., so it could mail free some propaganda which Gannett wanted distributed.

Rumely's explanation of where the \$500 went was none too clear. He said Gannett "sent the checks to pay for the stuff, and the money went to the public printer."

Homer Dodge, "Washington representative" of the C. C. G., wrote Rumely an interesting letter during the recent battle on President Truman's proposal to amend the Taft-Hartley Act and oust Robert Denham, anti-labor chief counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

"It would strengthen the Taft-Hartley forces," Dodge told Rumely, if further demonstrations were made now against the whole Truman program." Buchanan tried unsuccessfully to get Rumely to explain what was meant by "demonstrations."

Again last month Buchanan repeatedly asked Rumely who puts up the big money for the "Super-Lobby" combine.

"You are spending \$1,100,000 this year," Buchanan pointed out. "Yet the loans and contributions about which you have informed this committee total only about \$25,000. I think we have a right to seek information about who provided the rest of the money."

Rumely again repeatedly defied the House committee, with such impudent words as "I won't tell." "You'll never get that." "Take me to court and you'll get an education."

Brown and Halleck continuously encouraged Rumely in this definance.

Recently Frank R. Kent, writer for the Washington Star, bemoaned the fact that so many ordinary people are voting in elections these days. This, Kent thinks, "is the basic reason for the cheapening of our public service during the last two decades. . ." After reading the preceding testimony before the House Committee on Lobbying, we are inclined to agree with Kent that public service has been cheapened during recent years. However, the cheapening has been done by men who have aligned themselves with Big Business interests which have heavily-laden purses at their disposal.

Take a look back over the last few years. Who have been the Congressmen most opposed to labor? Have there been more anti-labor men in Congress than Parnell Thomas, Fred Hartley and Ralph Gwinn? And what do these men's records show. Thomas has been in jail for squeezing kick-backs out of his secretarial employes, a procedure that is about as despicable as they come; Hartley has gone

to work for a propaganda organization that has been branded as being about as close to fascism as anything existing in the nation today; and now it is disclosed that Gwinn is drawing down \$350 a month for "services" he is rendering the most vicious lobby still in operation. And let us not overlook Senator McCarthy and his \$10,000 "fee" from Lustron Corporation. Is this sort of thing cheapening public service or not? Old Joe Stalin must get many hearty laughs out of the doings of such men as Thomas, Hartley, Gwinn and McCarthy. Nothing could more effectively cheapen public service nor create more distrust in public service and democracy than shenanigans like those named above.

If the eyes of the working people needed opening, the proceedings before the House Committee of Lobbying ought to be enough to do the job. Testimony before that committee makes it clear that powerful forces are at work trying to destroy not only all organized labor but to wipe off the books all laws that protect working people. Unless the working people fight back through the ballot box the anti-labor alliance may succeed. November will be the testing ground. Unless every working man and woman is registered and prepared to vote in the way recommended by his union committee the super lobbies may get their way yet.

Brother John Fette Is War Casualty

As the cold war grows hotter, the effects of it strike constantly closer to home. Already casualty lists are beginning to include the names of members of the United Brotherhood. Among the heroes already created by the cold war, the name of Brother John H. Fette stands high. It was Brother Fette who was the pilot of the ill-fated Navy "Privateer" plane which the Russians cold-bloodedly shot down over the Baltic on April 8th of this year. The act will long remain as one of the most cowardly and dastardly in modern history. Unarmed and on a routine flight, the American plane, with Brother Fette at the controls, was jumped and shot down by Soviet fighter planes. It never had a chance, for it had nothing with which to fight back.

Brother Fette was born March 17, 1921. On January 17, 1941 he was initiated into Local Union 2274 of Pittsburgh, Pa. From that time until August 1948, when he entered the service, Brother Fette worked at the trade and remained a loyal member of the United Brotherhood. In line with the action adopted by the General Executive Board, Brother Fette was carried on the membership rolls from the time he entered the service without the payment of further dues. Last month a full funeral donation of \$600 was paid to his beneficiary by the General Office.

The death of Brother Fette emphasizes the utter ruthlessness and viciousness of the communist menace—a menace that must be stamped out at any cost if human integrity, human dignity and human life itself are to have any meaning. His passing should serve as an inspiration to all who believe in the common decency to uncompromisingly battle the communist menace wherever and whenever it arises.

Official Information

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ALBERT E. FISCHER
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GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS 712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C. Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS 3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District 3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

CONVENTION CALL AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Sixty-ninth Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held, in the Civic Auditorium, Houston, Texas, beginning at 10:00 o'clock Monday Morning, September 18, 1950, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

CONVENTION CALL UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Forty-second Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department will convene in the South American Room, Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas, 10 a.m., Friday, September 15, 1950, and will continue in session until the business of the Convention is completed.

CONVENTION CALL BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT

Pursuant to Section Four of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Fortythird Annual Convention will be held in Houston, Texas, at the Rice Hotel, Wednesday September 13, 1950, at 10:00 a.m. and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

Proposed Changes to Our Constitution and Laws

Submitted by Local Union 2554, Lebanon, Oregon.

Section 1 be amended by adding Paragraph C.

"When reference is herein made to a member by pronoun that such pronoun shall include the female gender when such member is a female."

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Submitted by Local Union 2568, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.

Change Section 9, Paragraph L to read:

"A member to be eligible for nomination and election as a General Officer must have been a member for 5 years (or term agreed upon at the Convention.)

Submitted by the Oregon State Council of Carpenters, Salem, Oregon.

Section 13, Paragraph B be amended to read as follows:

"He shall publish the Official Journal on the 15th of each month, giving therein all business pertaining to the Local Unions, and mail a copy of same to the home address of each member who is entitled to donations. He shall also issue the General Password quarterly, and a General Password to the Ladies' Auxiliary semi-annually, and publish a monthly Financial Statement in pamphlet form of all moneys received and expended and the sources from which they have been received, itemized to show the individual amounts received for Per Capita Tax, Initiation Fees and Supplies from each source, same to be forwarded to the Secretary of each Local Union, District Council and State or Provincial Council."

Proposed by Local Union 1529, Kansas City, Kansas.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph A to read:

"The Convention city shall be chosen by a majority vote of the ballots cast by the delegates to the General Convention in regular session."

By Local Union 512, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph I to read:

"The General Treasurer shall pay out of the General Fund transportation expenses not to exceed four cents (4c) per mile each way of all delegates entitled to seats and attending the General Convention.

Mileage shall be computed over the shortest route over which a ticket for continuous passage can be purchased.

All other legitimate expenses to be defrayed by the Local Union they respectively represent."

Local Union 134, Montreal, Que., Canada.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph M by adding the following words, after the word Brotherhood "They shall be entitled to two weeks vacation with pay annually."

Amended Paragraph to read:

"All salaries of General Officers and General Organizers shall be fixed by the General Convention subject to the referendum vote of the membership of the United Brotherhood; they shall be entitled to two weeks vacation with pay annually."

By Local Union 134, Montreal, Que., Canada.

Proposes that Section 18, Paragraph N of the General Constitution become Paragraph O, then Paragraph N to read as follows:

"All General Officers and Organizers be pensioned at the age of Sixty-five."

"Such pension shall be granted in proportion with their services rendered to the Organization-subject to referendum."

Submitted by Local Union 2568, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.

By adding to Section 27 under the caption of Jurisdiction of State and Provincial Councils a new Paragraph known as Paragraph D which would read as follows:

"Where a Carpenters Council already exists, and where two or more woodworkers' locals deem it beneficial for them to have their own state or provincial council, it shall be granted under the terms mentioned in A and B."

Submitted by Local Union 236, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Section 31, Paragraph A be amended by prefixing the word "Business Agent" before the word "President." Amended Section to read as follows:

"The officers of a Local Union shall be Business Agent, President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Conductor, Warden and three (3) Trustees. Seven (7) members shall constitute a quorum."

Submitted by Local Union 236, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Section 31 be amended by deleting Paragraph C in its entirety and substituting the following:

"Local Unions of one hundred (100) or more members shall elect their officers by the Australian Ballot. The nomination of Officers shall be the first night in June, and the election thereof on the second meeting night. Locals of less than one hundred (100) members shall nominate the first night in June, but may be re-opened the night of the election unless they use the Australian Ballot."

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By Local Union 385, New York, New York.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph D after the words on official business add "OR PRE-VENTED BY ACCIDENT OR SICKNESS."

The amended Section would read as follows:

"A member cannot be nominated for office, delegate or committee unless he is present on the night of nomination, except he is in the ante-room on business authorized by the Local Union, or out on official business OR PREVENTED BY ACCIDENT OR SICK-NESS; nor shall he be eligible unless he is a journeyman carpenter working at the trade or employed by the organization, and has been twelve consecutive months a member in good standing of the Local Union and a member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. for three years immediately prior to nomination, unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required. Honorary members are not eligible to hold office."

By Local Union 236, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Proposing our Laws be advanced one number numerically i.e., the present 33 becoming 34, etc., and Section 33 of our General Constitution be amended to read as follows:

DUTIES OF BUSINESS AGENT

- A. The Business Agent shall police all work in his jurisdiction and endeavor to have all work performed by members of the United Brotherhood and to see that all Trade Rules are enforced and that all members are receiving full wages as established by the Local Union.
- B. Where no District Council exists he shall issue all working permits, write up all applications for new members and collect the fee therefor. He shall turn over to the Financial Secretary each meeting night all money collected by him, giving the name from whom collected and for what purpose collected. He shall take a receipt from the Financial Secretary for same.
- C. He shall have the sole authority to place key men on jobs where called for and shall be the judge as to the ability of the men so placed. He shall endeavor to settle all disputes that may arise on any job and shall have full authority to transact business for the local between meetings.
- D. To be eligible for the office of Business Agent he must have been a full journeymar for at least five (5) years prior to his election and a member of the Local three (3) years He must have a full knowledge of our Constitution and Laws, including our full trade autonomy and all decisions pertaining thereto.

E. The compensation for the Business Agent shall be that which is agreed upon between him and the Local Union or District Council. Said compensation shall be paid by the Local or District Council without vote on same. The Business Agent shall be bonded by the General Office, the cost of said bond to be paid by the Local Union or District Council.

Submitted by Local Union 1049, Poplar Bluff, Missouri.

Amend Section 42, Paragraph W to read as follows:

"No member can hold office or vote on any subject unless he has been a member of the Local at least twelve months."

3y Local Union 241, Moline, Illinois.

Amending Section 42, Paragraph W to read as follows:

"No member can hold office or vote on any subject unless he has been a member of the local at least twelve months."

By Local Union 103, Birmingham, Alabama.

Amend Section 42, Paragraph W to read as follows:

"No member can hold office or vote on any subject unless he has been a member of the ocal at least twelve months."

The proposed amendment by Local Union 103 has been endorsed by several Local Unions.)

By the Twin City Carpenters District Council, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Amending Section 43, Paragraph Q to read as follows:

By adding on the second line after the words, 'business of contracting'—"if he so notifies is Local Union or District Council in writing, and he shall employ at least one (1) journey-an on his work."

It is further proposed that:

"This change shall not apply to small jobbing or odd work being done when not othervise employed, but shall apply strictly to competitive contracting and building for sale in ompetition with other contractors."

y Local Union 2046, Martinez, California.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A of the General Laws by adding the following:

"Excepting members holding continuous membership for thirty years."

ubmitted by Local Union 1049, Poplar Bluff, Missouri.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C so that same shall read as follows:

"Each Beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary \$10.00 on each new sember admitted, excepting apprentices, also One and 25/100 (\$1.25) dollars per month or each member in good standing, Sixty-five (65c) cents of which shall be used as a fund or the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and isability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, gether with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of Sixty 30c) cents, together with moneys received from new members to be placed in a special and for 'Home and Pension' purposes."

ubmitted by Local Union No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C to read as follows:

"Each Beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary \$10.00 on each new number admitted, excepting apprentices, also One and 25/100 (\$1.25) Dollars per month or each member in good standing, Sixty-five (65c) Cents of which shall be used as a und for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death ad disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of

(Continued on page 28).

Editorial

Here We Go Again

World War III moved a big step closer when a well-organized and wellequipped communist army from North Korea last month unleashed a blitz against the independent, newly-formed sovereign state of Korea which was set up with the will of the people and the blessings of the United Nations after the close of World War II. And all the profiteers, chiselers, and price gougers in this country immediately began licking their chops and dreaming of another big profit killing. Already prices have started spiraling upward as the profiteers start using the Korean war as an excuse for jacking up prices. Everything is set just right. The same old gang in Congress that opened the profit flood gates in 1946 by killing price controls is still in the saddle. They are the boys, the Tafts and the Wherrys and Cains, who told us emphatically that removal of price controls would result in lower prices in a short while. "Sure," they said, "prices might go up for a few weeks, but as soon as the old law of supply and demand takes hold again, prices will tumble to all-time lows." They killed price controls, but the law of supply and demand seems to have jumped the track somewhere. Apparently it has gotten stuck somewhere around that corner where prosperity was hiding during Hoover's era. Prices have never stopped climbing.

Already Taft has committed himself on price controls in the new war crisis. He is for "voluntary" controls; that is, "let your conscience be your guide," despite the fact the recent war proved conclusively that profiteers have no conscience. Another war would make the fabulous profits of the last war look like peanuts; particularly if the Tafts have their way and succeed in blocking any and all efforts to hold profits within reasonable margins through something more effective than voluntarism. There is plenty of talk of controlling wages; there is even some talk of controlling prices; but to date we have not heard a single word about controlling profits.

Labor holds no brief for government controls. Controls are exasperating un-American, and contrary to the spirit of freedom on which this nation has thrived. Under controls, the working people have always taken a licking and will probably do so in the future whenever controls go into effect. All during the last war the working people took it on the chin. The business interests continually kept finding ways and means of evading price control. Clothing manufacturers reduced quality, food packers put smaller amounts of good in their cans, manufacturers put useless gadgets on their products to wir price concessions. In a thousand different ways, manufacturers and packer managed to increase their profits at the expense of the public. And to top i all, OPA only managed to serve as a partial brake on profits. The longer the war went on the more loopholes the smart boys developed for winning price increases without actually breaking the law.

On the other hand, labor controls were comparatively rigid. During a good deal of the war millions upon millions of American workers were frozen to their jobs regardless of the fact that in many instances they could get more

money by taking a job in a plant across the street. Millions more worked at pitifully inadequate wages throughout the major part of the war simply because the wage freeze was close to adamantine. Only when sheer desperation drove men to drastic action was the wage freeze breached here and there.

There is no doubt but that the profiteers are again licking their chops. War or no war, they are out to gouge the public as deeply as possible. Coffee is a case in point. During the last year coffee prices have more than doubled. Evidence uncovered by a Senate investigating committee indicates that profiteering is mostly responsible. Certain money interests in the United States, working in collusion with the coffee producing countries, have sykrocketed prices through artificial rigging. The profits from price-boosting activities have not gone to the coffee growers. And certainly none of them has gone to the workers on coffee plantations who remain as poorly paid and as greatly exploited as they ever have been. But the speculators at home and in South America have reaped a golden harvest of profits. In peace or at war, the profiteers are busy devising ways and means of making the general public pay through the nose.

Controls are undesirable. However, if they become absolutely necessary, let them be real controls. Let them be controls that really control at all ends. But so long as men like Taft and Wherry and Cain remain in Congress, you can bet your bottom dollar any controls that do come will be as full of loopholes for Big Business as many of our tax laws are. Our best bet is to send men like Taft back to their home bailiwicks in the November election.

Union Label Week-Coming Up!

This year Union Label Week was designated for September 2nd through the 9th by resolution unanimously adopted by the last conventions of both the American Federation of Labor and the Union Label Trades Department.

The AFL resolution read in part, "In all our promotional activities it is our desire to keep a constant reminder before members of labor unions, women's auxiliaries, their families and friends of the necessity of giving preference to Union Label goods and the patronage of Union services.

"We depend upon our friends all during the year to demand the Union Labels, Shop Cards and Union Buttons and we spearhead our campaigns by conducting a Union Label Week."

In every city and community in America, appropriate ceremonies should be planned at once to publicize Union Labels, Shop Cards and Union Buttons and to also promote the sale of Union-made goods and the use of all Union services. Union Label Week affords an excellent opportunity to build good will with all Americans and stimulate good relations with manufacturers, unionized industries, and other "fair" business establishments. In cooperation with merchants and other firms we should make this eight-day period the outstanding event of the year.

This year also marks the Centennial Celebration of the birth of Samuel Gompers, the founder of the American Federation of Labor. It will be fitting to have joint exercises and other activities to include both Union Label Week and commemoration of Samuel Gompers because he was an ardent advocate of the use of Union Labels, Shop Cards and Union Buttons.

A Highly Important Decision

Recently New York Supreme Court Justice Ernest L. Hammer handed down a decision which is of prime importance to all organized labor. In clear and understandable language, the decision states that unions have the authority to take disciplinary action against communists in their ranks if such is the will of the majority. Communism has long plagued many unions, less because of substantial Red membership and more because of the underhanded, deceitful, completely immoral methods communists employ to gain their ends. Year in and year out American unions have fought a valiant fight against Reds in their ranks. Various unions have used various methods in an effort to rid themselves of the disruptive Red elements in their midst. However, the fight has always been an uphill one. Communists have been quick to resort to the very "capitalistic" courts against which they rant and rail in the normal course of events. Our courts, ever mindful of the personal freedoms embodied in the constitution, have leaned over backwards on the matter of minority rights. The benefit of the doubt has usually gone to the weaker side, which is well in keeping with American tradition.

However, the decision by Justice Hammer sets a new precedent. For the first time a court upholds the rights of a labor union to take disciplinary action, including expulsion from membership, against individual members on the sole and specific ground that they are communists. Heretofore communists have managed to cloud the issue every time they have faced disciplinary union action. Technicalities and legal shenanigans have been their stock in trade. Always they have managed to hide behind the very United States Constitution they are trying to destroy. The question of whether or not unions have a right to protect themselves against the disruptive, destructive tactics of communist members has never come before the court as a clear cut issue.

But Justice Hammer's decision has changed all that. Without mincing words, the New York jurist determines that the Communist Party is not a political party in the accepted sense of the word. He further finds that union members who join the Communist Party do so of their own volition and that when they become party members they become subject to disciplinary action by the union because they no longer support "the society in the attainment of its proper purposes. . . ."

The case in question arose in New York where District 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters was in control of a few communists for a number of years prior to 1947. The Reds in the union were headed by Louis Weinstock who was openly a member of the national board of the Communist Party at the time. In December, 1949 charges were brought in the District Council against Weinstock and two of his henchmen under Section 107 of the Painters constitution which authorizes disciplinary action against members who promote subversive philosophies. The defendants instituted action in the New York Supreme Court to have their expulsion declared illegal. As usual, attorneys for the expelled members tried to wrap the flag around their clients. The attorneys argued that the expulsions violated the constitutional rights of the plaintiffs to hold whatever political beliefs they choose. On the other hand, attorneys for the union argued that as a voluntary association the union has a right to set up conditions under which membership may be gained or lost.

Agreeing with the union's contentions, Justice Hammer covered this point in the following manner:

"Section 107 of the Brotherhood constitution in no way interferes with the rights of the plaintiffs to hold or express any views or to belong to any organizations with which they choose to affiliate themselves.

"Their own acts and not those of the union made them members of the Communist Party, an organization declared by the union to be hostile to its fundamental purposes. Their own acts of disloyalty to their union, the defendant, subjected each of them to discipline. * * * * A labor union has the power to expel a member for failure to support 'the society in the attainment of its proper purposes.' * * *

"The basic fallacy in plaintiffs' argument concerning interference with their political beliefs is their assumption that as members of the Communist Party they have standing identical with members of other political parties. * * * The main object of the Communist Party * * * is the overthrow by force, if required, of the government of the United States and of its Constitution and laws and the substitution in place thereof of the Soviet Communistic totalitarian dictatorship."

Judge Hammer's decision, although only a single decision in the high court of one state, sets an important precedent. If the thinking behind it becomes general in our other courts, the way is open for unions to rid themselves of Red elements who do not and never have had any interest in elevating the wages and working conditions of working people but rather only a fanatical zeal in furthering the arbitrary dictatorial edicts of the Kremlin.

Machines Take Jobs of 'Men and Mules'

"Men and mules" are being chased out of the cotton fields by machines, reports a business writer who made a survey of the "Cotton Belt" from coast to coast.

The machines are huge mechanical "pickers" and "strippers" which work much faster than human hands, and cut the cost of producing cotton by as much as \$40 a bale. They are so expensive that small farmers cannot buy them, but are being used more and more by the big plantation owners, particularly "in the Mississippi delta, the blacklands of Texas, and in California."

The business writer shows no concern over the fate of the "men and mules" displaced by these machines, nor about the small farmers who can neither buy the machines nor compete with them.

Yet it seems "plain as the nose on your face" that, though this mechanization of cotton-field drudgery could be a blessing to mankind, it is creating serious problems for the South and the entire nation.

(Continued from page 23)

Sixty (60c) Cents, together with moneys received from new members to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes."

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By Local Union 385, New York, New York.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C to read:

"Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary "\$10.00" on each new member admitted, excepting apprentices, also "One Dollar and twenty-five cents" per month for each member in good standing, Sixty-five (65c) cents of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of "Sixty (60c) cents," together with moneys received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes."

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By Local Union 2046, Martinez, California.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C by inserting the following:

"Excepting members holding continuous membership for thirty years."

By Local Union 103, Birmingham, Alabama.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C of the General Laws so that same shall read as follows:

"Each Beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary \$10.00 on each new member admitted, excepting apprentices, also One and 25/100 (\$1.25) Dollars per month for each member in good standing, Sixty-five (65c) Cents of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of Sixty (60c) Cents, together with moneys received from new members to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes."

(The proposed amendment by Local Union 103 has been endorsed by several Local Unions)

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By Local Union 141, Chicago, Illinois.

Amending Section 44, Paragraph C by inserting "60c" instead of the present "35c" as specified in the said Section and Paragraph on Page 38, Line 4 so as to read:

"Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary "\$5.00" on each new member admitted, excepting apprentices, also "One Dollar and twenty-five cents" per month for each member in good standing, Sixty-five (65c) cents of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of "Sixty (60c) cents," together with moneys received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes."

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By Local Union 241, Moline, Illinois.

Amending Section 44, Paragraph C to read as follows:

"Each Beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary \$10.00 on each new member admitted, excepting apprentices, also One and 25/100 (\$1.25) Dollars per month for each member in good standing, Sixty-five (65c) Cents of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of Sixty (60c) Cents, together with moneys received from new members to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes."

By Local Union 744, Red Lodge, Montana.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C of the General Laws so that same shall read as follows:

"Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary \$10.00 on each new member admitted, excepting apprentices, also One and 25/100 (\$1.25) Dollars per month for each member in good standing, Sixty-five (65c) Cents of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of Sixty (60c) Cents together with moneys received from new members to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes."

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Submitted by Local Union 1426, Elyria, Ohio, adding Paragraph C to Section 47 to read as follows:

"A member of one year or more who because of sickness or accident is unable to work, may apply for a sick leave card, providing he furnish a statement from his doctor and his application is approved by the Local Executive Board. He may at a future date be reinstated to his former status. Dues of Honorary members during this period to be fifty cents per month and of beneficial and semi-beneficial to be one dollar per month. Sick cards shall be furnished by the General Secretary on application of the Local Union on payment of twenty-five cents for each card."

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Submitted by Local Union 2554, Lebanon, Oregon.

Section 48, Paragraph A, first and second sentences be amended to read:

"On the death of a member in good standing, his or her spouse, or legal heirs as named on his application, shall be entitled to the member's funeral donation as prescribed in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. A member may change his beneficiary provided, the change is made to spouse or blood relative."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 254, Cleveland, Ohio.

Amending Section 48, Paragraphs A, B and C.

A. "On the death of a member in good standing, if married and living with his wife or husband the claim shall be paid to the widow or widower otherwise the claim shall be paid to his or her legal, blood relative, his or her estate or undertaker, as prescribed in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. A member may change his or her beneficiary provided the change shall be made to wife or husband or blood relative. Such change shall be made on blank form to be furnished Local Unions by the General Secretary. The member making a change of beneficiary shall sign the form of change in the presence of President and Recording Secretary of his or her Local Union, who shall sign as witnesses; provided however, if said member is not in the jurisdiction of his or her Local Union at time change is made, then he or she can have same sworn to before a Notary Public or any officer authorized to administer oaths.

B. If a member in good standing dies without leaving any legal heirs, the Local Union shall see him or her respectably interred. The officers or a committee of the Local Union shall attend his or her funeral and the United Brotherhood shall pay the funeral expenses, but in no case shall these expenses exceed the full amount of donation to which the member is entitled at time of death, nor shall the United Brotherhood be held liable for any further donations in the name of the deceased.

C. In the case of any member whose disability or death is caused by intemperance or his or her own improper conduct, or by any accident or disease incurred previous to joining the United Brotherhood, or by exposing himself or herself to risks to which men and women in the carpentry industry are not usually liable, neither he nor she nor any person for him or her shall have any claim on the funds of the United Brotherhood."

No change in Paragraph D.

Submitted by Local Union 254, Cleveland, Ohio.

Amending Section 49, Paragraphs A, B and D to read as follows:

- A. "A beneficial member to be entitled to donations must be not less than seventeen and not over sixty years of age at the time of admission to membership, and, when he or she joined must have been in sound health and not afflicted with any disease or subject to any complaint likely to endanger his or her health or cause permanent disability."
- B. "A beneficial member will be entitled to the donations as prescribed in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood; provided he or she is over one year a contributing or financial member in good standing, and when three months in arrears he or she shall be debarred from all donations until three months after all arrearages are paid in full, including the current month."
- D. "An apprentice or candidate between the ages of fifty and sixty years of age when admitted to membership shall be entitled to the donations on condition that they have been a member the required length of time and that they were in good health at time of their mitiation, and in good standing at the time of death, provided, however they are over two years contributing or financial members in good standing, and when owing a sum equal to three months dues they shall be debarred from all donations until three months after all arrearages are paid in full, which payment must include the payment of dues for the month in which the payment is made. They shall not be entitled to wife or husband or disability donations for apprentices and members admitted between the ages of fifty and sixty years shall be the same as at present.

No change in Paragraph C.

By Central Oregon District Council, Bend, Oregon.

Proposing to amend Section 49, Paragraph C, which reads, "Donations for journeymen between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years shall be," to read, "Donations for journeymen between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years shall be."

And further proposing to eliminate Paragraph D entirely.

Submitted by Local Union 2554, Lebanon, Oregon.

Section 49, Paragraph D, second sentence shall be amended to read:

"They shall not be entitled to spouse or disability donations."

Submitted by Local Union 1746, Portland, Oregon.

Proposing to amend Section 50 by substituting the words "his (or her) spouse" for and whenever the words "his wife" now appears, substituting the word "spouse" wherever the word "wife" appears.

By Local Union 2812, Missoula, Montana.

Amending Section 50 which is captioned "Wife Funeral Donation" to read "Wife or Husband Funeral Donation" and that any other reference to a member's wife shall be changed to read "Wife or Husband."

Submitted by Local Union 2554, Lebanon, Oregon.

Section 50 shall be amended by being entitled:

"SPOUSE FUNERAL DONATION."

Submitted by Local Union 2554, Lebanon, Oregon.

Section 50, Paragraph A shall be amended to read:

"A beneficial member between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years at the time of admission to membership, or a member who has been transferred from the classification of apprentice to journeyman, lawfully married, shall, on the death of his spouse, be entitled to the spouse funeral donation as prescribed in the Constitution and Laws of the United

Brotherhood, on condition that his spouse was sound in health at the time of his admission to membership; provided however, when he owes a sum equal to three months' dues, he shall be debarred from all donations until three months after all arrearages are paid in full, which payment must include the payment of dues for the month in which the payment is made."

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Submitted by Local Union 254, Cleveland, Ohio.

Amend Section 50, Paragraphs A, B and C to read as follows:

- A. "A beneficial member, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years at time of admission to membership, or a member who has been transferred from the classification of apprentice to journeyman lawfully married, shall, on the death of his wife or her husband be entitled to the wife or husband funeral donation as prescribed in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, on condition that his wife or her husband was sound in health at the time of his or her admission to membership; provided however, when he or she owes a sum equal to three months dues, he or she shall be debarred from all donations until three months after all arrearages are paid in full, which payment must include the payment of dues for the month in which the payment is made."
- B. "An Applicant eligible to beneficial membership, if married, whose wife or husband is in ill health may be admitted, but in the event of her or his death he or she shall not be entitled to the wife or husband funeral donation. Should the wife or husband be sick at the time her husband or wife joins the Local Union then said wife or husband shall after she or he becomes well, be examined by a physician, who shall furnish a certificate of health to the Local Union."
- C. "All rules and provisions as to health and conduct applying to claims for a members funeral donation shall apply to a claim for a wife or husbands funeral donation for one wife or husband only."

No change in Paragraph D.

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By Local Union 1020, Portland, Oregon.

Amend Section 50, Paragraphs A, B, C and D.

The word "spouse" be substituted wherever the word "wife" appears.

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By District Council of Portland, Oregon and Vicinity.

Amend Section 50, Paragraphs A, B, C and D.

The word "spouse" be substituted wherever the word "wife" appears.

Submitted by Local Union 2554, Lebanon, Oregon.

Section 50, Paragraph B to be amended to read:

"An applicant eligible to beneficial membership, if married, whose spouse is in ill health, may be admitted, but in the event of spouse's death he shall not be entitled to the spouse funeral donation. Should the spouse be sick at the time his or her wife or husband joins the Local Union, then said spouse shall, after he or she becomes well, be examined by a physician, who shall furnish a certificate of health to the Local Union."

Submitted by Local Union 2554, Lebanon, Oregon.

Section 50, Paragraph C to be amended as follows:

"All rules and provisions as to health and conduct applying to a claim for a member's funeral donation shall apply to a claim for a spouse's funeral donation for one spouse only."

Submitted by Local Union 2554, Lebanon, Oregon.

Section 50, Paragraph D, first sentence shall be amended to read:

"The spouse funeral donation shall be."

HOME AND PENSION

Resolutions from Local Union 106, Des Moines, Iowa and Local Union 218, Boston, Massachusetts were substantiated by a number of Local Unions and Resolutions from Local Union 132, Washington, D. C. and Local Union 854, Cincinnati, Ohio, proposing amendments were referred by the General Executive Board to the Constitution Committee.

The said Resolutions and Amendments proposed are in reference to the above captioned.

Submitted by the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Section 54, Paragraph A, on line 1 strike out "65" and insert "60" so as to read:

"A member shall not be less than 60 years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension."

Submitted by Local Union 93, Ottawa, Ont., Canada through the Ontario Provincial Council.

Section 54, Page 47, Line 1, Paragraph A.

On Line 1 strike out "65" and insert "60" so as to read:

"A member shall not be less than 60 years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension."

By Local Union 103, Birmingham, Alabama.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D of the General Laws so as to make it read as follows:

"A member not wishing to avail himself of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension to be not less than Thirty (\$30.00) Dollars per month, payable quarterly."

(The proposed amendment by Local Union 103 has been endorsed by several Local Unions.)

Local Union 87, St. Paul, Minnesota, proposes to to amend Section 54, Paragraph D by inserting that the

"quarterly pensions shall be the sum of \$90.00."

By Local Union 385, New York, New York.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D by inserting "\$30.00" per month instead of the "\$15.00" per month.

Balance of Paragraph to remain the same.

Submitted by Local Union 122, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D of our General Laws to read as follows:

"A member not wishing to avail himself of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension to be not less than Thirty (\$30.00) Dollars per month, payable quarterly."

By Local Union 141, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposing to amend Section 54, Paragraph D by deleting present "\$15.00" per month and inserting "\$25.00" per month.

By Local Union 241, Moline, Illinois.

Amending Section 54, Paragraph D to read as follows:

"A member not wishing to avail himself of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension to be not less than Thirty (\$30.00) Dollars per month, payable quarterly."

By Local Union 742, Decatur, Illinois.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D of the General Laws so as to make it read as follows:

"A member not wishing to avail himself of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension to be not less than Thirty (\$30.00) Dollars per month, payable quarterly."

By Local Union 744, Red Lodge, Montana.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D so as to read as follows:

"A member not wishing to avail himself of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension to be not less than Thirty (\$30.00) Dollars per month, payable quarterly."

Submitted by Local Union 1049, Poplar Bluff, Missouri.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D to read as follows:

"A member not wishing to avail himself of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension to be not less than Thirty (\$30.00) Dollars per month, payable quarterly."

Local Union 951, Brainerd, Minnesota.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph H, Page 48:

"A Beneficial or Semi-Beneficial member who qualifies under Paragraph A of this Section may apply, through his Local, for a Paid-Up Life Membership thereby relieving him from paying further dues and the Local Union from paying per capita tax to the United Brotherhood."

By Local Union 2046, Martinez, California.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph H of our General Laws to read as follows:

"A member who qualifies under Paragraph A and B of this Section shall receive a paid up life membership thereby relieving him from paying further dues and the Local Union from paying per capita tax to the United Brotherhood on him. If said member receives State aid in those States where the amount of pension paid by the Brotherhood is deducted from the State pension, he shall so notify the Local Union thereby relieving the United Brotherhood from paying the pension as long as this condition exists."

Submitted by Local Union 1940, Kitchener, Ont., Canada.

Amend Section 59, Paragraph A after the word "permit" to read:

"At the rate of not less than \$20.00 a week,"

Then amended Section would read as follows:

"Strikes inaugurated and conducted according to the following rules may be sanctioned by the General Executive Board and financial aid extended to the extent that the funds of the United Brotherhood will permit, at the rate of not less than \$20.00 a week. All trade movements to be first submitted to the General Secretary."

By Local Union 571, Carnegie, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 59, Paragraph I to read as follows:

"The Schedule of Inquiries must be filed with the General Secretary for submission to the General Executive Board at least 30 days prior to the date the trade demand is to go into effect."

By Local Union 316, San Jose, California.

FUNERAL DONATIONS

The amendment is as follows:

"That all our General Laws regarding Funeral Donations be amended by doubling all Funeral Donations and increasing the per capita tax fifty cents (50c) per member per month."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them, Not dead, just gone before; They still live in our memory, And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother E. B. AMMERMAN, Local No. 1272, Seattle, Wash. Brother GEORGE T. ANDERSON, Local No. 1587, Hutchinson, Kans. Brother CLARENCE BIGGS, Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio. Brother ARTHUR J. BOUFFARD, Local No. 824, Muskegon, Mich. Brother KARL BRIM, Local No. 1367, Chicago, Ill. Brother ERNEST BUIKE, Local No. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Brother BARNEY CLARK, Local No. 81, Erie, Pa. Brother EINAR DAHL, Local No. 357, Islip, N. Y. Brother GOTTFRIED DIETRICHSON, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich. Brother JOHN DURR, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y. Brother PETER EGGERS, Local No. 115, Bridgeport, Conn. Brother ALFRED ENGLUND, Local No. 241, Moline, III. Brother GEORGE T. ENOCH, Local No. 665, Amarillo, Texas. Brother CHARLES R. EVANS, Local No. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Brother ALTERIO GRANDIOLINI, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa. Brother CHAS. H. HALSTEAD, Local No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind. Brother EUGENE HANSEN, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y. Brother JAMES HEIN, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass. Brother J. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla. Brother GEORGE JOHNSON, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y. Brother ANDREW KALLIO, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y. Brother J. O. LAXSON, Sr., Local No. 109, Sheffield, Ala. Brother MEYER LEPOFSKY, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y. Brother WILBUR M. LUCIA, Local No. 281, Binghamton, N. Y. Brother C. E. MC VAY, Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio. Brother CHARLES H. MASHON, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass. Brother LYNN L. MATTHEWS, L. U. No. 281, Binghamton, N. Y. Brother JOHN MORTEN, L. U. No. 1606, Omaha, Nebr. Brother HORACE M. NEWBURY, L. U. No. 30, New London, Conn. Brother H. G. NOBLES, L. U. No. 144, Macon, Ga. Brother JAMES PALMERT, L. U. No. 608, New York, N. Y. Brother VALENTINE POIRIER, L. U. No. 33, Boston, Mass. Brother JOHN H. POTTS, L. U. No. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio Brother LEON A. PRICE, L. U. No. 1449, Lansing, Mich. Brother WILLIAM J. ROPER, L. U. No. 33, Boston, Mass. Brother JOHN A. SEIG, L. U. No. 1212, Coffeyville, Kans. Brother ROBERT R. SMALL, L. U. No. 2288, Los Angeles, Calif. Brother PETER STEELE, L. U. No. 608, New York, N. Y. Brother FORDYCE P. WHITAKER, L. U. No. 281, Binghamton, N. Y. Brother ROY A. WILLBORN, L. U. No. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas Brother W. C. WONN, L. U. No. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

The postal information given here is necessarily brief. More detailed information will, of course, be gladly furnished by your post office. Postal laws and regulations are very interesting. Consider this one: "For sanitary reasons postal clerks shall hand stamps to purchaser so that the gummed side does not contact the underside of the window." You will admit it was a very good law. Too bad we have no room to acquaint you with a few more.

Jas. B. Gordon 173 115 So. Fifth Ave. Midtown 8, Calif.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

VIA AIR MAIL

Local Union 4450 2217-26th St. Sheffield 16, Minnesota

Attention: J. A. Harris, B. A.

ADDRESS-This is the way the Post Office Department would like to see an envelope addressed. Return address compactly written in upper left corner and nowhere else. Mr. or Miss not necessary, but Mrs. or other titles can be used. When sent special delivery write these words in Capitals. On all air mail not sent in regular air mail envelopes write VIA AIR MAIL. Address should be the indented or oblique form as shown. A separate line for name, street, city and state. Postal zone number is a must requirement in large cities. This oblique style is readily distinguished, and if a pen is used, it might as well be written this way. When typewriter is used, the block form, as shown in the return address, is more easily written, and this style is generally adopted. P. O. reads an address from the bottom up, state, city, etc. If the state is misread the letter is started off wrong. Spell the state name in full if the abbreviation might be mistaken for another. Miss., Mass. and Minn, could very well be wrongly read when written in script. The dash after 2217 is to separate distinctly the house number from the street number. Instructions, Please Forward or Attention: are written in lower left corner. The lower right quarter is reserved for the address only. That 173 in the return address could be the sender's L.P. number. Your Financial Secretary would like that.

INCORRECT ADDRESS—A letter returned because of wrong address cannot be remailed as is, after correction. A new envelope must be used. But mail which has been sent back for better direction or lack of postage may be remailed in the same envelope after correction. Letters opened in error should be so marked, initialed by the opener, resealed and put back in the mail. Undelivered first class mail with no return address goes to the Dead Letter office where it is opened to ascertain the sender's address. The charge for returning such mail is 5 cents and you pay in cash. So don't omit the return address.

STAMPS—When one stamp overlaps another the under one does not count. A cancellation mark may be hidden. The stamps of postals or stamped envelopes cannot be cut out and used for postage. Air mail stamps must be used only on matter sent air mail. Which means they can be used for special delivery or registered mail charges on air mail letters. Spoiled or misprinted postals or stamped envelopes may be redeemed for three-quarters their value, paid in stamps etc. No cash. If printed, the redeemer must declare he was the original purchaser and authorized to dispose of them. The P. O. issues no receipts for stamps bought, but if the buyer has a prepared bill ready, it will be stamped as paid. For efficiency use stamps of the highest denomination. When several stamps are used where one might do, they take longer to cancel, to count and cost more to make. Never use mutilated stamps. The P. O. is fussy about that.

POSTAL CARDS—The stamped card sold by the P. O. is a postal card. An unstamped card is a post card. Both are considered first class mail. If you wish, one-third of the left address side of a postal may be used for correspondence. Contrary to some beliefs, it is

quite lawful to notify by postal card of any coming arrears or accounts due. However, it is unlawful to solicit by this method overdue accounts etc. This is considered to be dunning, and dunning or the use of defamatory remarks on postals or post cards is forbidden. Reply postals are two stamped cards folded together. One may be detached by the addressee and used to reply. Reply cards might be sometimes used when requesting information.

AIR MAIL—Ordinary stamps may be used for air mail. The fee is 6 cents per ounce for delivery in U. S. territory. Same fee is good for Canada. Anything mailable may be sent air mail except articles liable to damage by freezing. Postals or post cards require only 4 cents postage. All air mail should be so marked conspicuously for quick identification, except when air mail envelopes are used. The P. O. sells air letter sheets for 10 cents each which are delivered anywhere in the world. One side is blank for correspondence. The other side is prestamped and marked with air mail identification. After the letter is written it is folded into the form of an envelope and sealed. No enclosures are permitted. If anything is inserted it goes as ordinary mail. This cheap air mail service is unknown to many who could appreciably use it.

REGISTERED MAIL.—This is a certain way to assure yourself of the delivery of important mail. Minimum charge is 25 cents plus the regular postage. To make sure it has been received a reply receipt is bought for an additional 5 cents. This is signed by the person who receives the letter, and the P. O. returns it to the sender. R. M. may of course be sent air mail and special delivery.

SPECIAL DELIVERY—Any domestic mail may be sent S. D. The minimum fee is 15 cents plus the regular postage. Ordinary stamps may be used. Mark all such mail SPECIAL DELIVERY. This mail is delivered on Saturdays, Sundays and all holidays, and in large cities between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. For fast service use special delivery on air mail. This is a P. O. recommendation.

POSTAL NOTES—This cheap and efficient method of paying bills by mail is not too well known. Postal notes are issued in any amount up to \$10.00 for a set fee of 8 cents each. If more than \$10.00 is required enough notes may be bought to make up the amount. Unlike money orders, no application has to be made out. They are filled in by the purchaser, and a receipt coupon is attached which may be removed and kept for reference. Postal notes should be cashed within two months. If not, a duplicate must be applied for. After one year they are uncashable. A \$10.00 P. N. costs 8 cents. A P. M. O. would cost 15 cents.

POSTAL SAVINGS—Any person over 10 years may open an account. Joint accounts or organization accounts are not accepted. If your local P. O. has no savings department you may use the facilities of a nearby one by mail. The interest has always been 2 per cent since the system started. Deposits from one dollar up are taken, but no fractions of a dollar. No bank book is involved. Certificates to the value of deposit are issued. When withdrawal is required, certificates to the amount of sum needed are signed and presented at the P. O. where account is kept. Limit of deposits is \$2500.00. Only one account for each person is allowed. A married person's account is free from interference from husband or wife. Total Postal Savings deposits: About 3½ billions.

RECALL OF MAIL—After mail has been dropped in mail box, it may be recalled by making application at the local P. O., and presenting a duplicate envelope for identification. If letter has already been dispatched, it may be recalled by telegram sent by the P. O. if the recaller pays the cost. No mail can be recalled by telephone. The addressee is never notified by the P. O. of such recall.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—You may notify your P. O. on card supplied for that purpose of your new address. They will forward your mail for a period of two years afterwards. The occupant of your old address should not be depended upon to do this. If the Post Office is willing, let them do it.

\$	2.00 worth	of postal supplies		
1—book of 12 3-cent stamps 1—book of 24 1-cent stamps 6—3 cent stamped envelopes	.25 (small) .21	3-special delivery 5-reply postals 10-postals	stamps	.45 .10 .10
6—3 cent stamped envelopes 5—air mail stamps	(large) .22 .30		Total	\$2.00

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

50 FOR 620

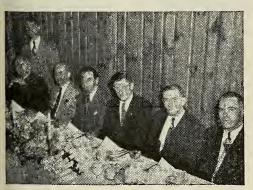
Among the local unions which achieved their golden anniversaries this year is Local No. 620 of Vineland, N. J., often mentioned as the most beautiful city in southern New Jersey. Recently Local No. 620 celebrated its fiftieth birthday with a fine banquet and social evening at Orchard Road Hall. A fine attendance was on hand to make the event a gala one. Wonderful food—including specially baked ham, salmon, salad, and plenty of homemade relishes and cakes—made the banquet one to be remembered for a long time. At the head table sat all members with thirty or more years of membership to their credit together with the officers of the union and the invited guests. Members and their wives and families taxed the capacity of the hall.

Gunnar Backlund, business agent, acted as master of ceremonies for the evening and turned in a very creditable job. After all had done their full duty at the table, old-time songs were sung and a few brief but highly interesting talks were made. Following this, the tables were moved to the basement and dancing got under way. Many a member who dragged his bones up and down a scaffold all week kicked up his heels like a young colt to the waltz, polka and schottische tunes. The party did not break up until a very late hour and all who attended departed with a feeling of well being and pride in Local No. 620. The arrangement committee—with a great deal of help from the Ladies Auxiliary—did a fine job and a sincere vote of appreciation was extended to both.

MANCHESTER LOCAL HONORS GRADUATES

In the presence of a large group of union brothers and friends, sixteen young men of Manchester, N. H., received their journeymen certificates on the night of April 25th at the second annual graduation banquet sponsored by Local Union No. 625 and held in Boucher's Tea Room.

Those apprentices receiving certificates were: Maurice Belcourt, Henri J. Lessard, Andre Gelinas, Leo A. Ladieu, Albert H. Racicot, Armand J. Dumont, Alphee O. Lavallee, Julien J. Blais, Gerard J. Morin, Roland Marston, Frank I. Ladieu, Jr., Kenneth Howell, Leonard Loiselle, Leo A. Messier, John T. McCabe, Roland G. St. Pierre.



One of the apprentices, Alphee O. Lavallee received his diploma from his father, Josaphat Lavallee, a member of the Carpenters' Union and a former business agent. The Mayor presented the diploma to the father who in turn presented it to his son. President Hopcroft remarked that he in turn should present a diploma later to his son (Lavallee's small boy.)

Those seated at the head table comprised the following: Rev. George R. Kilcoyne; Mayor Josaphat T. Benoit; President Jack Hopcroft; Business Agent Louis Israel Martel; Recording Secretary John Driesse; W. G. Couser, chief educa-

tion and training section at the V. A.; Clifton Dustin, principal of N. H. Technical Institute in Manchester, and Alphonse Dulac, member of the Apprentice Committee of Local No. 625.

Short addresses by the Reverend Kilcoyne, Mayor Benoit and several others congratulated the young graduate journeymen on their successful completion of apprenticeship. Mayor Benoit presented the certificates to the graduates and Jack Hopcroft, president of the union, acted as master of ceremonies.

MISSOURI STATE COUNCIL CELEBRATES GOMPERS BIRTHDAY

In connection with its Twelfth Annual Convention, the Missouri State Council of Carpenters gave a banquet in celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the birthday of Sam Gompers in Kansas City, Missouri, on May 13th, 1950. The affair was a huge success and was crowded to excess. A large portrait of Gompers adorned the platform.

President Mack of Kansas City, Missouri Carpenters' District Council, was toastmaster. In a neat speech, he said: "This celebration is given in recognition of the 100th birthday of Sam Gompers, in his time President of the American Federation of Labor for nearly half a century, and as we have an old timer with us who knew him well and worked with him, I leave it to General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy to tell you the story."

Brother Duffy said, in part: "At the last Convention of the A. F. of L., held in St. Paul, Minn., in 1949, it was decided that the 100th Anniversary of the birthday of Samuel Gompers be suitably celebrated in 1950. Glad you are doing your part.

"Sam was an old friend and an old pal of mine. We worked together in the Labor Movement. We were officers in the A. F. of L. for years. He was President of the A. F. of L., I was a Vice-President. Since there is only eleven years' difference in our ages, I think I should know a lot about him.

"I Joined a Carpenters' Union in New York City sixty-one years ago. I soon became acquainted with the leaders, Pete McGuire and Gabe Edmonston of the Carpenters, Sam



Gompers of the Cigar Makers, T. V. Powderley of the Knights of Labor and many others, So I should know whereof I speak.

"When you speak of Pete McGuire and Sam Gompers, you can't help talking about the American Federation of Labor; its birth, growth, advancement and progress. That is ancient history but very interesting to all.

"It was first known as The Federation of the Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada but it did not grow and develop as it was expected. Pete McGuire reorganized it in 1886 at Columbus, Ohio, and its name was there and then changed to the American Federation of Labor. Sam Gompers was elected President, Pete McGuire, Secretary, and Gabe Edmonston, Treasurer.

"With the exception of one year in its early days, Gompers was elected President until his death in 1924."

Duffy wound up his splendid address by saying: "Gompers was a great man, a wonderful fellow, a great organizer, a great orator and an able writer. He was Labor's spokesman, Labor's statesman. Political office did not appeal to him, either elective or appointive. He would not leave the Labor movement under any consideration."

In concluding the ceremonies, President Mack said: "Brother Duffy told us more about the Labor movement than we ever knew. It was a source of pleasure and education to us and we are deeply grateful to him for the magnificent address he gave us."

RICHMOND HONORS GRADUATING APPRENTICES

To pay tribute to a large graduating class of apprentices, the Richmond, Virginia Area, Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee recently staged a fine graduation dinner at the William Byrd Hotel. A fine attendance was on hand to watch the keen group of young men reap the fruits of their years' effort. Certificates of completion were awarded to the apprenticeship graduates by Mr. L. Gordon Sheain, State Apprenticeship Council. R. H. Wilson acted as master of ceremonies. W. H. Deirhoi, Assistant superintendent of Richmond schools spoke on "A Craftsman's Place In Our Society."

The Joint Apprenticeship committee was inaugurated in Richmond some five years ago. Consisting of three members from the employers and an equal number from the union, the committee has done a good job. Representing employers on the committee are James A. Moncure, H. E. Boyle and L. A. Blackburn. Union representatives are L. L.



Reading from left at top—for each row; John E. Catlett, Robert A. Eades, Elwin A. Moore, Arthur F. Griggs, James G. Sharp, Jr., Willie R. Byrd, J. E. Bartleson, R. C. Miller, Bureau of Apprentice Trng., U. S. Dept. of Labor, Mr. Keeling H. Sisson, Richmond Public Schools, L. L. Rustad, Chairman of Apprentice Committee, Carmen R. Carlson, Norman R. Stuart, John A. Layne, Hutchie Hudson, Wilford K. Edmonds, Eugene Ray Harris, John E. Belcher, Leslie W. Tate, Bro. Milton Shufelt, Teacher, Linwood N. Epperson, Eugene H. Roberts, William J. Wilkins, Charles E. Maden, Gerald G. McCleary, Ryland N. Pavy and Wesley Higgins, teacher.

Rustad, Chairman, G. L. Turner, and W. B. Holloway. With the exception of Mr. Blackburn who succeeded Mr. A. J. Sayville, deceased, the committee has remained unchanged since its inception. Classes are held twice weekly and promotions are made yearly after due examination of candidates by the committee. Brothers Wesley Higgins and Milton Shurfelt have performed yoeman service as teachers. A good deal of credit is also due Brother L. L. Rustad, Committee chairman, who has done a splendid job in unsnarling red tape under G. I. applications.

Everyone enjoyed the graduation party immensely and all extended the hand of fellowship to a fine bunch of well-qualified new journeymen.

VANCOUVER, B. C., LOCAL CELEBRATES 60th BIRTHDAY

Back in the year 1890 when Vancouver, B. C., saloons were selling beer at five cents a schooner and pretzels, hot dogs and pickles were free; when you could "dress to the hilt" with the best suit in town for fifteen dollars and a pair of shoes thrown in free, carpenters' wages were something like twenty-four cents an hour. It was around June 1st of that year that a small group of Vancouver carpenters gathered together in old Sullivan

Hall to withdraw from the Old Country Amalgamated Society of Carpenters to cast their lot with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Ever since, Local Union No. 452 has been carrying on a never-ending struggle to

bring security and prosperity to the carpenters of the British Columbia metropolis.

Echoes of those "good old days" rang out in the Commodore banquet room on the night of June 2nd when the same union, now a "diamond" old-timer with membership in the 3000 bracket, celebrated its sixtieth birthday—in the same hall many of the present members helped to build as a 100 per cent union carpenters' job.

Now Local 452, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the union

has grown into the largest carpenter's local in Canada.

The banquet honored 27 members for long and faithful service, members who have helped build the union and the city of Vancouver. Their combined membership with the local totals 928 years and the honor of official 25-year membership buttons is theirs.

Bringing greetings from the international office in Indianapolis, second general vice-president John R. Stevenson told how the Brotherhood has grown from the first convention in 1881 in Chicago to the present membership of 750,000—31,000 in Canada—with cash assets exceeding \$12,000,000.

But behind the scenes of last night's celebration, when young tradesman mingled with

"oldsters," lies the story of one of Vancouver's oldest trade unions.

Carefully kept in the smart, modern office of the union in the new Labor Temple on Broadway, the original minute book records the struggle of the infant union in the early days of Vancouver.

Faded handwriting tells of the first election of officers, the fight against the 10-hour day, against non-union workers, plans for official recognition of Labor Day in September.

Though none of the original members is living, pioneers could read between the lines, remember the days when laborer's wages were 18 cents an hour.

Minutes set out early struggles for the closed shop, as written Dec. 29, 1890: "Non-union man will be allowed to work one day on the job. If he promises to join the union and posts \$1 as a bond of good faith he will be allowed to continue work—if not, all union men on the job are to at once quit."

Old timers honored at the celebration were:

H. Cunliffe, F. Chaisson, E. Carlyle, J. W. Dickieson, J. Forsyth, A. Fletcher, W. Forrest, F. Gathercole, G. H. Geary, J. C. Graham, R. W. Hatley, W. Harvey, W. Kellaway, Geo. McCelland, J. McGlashan, M. McKenzie, R. Murray, F. G. Millin, F. Platt, W. Page, A. Powers, J. Stevenson, J. G. Smith, J. Spouler, R. J. Thompson, J. Wilson, and C. H. Wilcox.

The wonderful success of the affair was due to the good work of the Banquet Committee, headed by President S. Garrett and composed of the following Brothers: J. G. Smith, R. E. Guthrie, J. Stevenson, H. P. Hamilton, R. Dodson, P. Deplissey, Wm. Broatch, R. J. Thompson, A. Zimmer, E. Bott, and A. Caravan.

HUTCHINSON PAYS TRIBUTE TO GRADUATING APPRENTICES

On the evening of March 16, 1950, the joint Apprenticeship Committee of Hutchinson, Kansas, held a dinner honoring the first ten Apprentices to complete their four years under the auspices of the Committee.



The Apprentices from left, to right, back row, are: Ben Whitmore; Harold VanRiper; Robert Buck; Phillip Fairbanks; Ray Hutchinson. Front Row: Harold Van Dyke; Rex Hinkle; Martin West; Leo Lyons; Chas. Cook.

The Contractor members present were: N. F. English and Lyle Foy. Union Committeemen: Chas. Chalfant, J. S. Bookless, W. E. Knerr. Ex-President Harold Simpson represented Brother President Alfred Roehr who was out of town on account of his father's

funeral. John Tilma and Kenneth Birkhead were present representing the Apprenticeship Training Service, U. S. Department of Labor. Jack Davis of the Chamber of Commerce and Kenneth Lewis, Secretary, Kansas Division of the Associated General Contractors made talks congratulating the Apprentices.



DES MOINES AUXILIARY MARKS 38th ANNIVERSARY

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4 of Des Moines, Iowa, wishes to greet all Sister Auxiliaries.

On March the eleventh, we celebrated our thirty-eighth anniversary. We played various games after enjoying a delicious dinner. Our tables were decorated with blue and yellow candles and the head table was graced with a beautiful blue and yellow flower arrangement.

Our five charter members are: Mrs. Amy Miller, Mrs. Mina Singmaster, Mrs. Katherine Hoover, Mrs. Kate Lane and Mrs. Amanda Van Trump.

Each year, we contribute to the various charity organizations.

We enjoy the Ladies' page of THE CARPENTER, and would enjoy hearing from other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally, Mrs. Louis Moll, Recording Secretary.

PORTLAND AUXILIARY CELEBRATES SECOND ANNIVERSARY

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 504 of Portland, Oregon, sends friendly greetings to Sister Auxiliaries.

Our Auxiliary celebrated its second anniversary on April 28th with a good attendance. We had a very enjoyable evening playing canasta, pinochle, bingo and five hundred. A beautiful birthday cake, as well as other cakes, was served with ice cream and coffee.

A rummage sale and a card party have made us a very successful year. Also, the adies took charge of the men's annual Christmas party which was much enjoyed. Over a thousand Christmas stockings were distributed to the children.

We are planning a card party for June, another later on and have plans also for a rummage sale.

We are hoping to increase our membership considerably.

Fraternally, Vera Evans, Recording Secretary.

LAFAYETTE LADIES CELEBRATE 3rd BIRTHDAY

The Editor:

Greetings again, from Auxiliary No. 462 of Lafayette, Indiana.

Last October 29th, 1949, we celebrated our 3rd Anniversary with a dinner party hubbies as guests) in the Sky Room at Purdue Airport, West Lafayette, Ind.

We meet every other Thursday in the Y. M. C. A. for our business meeting, followed by refreshments and a social time. We planned a yearly program last year to create nterest and eliminate confusion; each member peeked at her program and knew when and what, etc.

To supplement our finances, we have held bake sales and anctions. We contribute to all worthy community causes, and are still buying a birthday gift for each child at the Cary Home. Our families have gotten together at Christmas and other times for picnics and potlucks.

Our membership is almost 40; we like to read about our Sister Auxiliaries and are certainly open for suggestions to boost our membership.

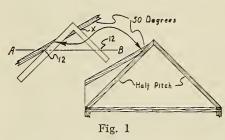
Fraternally, Mrs. Kenneth Leher, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

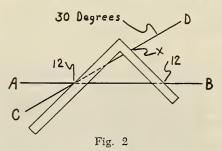
Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele LESSON 263

Making Cuts.—There are different kinds of cuts that carpenters often have to make, which are not covered in ordinary roof framing, although most of them are roof framing cuts. Any kind of timber that joins a roof must be cut to fit the roof it joins, and that makes it necessary for the workman to know how to obtain the cut with the steel square. If he can't do that, then he will have to resort to the cut-and-fit method of making such joints.

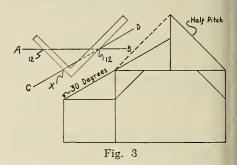


Cuts for Dormer Rafters.—Fig. 1, to the right, shows a pair of rafters for a half pitch roof in place, with a dutch dormer to the left. The problem here is how to get the cut for the dormer rafters when they join the sheeting of the main roof. As shown on the drawing, the dormer rafters have a 30-

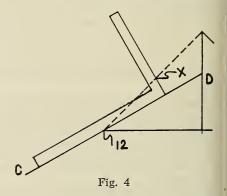


degree slope, or pitch, and the main roof, as already stated, is half pitch. There are different ways to get this cut, but a simple way is shown to the upper left. Draw the horizontal line, A-B. Then draw the rafter timber, as shown, at a 30-degree angle. Now

apply the square to the horizontal line, using 12 and 12. These figures are used because they will bring the blade of the square to a half pitch slope. The cut for the dormer rafter that will fit the sheeting of the main roof, can be made by using 12 on the blade of the square, and point X on the tongue, the blade giving the cut. It is



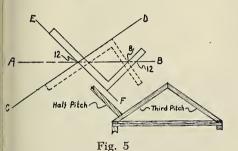
not necessary to draw the rafter timber, as shown here. All that is needed is a line to the pitch of the dormer roof, as shown in a little larger scale in Fig. 2. To make this diagram, draw the horizontal line first. Then draw line C-D to the pitch of the dormer roof, in this case 30 degrees, as shown by the drawing. Now apply the square to line



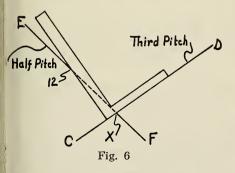
A-B, using 12 and 12 and making 12 on the body come to the crossing of the two lines. Then 12 on the body and point X on the tongue will give the cut. This principle will work on any other pitch, by making line C-D slope to the pitch of the dormer

oof, and the blade of the square come to he pitch of the main roof.

Cuts for Joining Pitch Roofs.-Fig. hows a diagram of a roof with a half pitch to the right, and a 30-degree pitch o the left. The main building, however, is o be altered so as to give it a full half pitch rable roof, as indicated by the dotted line. The problem here is to obtain the foot cut or the rafter, where it fits the 30-degree oof. As the diagram to the left shows, draw ine A-B. Also draw line C-D to the slope of the roof to the left, which is 30-degrees. Then apply the square as shown, using 12 and 12, the figures that give the pitch of he main roof. Now 12 on the body and

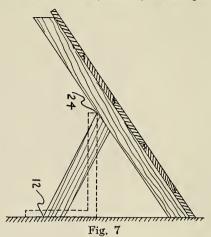


point X on the tongue will give the cut. Mark along the blade of the square. The ame results can be obtained by making a liagram as shown in Fig. 4. Here only a part of the roof shown in Fig. 3, is used. Line C-D represents the 30-degree roof and he dotted line represents the rafter that is o be framed. Proceed by applying the quare in the position shown, bringing 12 on the body to the toe of the dotted-line after. Now 12 on the body of the square,



and point X on the tongue will give the eut. Mark along the body of the square. This drawing, made to a little larger scale, hould be compared with the diagram to he left in Fig. 3.

One Pitch Joining Another Pitch.-Fig. 5 shows a cross section of a third roof, to the right, which is joined by a half pitch



rafter, shown in part to the left. The drawing to the upper left shows how to make the diagram for obtaining the cut. Draw line A-B, as shown. Next draw line C-D,

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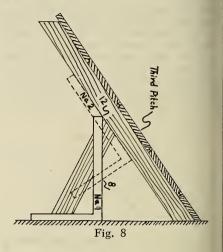


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giving it the slope of the main roof, as indicated by the dotted-line square, which is applied, using 12 and 8. Then draw line E-F with the square, using 12 and 12, so as to give it a half pitch. Now turn to Fig. 6. This diagram is drawn to a larger scale, and shows the square applied to line C-D and line E-F in such a manner that it will give the cut for the half pitch rafter where it joins the third pitch roof. To mark the cut on the rafter material, use 12 on the body of the square and point X on the tongue, as shown. Mark along the tongue.

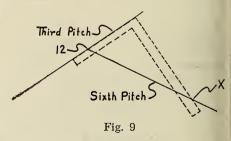
Cuts for Braces.—Fig. 7 shows how to get the cut for a brace where it joins the main building, at the same time locating the point of the cut where it joins the rafter. In this case, 24 on the body of the square and 12 on the tongue are used, so that one operation will do the job. The same results can be obtained by using 12 on the body of the square and 6 on the tongue, but then two steps must be taken. Fig. 8 shows the same brace and roof. Square No. 1 is in the position of the square shown by dotted

lines in Fig. 7. To get the bevel for the cut where the brace joins the rafter, apply square No. 2 to square No. 1 as shown, using 12 and 8, the figures that will give the slope of the roof and also the cuts for the rafter. Another method is shown by Fig. 9. Here the line marked Third Pitch



represents the slope of the rafter, while the line marked sixth pitch represents the slope of the brace. Applying the square to these lines as shown, will give the points to use for marking the bevel of the brace where it fits the rafter, or 12 on the tongue of the square, and point X on the body, the tongue giving the bevel.

The student will find the one-line diagrams a little harder to understand than the details, but when the principle is clear in his mind, he will find the diagram method



simple, because all unnecessary lines have been eliminated. The important thing is to make the slope of the lines, respectively, the same as the slope of the roofs or braces, as the case may be. Study the drawings, and practice finding different cuts, until the principle is fixed in your mind.







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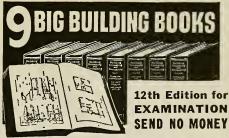
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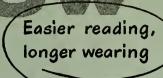
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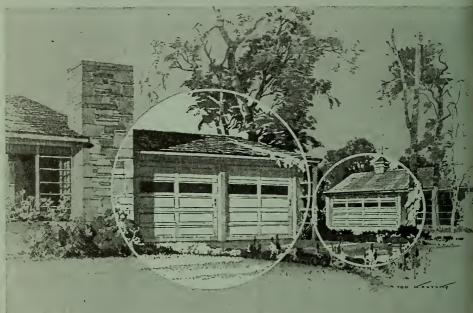
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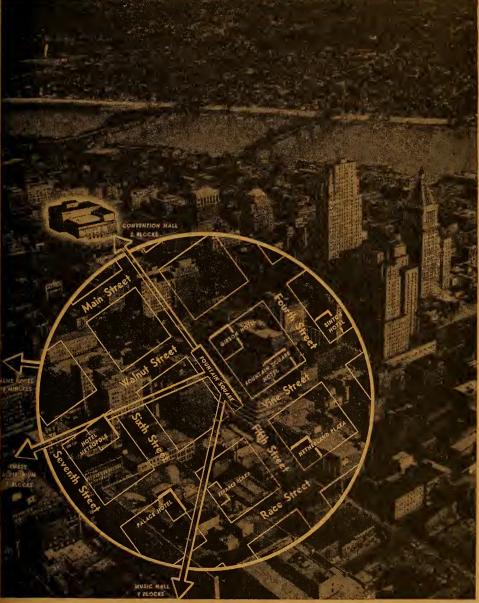
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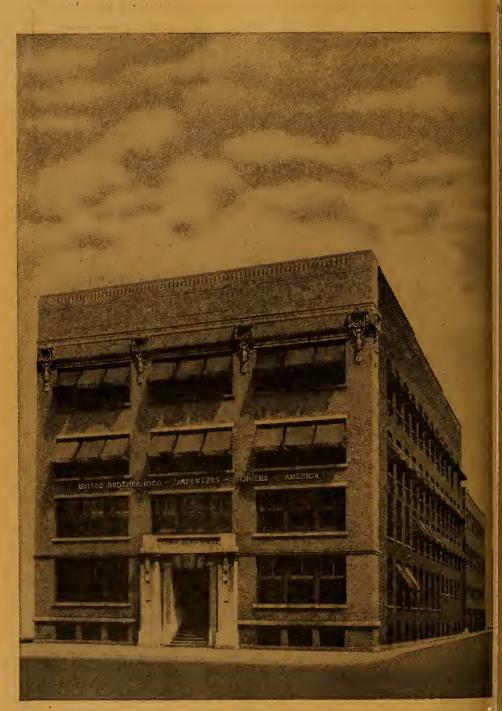
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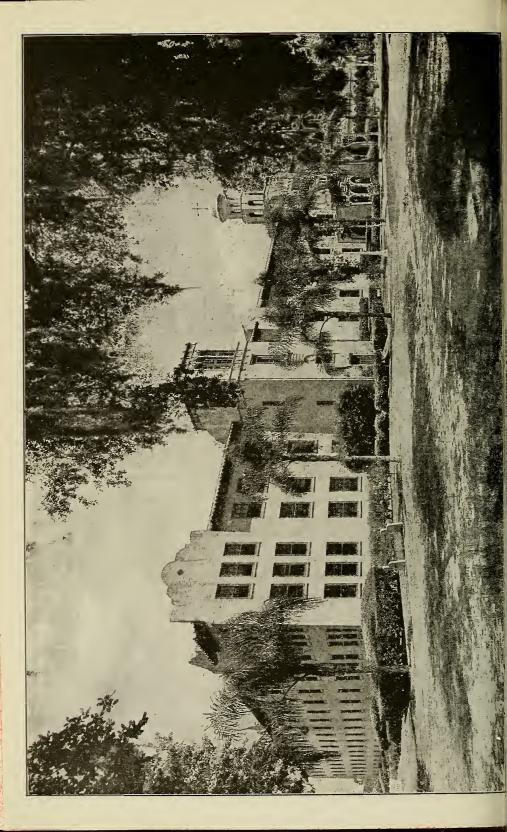
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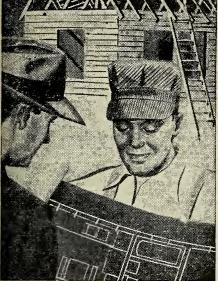
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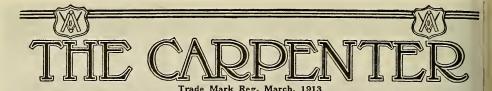
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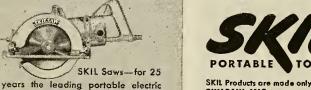
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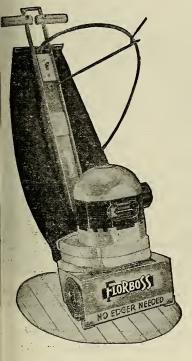
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STREET.

NOVEMBER 7th—Zero Hour

*

A LTHOUGH the Korean situation has not as yet developed into a world-wide war, already it has become crystal clear that the American people are tied to the same old merry-go-round and are about to be taken for another ride. During the first month of the Korean fighting wholesale prices jumped a full ten per cent, according to reliable figures. Each week thereafter has seen further price boosts. The full impact of price increases has not yet been felt at the retail level since there is a time lag between wholesale price jumps and the changes they create in retailers' prices. However, every housewife is fully aware of the fact that prices are climbing. Each marketing day, a ten dollar bill will bring home a smaller basket of groceries. Already the lower income groups are finding it impossible to make ends meet despite elimination of all non-essential spending.

Why should this be? Higher wages? Definitely not. Wage levels have not changed appreciably since June 25th, when Korean fighting broke out. Higher production costs? Hardly since wage rates have remained relatively stationery and the same old people have continued working on the same old machines. The reasons for the spectacular price rises can all be compressed into one word-greed. Without waiting to see if the Korean war would lead to shortages, without waiting for any production cost boosts to develop, the profiteers started jacking up their prices to create fatter profits. As a result it is costing people something like fifteen per cent more to live these days than it did at this same time last year. That extra fifteen per cent is mostly going into the pockets of the profiteers in the form of excessive profits.

Even Senator Taft must realize that this situation cannot continue much longer. Prices are rapidly getting beyond the reach of the working people and some sort of upward wage adjustments will have to be made. Of course, the cry then immediately will be that you cannot increase wages without increasing

prices also. Immediately the newspapers will begin damning the unions for bringing on inflation. The antilabor Congressmen will not be far behind. A ten cent an hour wage boost demand will be viewed by them as a threat to the whole war effort and the entire financial structure of the nation. These are the same men who have quietly sat by and watched pure and simple greed drive the cost of living into the stratosphere without a word of protest.

Next, taxes will have to be increased to finance the costs of national security. As usual, the anti-labor Congressmen will make every effort to shift the bulk of the new tax load on to the backs of the working people. They will oppose any and all efforts to touch the swollen profits of the profiteers and will concentrate their efforts on trying to put over higher withholding taxes on weekly earnings. Largely the newspapers will be backing them up with editorials about how high taxes on high incomes kill initiative and shrink job opportunities.

The American Federation of Labor is not unaware of the perils inherent in the present situation. Meeting in Chicago late last month, the Federation Executive Committee made some down-to-earth recommendations to Congress. The Council demanded immediate control of prices at their June levels but no pay controls until wages have risen enough at least to meet higher living costs and "a basis of

that fairness and ability-to-pay may be given proper consideration and in flation can be kept under control.

How much weight will these recommendations carry with Congress' Probably the answer is: very little if the complexion of Congress remains the same as it is now. The present

"What's your kick? I'm working too!"



parity" with the price climb since the outbreak of the Korean war.

The council demanded that Congress enact an effective excess profits tax, grant rationing power to President Truman, and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.

There is no need for compulsory manpower controls, the council said.

It also asked establishment of a stiff excess profits tax as a cornerstone of any new tax program so Congress, despite a large number of intelligent, hard-fighting liberal members, is dominated by the Taft-Byrd coalition. In the 1948 election labor did a fine job. Dozens of anti-labor Congressmen were voted into oblivior while wide-awake liberal men were elected to fill their places. However for all its political gains, labor failed by a few votes in the Senate and a handful in the House to elect a liberal Congress. The Taft-Byrd coalition still

kept control by a slim margin. So long as that control remains labor can exnect little sympathy from the present

Congress.

policy.

In the November election, labor must change the complexion of the new Congress. It must not only hold the gains it made in 1948, but also it must elect enough new friends to break the Taft-Byrd control. More will be at stake in this election than in any election in recent years. In view of the troubled world situation, great changes in our way of life are going to be necessary. Wage-price controls may be necessary even before this reaches print. New taxes must come to take care of the greatly expanded demands of national security. Sooner or later Congress will have to handle these matters.

How working people fare when and if the controls and tax laws are written will depend on what kind of a Congress is sitting in Washington. A continuation of the present Congress can and undoubtedly will mean loose price controls and rigid wage controls, plus a shifting of the new tax burden to the backs of the workers. On the other hand, a liberal Congress can mean fair price controls and a tax program that is based on ability to pay, plus a fair wage

From all indications, Congress is going to stave off action on these matters until after the November election if humanly possible. A stop-gap tax measure seems to be in the making, and if price and wage controls become absolutely necessary, all indications are that they also will be of a stop-gap nature. The real program which will govern our lives for years to come will be written by the new Congress that meets next year.

Consequently every working man has a tremendous stake in the outcome of next November's election. A favor-the-rich tax measure can take hundreds of dollars out of the pockets of the average worker during the next year or two. Similarly, ineffective price controls, coupled with a rigid wage freeze, can materially cut the living standards of working people. We had a sample of that during the last war and it was anything but pleasant. It will come again unless the right kind of a Congress is elected next November. The liberal men sent to Washington in 1948 have given a splendid account of themselves. Against great odds they have fought valiantly for justice for the working people. If they are not backed up in November and given enough reinforcements to handle the Taft-Byrd coalition they will lose all of their effectiveness. The coalition can then ride roughshod over the common people to the advantage of the profiteers and profit gluttons.

In perilous times like these, wage increases can mean little or nothing. If every pay increase is accompanied by substantial price boosts and increased taxes the working man loses out rapidly because he is like a dog chasing his tail—he can never catch up with his objective. That is the sort of situation that is bound to develop if a decent Congress is not

elected in November.

Consequently every working man owes it to himself and his family to be ready and willing to take part in next November's election. The results will mean decent living standards during the next few years or hardship and privation as price increases and taxes eat increasingly bigger holes in the old pay check through favor-the -rich legislation. If the latter comes to pass, we will have no one to blame but ourselves. November 7th will be our Zero Hour. Each of us must be prepared to do our bit by being registered and then voting for men who appreciate and are sympathetic with the needs of the ordinary people.

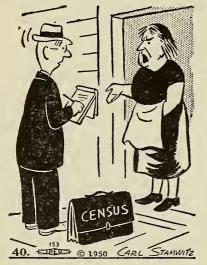
SORT OF PERSISTENT

Four years ago, Congress passed a law aimed at clearing out the slums in Washington, D. C., which are among the worst in the nation. Last month, the agencies charged with the responsibility of administering the program admitted nothing has been accomplished and that they were now starting from scratch. For the umpteenth time a "survey" is getting under way.

Surveys are the favorite delaying tactic of the real estate interests not only in Washington but in all other cities where highprofit slum areas are threatened by lowcost housing. Every time the real estate boys try to "survey" decent housing programs to death. In fact they sort of bring to mind the story of the persistent salesman.

All afternoon the salesman tried to see a busy tycoon. Finally, just before quitting time, he managed to elude the hired help and gain admittance to the Big Wheel's office. When he made himself known, the tycoon bellowed: "A salesman! Young man I'll have you know my secretaries threw out thirteen salesmen this afternoon."

"I know," replied the salesman, "I'm them."



"My husband lost his census when he took that non-union job!"

SAFETY LAST

Something like five hundred men, women and children were killed in traffic accidents over the fourth of July week. Countless other thousands were crushed, maimed and crippled by autos out of control. Each year traffic ends the lives of more people than were killed in any war year except one or two. Yet war casualties create resentment, horror and determination to save lives, while traffic casualties are accepted as a matter of course.

Statistics prove that the vast bulk of all traffic accidents are caused by human carelessness. War casualties are inevitable: traffic casualties need not be.

Among the most vicious killers on our highways and streets is the drunken driver. For years the National Safety Council has had a motto that makes good sense; namely, "Don't drink if you drive and don't drive if you drink." If it weren't so pathetically true in that it actually happens every day, the following story might be funny:

Three drunks staggered into a saloon. One fell flat on his face at the door, the second barely made a table and sat down and the third managed to reach the bar.

"Gimme a scotch 'n soda," he said, and gesturing toward his pal at the table added: And he'll have a rye 'n ginger ale."

The bartender asked: "What about your

buddy on the floor?"

The drunk replied: "Just give him water, he's driving.'

* * POETRY DEPT.

Theirs was a beef stew marriage, If you don't mind descriptions crude. His wife is always beefing.

And the husband is always stewed.

* * * AND HE WILL

Every week sees more and more independent thinkers in the Red-dominated countries sent to the gallows or the slave labor camps after trials at which "clear-cut" confessions are produced.

When an accused man behind the Iron Curtain sees his "confession" for the first time, his usual reaction is, "Well, I'll be hanged." And nine times out of ten he is.

THE POT AND THE KETTLE

Following the great depression when banks failed left and right, the government set up the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to prevent such happenings in the future. National banks must carry F.D.I.C. insurance which guarantees all individual deposits up to \$5,000. For this the banks pay a small fee.

Lately banks have been endeavoring to wiggle out from under paying the premiums. A bill already passed by the House and Senate would give the banks something like sixty-eight million dollars in rebates on the premiums they paid to F.D.I.C. However, opponents of the bill have not given up the fight yet. Even some of the bankers are beginning to think it would be bad business to undermine confidence in F.D.I.C. So there is a squabble on among the bankers themselves over the matter; which, pertinently or not, brings to mind the old one about the couple in divorce court. charged he was such a stew bum he hocked the kitchen stove to buy booze, and he countered by insisting she was such a poor housekeeper the stove was gone three weeks before she missed it.



SORT OF FUTILE

Although prices have skyrocketed steadily since the war broke out in Korea, Congress has as yet failed to take any effective steps for curbing inflation. There is lots of talk about price controls and excess profit taxes, but as this was being written (in the middle of August) the profiteers were still running hog wild. The Tafts and the Wherrys are still talking about "voluntary" controls; but voluntarism insofar as profiteers are concerned is about as effective as a snowball in a well-known place. Somehow or other the idea of Taft's voluntarism and the profiteers' greed getting together for the benefit of the working people properly reminds us of the lady who was buying one of those new plastic drinking bowls for her dog.

When she had selected the one she wanted, the clerk suggested that it might be nice to have something like "for the dog" inscribed on the side of the bowl. "Oh, that won't be necessary," replied the customer, "you see, my husband never drinks water and the dog can't read."

That's the way it is on this price situation; the profiteers never stop trying to get more out of the customers and Taft just plain doesn't give a dang.

LET'S HAVE THE TRUTH

As this was being written, the outcome of the Korean struggle was still in doubt. The plain fact of the matter is that we were caught with our britches down. And, to our way of thinking, someone ought to find out why. Sixty billion dollars of the taxpayers money was spent to arm the nation in the four years since the end of World War II-a sum equal to all our previous military expenditures up to and including a good part of World War I. Dulles, Bradley and Johnson, our three top defense officials, were in Korea only a few days before the invasion. Yet for all the money we spent and the brains we had on the job, the invasion caught us unawares and unprepared. Somebody somewhere was asleep at the switch and the people ought to know who and why, and where the billions went.

However, the possibility that an open and fair investigation might take place is very remote. Critics of our military are getting more and more of a run around. Any questioning of military Brass and the policies they lay down is more and more getting to be "giving comfort to the enemy." Those who are brash enough to intimate our Brass is less than perfect soon get sat on. In fact most of them are beginning to feel like the little boy who rebelled at going back to school after his first day. "What's the use?" he said, "I can't read and I can't write and they won't let me talk so to Heck with it."



"Psst-Boss! Have you tried to collect a kickback from any of your crew since they organized?"

Gompers On Labor Day

(The 1921 Labor Day message of the founder und first president of the AFL in Th American Federationist of September 1921)

* *

ABOR DAY, 1921, is the 27th annual celebration of Labor Day as a legal national holiday. The history of Labor Day is significant of the increasing strength and progress of labor. Labor Day evolved from the aspirations of the labor movement; it was not handed down as a present. Its recognition as a legal holiday was won by labor; it was not given to labor.

The united voluntary efforts of the workers themselves established Labo Day as a national holiday long before any state legislature or the national legislature enacted the custom into

statute law.

But the history of the statute law is in itself significant; it indicates the ever-increasing influence of the economic organizations of labor over the deliberations of political legislators.

The Labor Day idea was originated by P. J. McGuire, the founder of the

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and for many years a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

At the meeting of the New York City Central Labor Union held on May 8, 1882, McGuire urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year as a general holiday for the laboring people. He suggested that it be called "Labor Day."

The idea was adopted by the Central Labor Union and it staged a Labor Day parade and festival on the first Monday in September, 1882.

The American Federation of Labor endorsed the national Labor Day holiday at its 1884 convention, held at Chicago, Ill. The convention unanimously adopted the following resolution introduced by A. C. Cameror delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Alliance:

RESOLVED, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we rec-

> ommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling, or nationality.

Through the activity of the state federation of labor and the central labor bodies the Labo Day demand spread from city to city and state to state.

Many municipal coun cils and state legisla tures made it a lega



SAMUEL GOMPERS

holiday.

Oregon was the first state to accede to labor's demand that Labo Day be made a state holiday. The Oregon Labor Day law was signed by the governor on February 21, 1887 The legislatures of Colorado, Massa chusetts, New Jersey and New York also made Labor Day a state holiday

in 1887. Connecticut, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania followed in 1889; Iowa and Ohio in 1890; Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington in 1891; Alabama, Louisiana, Utah, and Virginia in 1892, and California, Delaware, Florida, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Texas, and Wisconsin in 1893.

In the meantime the officials of the American Federation of Labor sought congressional legislation to make Labor Day a legal national holiday, in conformity with the resolution of the 1884 convention. The bill became a law 10 years later. It passed Congress on June 28, 1894.

On June 29, 1894, President Cleveland signed the Labor Day law in the presence of Amos J. Cummings, Representative in Congress from New York City. Mr. Cummings presented the pen and penholder used by President Cleveland to President Gompers, who still cherishes them as a lasting memento of one of the most signal achievements of the American Labor movement.

In his annual report to the 1894 American Federation of Labor convention, President Gompers announced the victory for labor:

National Labor Day

It affords me pleasure to be able to report that the demand made by the American Federation of Labor for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday passed Congress and was made a law on June 28, 1894.

As a national holiday, Labor Day has a profound significance.

It typifies the struggles of the workers to free themselves.

Free themselves from their cruel and unjust environment. Free themselves from the operations of the socalled "natural economic laws" under which the owners of industry rate the labor power of the workers as a commodity subject to the artificial law of supply and demand and all the other influences of the commodity market.

Free themselves from the tyranny of the employer autocracy in industry.

Free themselves from the tyranny of the employer state in government.

Free themselves from their own misunderstandings and prejudices so that as one united host they may march forward as labor for the attainment of liberty for themselves and automatically for all others.

Labor Day is significant for its conception of life and the standards of life.

It stands for a life far above the slave standard camouflaged as costof-living wages.

It stands for an equitable share of the wealth in the production of which its own energies are the most essential elements.

It stands for a life not limited by the mere necessities of existence.

It stands for a fuller childhood, a nobler womanhood and manhood—a life unblemished with the constant worries of threatened economic security in a world overflowing with actual or potential wealth.

Labor Day signifies the joy of labor.

Joy in the numerical strength of labor's organizations; for increasing organized numbers leads to the economic unity of the workers, without which labor's full ambitions must ever lack their goal.

Joy in the consciousness of labor's purpose; for the cause of labor is the cause of mankind.

Joy in the knowledge of the ultimate victory of labor's efforts; for justice, and right, and liberty must finally triumph over the cohorts of injustice, and wrong, and tyranny.

Joy for labor's victories already won; for victory engenders new energy and new determination and new forces to carry labor's principles further and further into unconquered fields.

Joy in the lessons of labor's defeats; for labor is never defeated. Labor may be temporarily set back. Labor may sometimes retreat. But in setback and retreat labor studies its defects, discovers its weaknesses, fills up its ranks and marches back to the economic battlefront with unwavering lines and invincible battalions.

Labor Day is labor's demonstration of tolerance; for labor does not celebrate Labor Day as men, as women, as races, as political partisans, as religious partisans. Labor celebrates Labor Day without distinction as to creed, politics, sex or race. Labor Day demonstrates that although the workers may be divided on social, political or religious questions, they are united as workers and have long since learned that if they ever fail they fail because they are divided.

Labor Day stands for labor's achievements through the ages.

It symbolizes labor's struggle upward and onward toward liberty, toward freedom, toward justice, toward equality, toward opportunity—toward life in all its fullness.

Upward from the time when as chattel slaves the workers were bought and sold as the private property of the master.

Upward from the time when as serfs the workers were likewise the private property of the feudal lords and bought and sold as inseparable parts of the feudal estates.

Onward from the time when as "free" laborers their labor organizations were legally and judicially outlawed as conspiracies against the welfare of the state and society.

Onward from the time when their political overlords deprived them of all voice in the government by means of property franchise qualifications.

Onward from the time when their children were slowly killed in the fetid air of the textile mills.

Upward! Onward! Upward and onward toward complete industrial, political and social emancipation—this is labor's achievement, signalized by Labor Day.

Labor Day stands for labor's faith. Faith in America. Faith in her institutions. Faith in her democracy. Faith in her representative government. And above all, Labor Day stands for faith in the workers. Faith in their ability and determination to show the world that within the field of democracy labor can forge its way straight ahead and strike from its path the barriers of reaction, greed, oppression and tyranny wherever found and by whoever planted.

Labor Day stands for peace; for labor has always demanded peace. Peace between nations; peace between peoples. Peace in industry. Peace everywhere. Even now and because of its own efforts labor sees the coming of the time when armies and navies and every semblance of militarism shall be known only as history. Labor will live to see the day when at labor's demand the divine decree, "Thou shalt not kill," will become a living fact.

And Labor Day stands for freedom. For freedom attained and freedom demanded.

The workers can be completely free. They have the strength to free themselves. They have the latent power to establish justice and right. But latent power is useless unless it is developed and used.

The goal is freedom. The way is organization. The slogan is unity. No sect, no sex, no party, no race, no creed; for the slogan is unity, and the goal is freedom. Labor's freedom through labor's code. And labor's

code is justice, equality, democracy, opportunity, liberty, and freedom—freedom for labor and for all mankind.

All hail to Labor Day, 1921!

RED PEACE DOVE IS LEAD PIGEON

The AFL Executive Council last month condemned the "Stockholm Peace Petition" of the Communists as a "rank fraud."

"Moscow's dove of peace is only a lead pigeon," the council said. It urged every

American to refuse to sign the petition.

Almost all of the North Koreans were forced to sign it before their Russian masters sent them into war against the United Nations, the council said. Following is the text of the council statement:

The American Federation of Labor condemns the so-called Stockholm peace appeal as

a rank fraud.

We urge every working man and working woman to spurn the peddlers of this spurious petition.

We call upon every loyal American, every true lover of peace, to refuse to sign or

circulate it.

We cannot urge too strongly every self-respecting American to treat those who are the organizers of this "Stockholm movement" and the purveyors of its petitions as enemies of the American people operating under false colors.

Not only in far off Korea do enemies of the American people disguise themselves as Americans. In our own country, in our factories, shops, offices, churches, schools and on

our streets, enemies of America also disguise themselves and pose as Americans.

Camouflage is a Communist weapon of war which can be just as deadly against our sons and brothers in the U. S. as in Korea. The so-called Stockholm petition is precisely

such a weapon.

The fake peace petition does not oppose all aggresion with all weapons. It singles out only one weapon—the one in which our country still holds the lead and which provides our country and the other democracies with a measure of military security against the gigantic Russian war machine.

Unlike America and the other democracies, totalitarian Russia never demobilized

its fighting forces at the end of World War II in 1945.

Were these fake peace maneuvers to succeed, were the U. S. to fall into the Russian bear trap of banning atomic weapons—while Russia rejects America's plan for their effective international inspection, control and elimination—the possibility for Communist world domination by the Soviets would be enormously enhanced. That is just what the petition-promoters and the sinister signature-seekers want.

As long as the democracies have atomic superiority, the Russian war-lords fear and hesitate to use their own massive armies as direct instruments of aggresion and conquest. They rely instead on Chinese, North Korean, Indo-Chinese, anti-democratic Germans and other puppets and satellites for extending totalitarian tyranny and engaging in ad-

venturist aggression.

Since the policy of our country has been not to use atomic weapons against satellite aggressors and since the democracies have—under the Marshall Plan the Point Four—mobilized for peace and are unprepared for war, Moscow figures that its indirect, yet

wanton, aggression can proceed unchecked.

Clearly, the so-called peace petitions seek to ban America's use of atomic weapons in order to enable Russia to catch up with and surpass our country in this field and to aid Moscow's catspaw aggressors by rallying public sentiment against the U. S. ever using such weapons against them

using such weapons against them.

Cruel confirmation of this strategy of the Stockholm petitioners is at hand in Korea. That is why the Communist drive for signatures coincides with the Moscow-directed invasion of South Korea. It was carefully planned to hide and help the brutal aggression of the Soviet dictators against the people of Korea, the American people and the United Nations as an effective agency of world peace.

CINCINNATI-Seven Hilltops

*

N 1788, there was born on the banks of the Ohio a brawling, two-fisted lusty babe of a city, a frontier infant destined to become the hybrid Paris-Athens of the middle-west. A Revolutionary War soldier, Arthur St. Clair, named it Cincinnati, in honor of the Society of Cincinnatus, an organization of revolutionary fighters which included Lafayette himself.

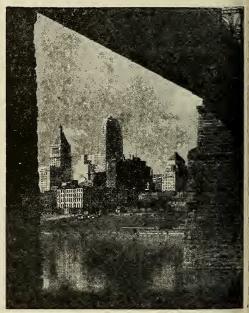
According to legend, the first city was built on seven hills, but it has long since spread beyond its historic borders. The Cincinnati riverfront stretches along two giant bends of the Ohio River, a ten-mile long stage for sports and

industry. The city's metropolitan area includes seven counties—Hamilton, Warren and Butler in Ohio; Kenton, Campbell and Boone in Kentucky; and Dearborn in Indiana. It is situated in the center of industrial Ohio, agricultural Indiana and the convival hospitality of Kentucky. The heart of this whole midwestern empire is Fountain Square, a blocklong concrete esplanade built around a heroic bronze statue of the Goddess of Waters.

Cincinnati is the most compact metropolis on the face of the earth. Its theaters, its fashionable shops, its transportation terminals, its most beautiful clubs are within a few blocks of each other in a downtown district hemmed in by the slanting banks of the Ohio River. Vine street in one of the most historic streets east of the Mississippi. In its day it was crammed with saloons in the old tradition-mahogany bars topped with portraits of fleshy nudes, the shiniest of brass rails, the largest of foaming steins. Vine still is the longest of Cincinnati's streets and it still is devoted to good food and good drink. Vine Street is the dividing line for all east-west streets in Cincinnati. All

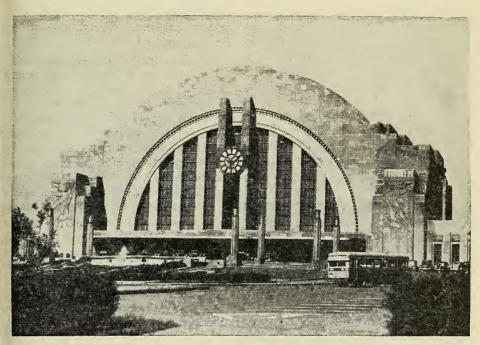
north-south streets run from the Ohio

River. Virtually every bus line or car line in the city has its terminal on Fountain Square or on Government Square, which are situated in the two blocks between Main and Vine Streets on Fifth Street.



Skyline from the river

Cincinnati is a well-informed and well-educated city—it has three daily newspapers and five radio stations. It has two institutions of higher learn-



Cincinnati Union Terminal-A Famous Showplace



Home of the Cincinnati Reds

ing, the University of Cincinnati—second largest in Ohio—and Xavier University—operated by the Jesuit Order. It is one of the few cities to boast two radio stations of 50,000-watt caliber—WLW, WCKY. The other three are WSAI, operated by Marshall Field; WCPO, the Scripps-Howard station; and WKRC, operated by the Taft family.

The lifeblood of Cincinnati is transportation. It is served by seven rail-



Famous Fountain Square

roads, three airlines, and by uncountable river craft which ply the busy Ohio. Its rail terminal is considered the most beautiful in the United States. It has but recently opened a new airport comparable to the best anywhere in the world.

Its riverfront is one of the great harbors of the Ohio. From Cincinnati leave the only packet boats left on this placid river through the heart of America. Here are great oil and freight terminals, and depots from which the entire northwest is supplied with coal. From here also leaves the Island Queen, one of the few excursion boats left on the Ohio.

All these are forms of transportation which one is likely to see in any modern city. Cincinnati, however, can go one better, the inclined plane. This is a city of hills, it is impossible to leave the downtown section along the river front without climbing a hill. To overcome this, the early transportation companies built inclines—

miniature railways equipped to go almost straight up. One of these inclines still is operating on Mt. Adams. Street cars and autos are loaded on a platform which is hauled up the hillside by huge steel cables. The trip offers the traveller his best view of the downtown Cincinnati.

This landmark is in downtown Cincinnati, which believes in preserving its historic spots despite the demands of traffic or expanding business. James Garfield and William Henry Harrison are honored with parks and imposing statues in downtown Cincinnati. Lytle Park and one of the city's most exclusive apartment sections is on the edge of the business section. Lytle Park also is the site of the huge Christmas crib erected every year by the Western and Southern Life Insurance Co.

Although rated as one of the most highly industrialized cities in the middle west, Cincinnati is nevertheless a veritable paradise for those seeking recreation. Coney Island, one of the finest playgrounds in the nation, is but a few miles out of the city by car, bus or excursion boat. Here one can find virtually any kind of amusement one desires, including swimming in a 4,000,000 gallon recirculating pool. Cincinnati is the home of the Reds, a National League ball team that is always feared and re-

spected throughout the majors. The Cincinnati zoo is famous for its summer concerts as well as for its exceptional zoological exhibits. Shows, parks and night clubs offer recreation and amusement to suit every taste. And to top it all, Cincinnati is known

far and wide as "the friendly city". Delegates to the Twenty-sixth General Convention will undoubtedly join the millions of Cincinnati vistors who sing its praises whenever charming cities become the topic of conversation.

New BLS Tables Measure Work Life of U.S. Men

The U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a major statistical achievement: the development of actuarial tables showing how many more years an average American man can expect to work.

The new Tables of Working Life measure the growing gap between the span of life for men in the United States and the years they can expect to keep profitably employed.

The total life expectancy of an average 20-year-old white male worker increased 5½ years between 1900 and 1940, the tables show, but his work-life expectancy rose only 2½ years. The number of years which he could expect in retirement doubled in this period—from 2.8 to 5.7 years. If this trend continues, BLS points out, the gap between total life expectancy and work-life expectancy will have tripled between 1900 and 1975.

The average 20-year-old white rural worker in 1940 could expect to work almost 3 years more than an urban worker, according to the tables. The non-white 20-year-old worker had an average future work-life expectancy almost 6 years less than the white worker.

Motivated by the fact that older people make up an increasing proportion of the population, the Bureau began work on its tables in 1945. It is now developing work-life tables for women.

In addition to use in studying the economic problem of dependency in old age, the tables will help in increasing long-range employment opportunities in various occupations. The tables will also be valuable in vocational guidance. By estimating the number of workers who will probably die or retire in specific fields of employment, use of the tables will help channel new workers into occupations with high replacement needs.

The Bureau will soon publish a bulletin on Tables of Working Life (BLS Bulletin No. 1001). Also, beginning with the August issue, a series of five articles on the subject will appear in the BLS Monthly Labor Review.

Announcement of the tables followed shortly after the closing of the National Conference on Aging, held by the Federal Security Agency on August 13-15. The conference was called in response to President Truman's equest to explore the problems connected with the steady increase of older persons in the Nation's population.

U. B. Pioneered 8-Hour Day

* * *

OR almost seventy years, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been one of the cornerstones of the American labor movement. Although organized only a few months previously, our Brotherhood nevertheless was one of the organizations which played an important role in the formation of the American Federation of Labor. In 1881, Peter J. McGuire, a key figure in the formation of the Brotherhood, also acted as a sparkplug in the instituting of the American Federation of Labor. Ever since, our Brotherhood has been in the forefront in every struggle designed to make this a better world for all to live in. A shining example of the leader-

ship offered by our Brotherhood can be found in musty old records that chronicle the establishment of the

universal eight-hour day.

Throughout the 1870's and early 1880's the ten-hour day was prevalent in most of the construction industry. A few of the larger cities boasted of the nine-hour day but they were distinctly in the minority. Practically all manufacturing and factory work was on a ten-hour day or more. Demand for a universal eight-hour day was strong. At almost every labor convention the shorter work day got a good deal of attention. Until 1886 all efforts to gain such a concession were fruitless. In that year the carpenters in downtown Chicago managed to gain a straight eight-hour day. Naturally they were the envy of the whole labor movement. That they got such a shorter work day was a credit to their unity and determination. However, that they held it in the face of numerous lockouts, discharges, etc. that followed is an even greater feather in their cap. Through thick and through thin and against all sorts of employer pressure the Chicago craftsmen held on to their newly-won gains.

The success of the Chicago carpenters naturally heartened the entire

labor movement. At each succeeding convention of the American Federation of Labor the eight-hour day got more and more attention. At the 1889 convention of the Federation, held in Boston, it was determined that a concerted move should be made to make the eight-hour day universal. A program was drawn up to allow the Executive Council to select one trade at a time to make the bid for an industry-wide eight hour day. Meeting in New York City in March of the next year, the Federation's Executive Council selected our Brotherhood as the organization best prepared to make such a bid. The following letter from Sam Gompers, Federation president, tells the whole story:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

March 20, 1890

P. J. McGuire, General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America 124 North Ninth Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Pursuant to instructions from the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to the Executive Council, to select a trade to make a demand for the eight-hour work-day May 1, 1890, I beg to inform you that at the meeting of the Executive

Council of the A. F. of L., held in the city of New York, March 17, 1890, the following resolutions were adopted upon this question:

"Resolved, That we hereby select the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to make the movement for eight hours as a day's work on May 1, 1890, and will sustain them in such localities as the Executive Board of the said organization may select to make the movement; and next after them we will sustain the United Mine Workers of America in making a movement to establish the eight-hour workday on such date as the executive officers may select as most advantageous to the interests of their trade. Then we will select and sustain each and every trade in continuous succession as rapidly as they can perfect their organizations and prepare to make the demand".

Permit me, dear sir, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, to congratulate your grand Brotherhood upon the proud distinction imparted, conveyed and implied in being chosen as the best disciplined, appropriate and determined to lead the movement for a reduction in the hours of labor to eight per day.

There is no doubt in my mind that few of the historians of the great events in the history of the development of our people will accord a higher place of honor and distinction than to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Sincerely hoping and expecting that success may crown our efforts and that hereafter the wage workers may be placed upon the more advantageous ground of the eight-hour workday, so that all may be prepared for the great struggles yet in store to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor

Our Brotherhood accepted the responsibility. Throughout the length and breadth of the land, carpenters began demanding the eight-hour day. Some succeeded and others failed, but all profited from the move. Many of the cities that had nine-hours per day cut them to eight. Others that had the ten-hour day cut them to nine. And those carpenters who did not succeed in getting their hours cut managed to get increases in wages. So, although all carpenters did not get the eight-hour day at once, they all managed to make capital out of the nation-wide move. And the fight they put up laid the groundwork for the universal eight-hour day. Area by area and industry by industry capitulated to the eight-hour day drive, a drive that got its impetus and motivating force from the Brotherhood members of that day.

HOUSTON HOLDS 2nd APPRENTICE GRADUATING CEREMONIES

In a joint ceremony held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Rice Hotel, June 1st, some hundred-odd young men finishing up their apprenticeship training—including some twenty-six carpenters—were welcomed into journeyman status by civic officials, school authorities and labor representatives of the Houston, Texas, area. Starting with a fine steak dinner and ending up with some inspirational speaking, the entire evening was devoted to paying tribute to the fine group of young men who had the determination and courage to complete their apprenticeship courses. It was the second such affair devoted to welcoming graduating apprentices into the building trades.

Herman Engel, sales manager of the Houston Fat Stock Show, acted as master of ceremonies. Featured speaker of the evening was James R. D. Eddy of the University of Texas. Glenn Fletcher acted as program chairman. The invocation was by Rev. T. P. O'Rourke. Invited guests included, the Hon. Oscar W. Holcombe, Mayor of the City, and numerous officials from the Houston Board of Education, employer and employe associations, educational services, Chamber of Commerce and the newspapers and radio stations. With a large number of them present, the occasion took on the flavor of a truly civic

project.

Highlight of the evening was presentation of certificates to the young men finishing their apprenticeship training. Houston has been in the forefront of those communities which are determined that their young people shall have an opportunity to acquire the kind of education that will serve them well all their lives.



Is There Only One Set of Laws?

As this was being written, the House Committee on Lobbying was still making a valiant but futile effort to discover just exactly how a number of Big Business lobbies operate and how they are financed. Up to this time it has made very little progress. Men like Rumley, power behind the throne of the Committee for Constitutional Government and its numerous "front" organizations, were still openly defying the Committee and refusing to give the Committee the information it wants.

Readers of this journal will recall an article in last month's issue disclosing how defiant these men have been. Much of their cockiness stems from the fact that men like Halleck of Indiana and Brown of Ohio are on the committee. Hammer and tongs, these staunch yes-men of Big Business have tried to nullify the effectiveness of the probe into lobbying, a multi-million dollar business the way Big Business plays it these days. Recently the daily papers have taken up the hue and cry too. The Committee is being ripped up one side and down the other for daring to ask lobby heads and corporation heads some straightforward questions, the answers to which might be embarrassing. This is a violation of the constitution and an invasion of privacy, the papers are screaming.

However, these same papers were editorially rubbing their hands in glee when Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Law which requires unions to account for all political income and expenditures of ten dollars or more. They were also jubilant when a Congressional committee sent to jail a number of pinkostinko Hollywood writers and movie makers who refused to answer some straightforward questions. Now, when lobbies financed and operated by Big Business, come up for some of the same treatment, the papers wave the constitution and wrap the flag around themselves. In common with a lot of other people and publications, this journal has been waiting in vain for the report of fines and jail sentences being handed out to lobby and corporation heads who literally tell the Congressional committee to go jump in the lake.

Recently the Progressive Magazine—an honorable old journal started by old Bob LaFollette, Sr., and in no way connected with the present-day Progressive Party, printed an interesting expose of lobbying conditions as they really exist. Written by Gilbert Geis, a writer who has been around and knows his stuff, the Progressive article charged that the National Association of Manufacturers spends on an average one million dollars a day for "propaganda", the basic philosophy of which is that only that which is good for business is good for people. Some of the propaganda, implies Geis, is so clever that millions are taken in without ever realizing it. Geis defines "propaganda" by quoting Professor Leonard Doob of Cornell who identifies it as follows: "Propaganda means the attempt to affect the personalities and to con-

trol the behavior of individuals toward ends considered unscientific or of doubtful value in a society at a particular time."

Looking into the fifty-five year old record of the NAM, Geis finds little therein of which the association can be proud. He shows that the NAM vigorously opposed child labor laws when they were in the making. It frowned on unlimited educational opportunities for all children when the matter was being considered in Washington. It predicted ruin for business if a shorter work week was enacted. It propagandized against Social Security and virtually every other piece of legislation that introduced social and economic reforms for the benefit of the ordinary people. The NAM spends a tremendous amount each year on films, clip sheets, newspaper and magazine advertising, and particularly in trying to reach the teachers and their pupils in their schools.

With the right of the NAM, CCG and other business groups to petition Congress and even to lobby there is no quarrel. In its own way with its very limited resources, organized labor carries on similar activities. But there is this difference. Labor operates openly and aboveboard. The Taft-Hartley Law makes it mandatory for unions to bi-annually report all political expenditures of ten dollars or more. The business lobbies have been operating in the dark, and now that the House Committee threatens to throw some light on their activities they are squealing pitifully. What seems to be a well-financed, well-coordinated campaign is already under way to discredit and undermine the investigating committee. And wouldn't it be interesting to know who is financing and backing this one?

In any event, it appears that a showdown is inevitable—a showdown from which the people will find out if there is a single set of laws in this nation or two sets, one for the corporations and their lobbying organizations, and another for the working people and the unions they belong to.

A Shining Example

Death last month robbed Canada of one of its great statesman of all time. Although out of office through voluntary retirement at the time of his passing, William Lyon Mackenzie King left behind him a magnificent record of service as Prime Minister. Throughout the war and the trying years that preceded it, Mackenzie King guided the destinies of Canada with a firm and sure hand. Sympathetic, understanding and genuinely humane, Mr. King enjoyed a national popularity that has seldom been equalled.

His passing added lustre to his already illustrous name. In a will that will take its place among the great literature of our time. Mr. King bequeathed all the worldly goods he acquired while in the service of the people back to the people. A simple and unassuming man, Mr. King lived frugally all his life. Very carefully he husbanded all the wealth he received while holding public office. In his will he bequeathed it all back to the citizens of Canada, for he considered himself nothing more nor less than a trustee of such wealth during his lifetime. Better than anything else that could be written, the following paragraph from his will outlines the philosophy he lived by:

"It has always seemed to me that the highest joy in life is to be found in some public service; that instead of the State being indebted to the one who gives of his time and means to the country's affairs and to the betterment of human conditions, the obligation is the other way round; where the opportunity of public service is given, one cannot be too grateful to the source whence it arises"

Every public official in the United States and Canada could frame that paragraph and hang it in his office where he could see it every day. Especially is this true in the United States where examples of public officials prostituting their offices for personal gain are all too numerous. Without implicit trust in the elected representatives of the people, the democratic process cannot long endure. The Congressmen who "write" books for fat fees from corporations or turn out "columns" for notorious lobbies do nothing to add to the confidence of the people in their public servants. If it were not for the occasional appearance of a man of Mr. King's stature and integrity the entire democratic process might disappear for lack of public confidence.

Canada has turned out many great statesmen. Not the least of them is W. L. Mackenzie King. May his integrity and honesty serve as an inspiration to all who achieve public office of whatever nature.

Let's Applaud Those Who Deserve It

Henry Wallace, former Vice-President of the United States, has broken with the communists and fellow travellers. In a public interview last month, Wallace not only announced his resignation from the Progressive Party but he also blamed Russia for the Korean situation. Without mincing words, Wallace accused the Kremlin of raw aggression in Korea. He further stated he is now convinced that Russia does not want peace but rather is determined to try'her hand at world conquest.

Coming from Wallace, these admissions are of more than passing interest. Although no one will ever accuse Wallace of being one of the great minds of our generation, at the same time he is far from being a dummy. Year in and year out since the end of World War II he has been the chief apologist for Soviet Russia. From the public rostrum and over the air waves, Wallace has consistently parroted the party line. Among the psuedo-intellectuals, pinkos and such he has had quite a following. Among the communists, of course, he was the fair-haired boy. That he has at last seen the true light is of real significance.

Like too many other misguided individuals, Wallace probably has been sincere all the years he followed the party line. Until one finds out that honesty, integrity and truthfulness are nothing but words in the dictionary to the communists it is relatively easy to be taken in by their high-sounding patter; especially if one abhors the idea of war. Wallace was undoubtedly such a victim. His desires for peace probably clouded his better judgment and he swallowed all the Russian peace propaganda hook, line and sinker.

Thousands of others in the United States and Canada have done the same thing. Most of them had nothing to lose. Wallace did. He literally threw away a public career that was promising enough to carry him to the second highest office in the public domain. Now he stands as a sad example of the disillusionment and despair that have caught up with many of his predecessors who through ignorance or vanity allowed themselves to be duped by the high-sounding patter of communism.

The truth is that Wallace has only found out what leaders in our Brother-hood and in the American Federation of Labor discovered many years ago—that you cannot compromise with communists. Wallace is more or less a symbol of an era—the years just before and during the last war when criticism of Russia was decidedly unfashionable. They were our "allies." The communists in the United States and Canada were only "liberals." Those who spoke out against them and their underhanded and vicious tactics were "red baiters." Anyone who thought otherwise was a fascist.

Among the hard core of public figures which was not taken in by this sort of hog wash was our own General President, William L. Hutcheson. Years ago he recognized communism for the inhuman menace it really is. Year in and year out he fought it tooth and toenail; even when it was unpopular to do so. As a result he was villified and abused and belittled. The communists slandered him unmercifully and the fellow travelers pointed the finger of scorn at him and berated him without pity. But he stuck to his guns and cleaned out the communists as thoroughly and as quickly as possible.

Now Korea has proved him to be 100% right. The Wallaces of the nation are grovelling in the dirt and making apologies while General President Hutcheson and the handful of leaders who had the foresight and guts to stick by their convictions stand head and shoulders above their critics. It took Korea to bring out the ruthlessness and cold-bloodedness of communism against which Bill Hutcheson and Bill Green have long preached and warned. Yet ten years ago or five years ago or even two years ago, it was Hutcheson and Green who were the "red-baiters" and "reactionaries." That the communist press and party members were excoriating them was bad enough; but in addition there were many two-bit versions of Wallace who were running them down whenever and however possible.

Now those same people should be saying "Thank God for Bill Hutcheson and Bill Green." Had there been fewer Wallaces and Alger Hisses in Washington and more men like Green and Hutcheson on the job there, fine young American men would not be spilling their blood on desolate Korean mountainsides today.

If Wallace has seen the error of his ways, well and good. But let us not overlook the leaders who unwaveringly cried out against the menace of communism all through the years when Wallace and his cohorts were selling American security down the river for nebulous Russian promises the Kremlin never had any intention of keeping. It is they who deserve the credit and the applause.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

A while back we stated that a True or False written test was unreliable. We now submit our idea of a test which we consider a fair one. Only one answer, or slight variant, is correct. You must know something about carpentry if you know that answer. You cannot guess it and have a fifty per cent chance of being right. Consider this a mock test for a job that pays union wages. You get 2 weeks vacation per year and 12 days paid sick leave. It is a permanent job and there are pension privileges. For such a job you should know your business. Take 2 points for each correct answer. Total points is your percentage. Passing mark 76. Time allowed 1 hour. Go to it. The answers may be found on page 31.

	7		
1.	Express in feet and inches one-half of 15 ft. 7½ ins.		
2.	The best way to check a rectangular frame for square is to measure the		
3.	What type handsaw has the front of the tooth square off the line of the teeth?		
4.	The word dormer applies to a certain kind of		
5.	25 beams 3" x 10" x 16' total how many fbm?		
6.	The window frame opening through which the weight is inserted is called		
7.	A screw with a cross-slotted head is properly called a—————screw		
8.	DS glass is specified for a window. What does DS mean?		
9.	A roof span is 35 ft. The rise is 14 ft. What fractional pitch is it?		
10.	The run of a stairs is measured diagonally, vertically, horizontally?		
11.	Start with the longest and number these planes according to size. Fore		
	jackjointersmooth		
12.	To what carpenter's tool is a bit gauge attached?		
13.	What is the name of the tool used to turn the hook on a scraper blade?		
	Spaced 8 ft. c.c. how many posts are required to fence a lot 96 ft. square?		
14.			
15.	The vertical member directly under the window stool is called the		
16.	What word is represented by the letters Dn. on a floor plan?		
17.	What is the recognized standard length of a scaffold plank?		
18.	A bit which has an adjustable cutter is called anbit		
19.	What would you use to mark a straight line across a floor 20 ft. wide?		
20.	Cove, half round, bed, astragal refer to different kinds of		
21.	On a drawing scaled ¾ in, to 1 ft, a measurement of 2 in, would represent		
22.	Specifications call for a H. M. door. What is meant by the letters H. M		
23.	The inner angle formed by 2 sides of an octagon is degrees		
24.	Which of these is rated a hardwood? poplar, cypress, hemlock, fir		
25.	The door knob is secured to what part of a lockset?		
26.	As used in carpentry give another name for staging		
27.	A more common term used for pattern board is		
28.	Exactly how many sq. ft, are in a room 12 ft, 9 in, by 14 ft.?		
29.	Give another name for tongued and grooved as applied to flooring		
30.	What is the best type rule for measuring the thickness of lumber?		
31.	When referring to a window what do the letters D. H. mean?		
32.	Which of these is rated a softwood? Chestnut, whitewood, redwood, gumwood		
33.	The auger bit next smaller in size to ½ inch isinch		
34.	When housing a stringer the proper type plane to use is aplane		
35.	The gauge which marks 2 parallel lines at one time is properly called a gauge.		
36.	What one type of tool would you select to chamfer a saddle?		
37.	A chisel curved in cross section is called a		
38.	What saw is commonly used to cope a molding? A saw		
39.	45, 90, 135 degree angles can most readily be marked with a square		
40.	The oilstone used to sharpen a gouge is distinguished by the name		
40.	Name 5 different binds of refters 1		
41.	Name 5 different kinds of rafters, 12345	- -	
	The short stud in a door opening is called a stud	! -	
43.	In a reversible common mortise lock exactly what is reversed?		
44.	15 per cent of 1780 lin. ft. of molding is defective. How many feet are good?		
45.	Stud, toggle, carriage, eye, refer to different kinds of		
46.	Casco is a trade name for a certain kind of		
47.	How many muntins are there in a cross-panelled door?		
48.	The miter angle of a square is 45°. The miter angle of a hexagon is_degrees.		
49.	A shiplap joint is bevelled, rabbeted, tongued and grooved, dadoed?		
50.	Bastard, ward, rattail, mill, are terms applied to what particular tool?		
	Total		

Official Information

General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN R. STEVENSON Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Second District, O. WM. BLAIER 933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER 1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS 712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C. Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS 3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District 3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

NOTICE TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS

It is important that the Bond Report of your Trustees for the six months ending June 30, 1950 be completed and returned to the General Office as soon as possible. Blanks for the Reports have been mailed and Local Unions failing to receive same should notify the General Office.

NEW LOCALS CHARTERED

4400	Toronto, Ont., Canada	2001	1,
2215	Alpine, Texas	2560	L
2209	Hillsdale, Michigan	2562	C
2506	Sonora, California	2312	A
2224	Decorah, Iowa	2311	G
2229	Magnolia, Arkansas	2318	C
2232	Liberty, North Carolina		_
2507	Angliers, Que., Canada	2325	N
2249	Williamsport, Pennsylvania	2326	H
2252	Grand Rapids, Michigan	2328	C
2267	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	2578	S
2268	Summerside, Prince Edward Is., Can.	2331	N
2277	Grande Prairie, Alta, Canada	2339	F
2309	Toronto, Ont., Canada	2343	S
2541	Kenora, Ont., Canada	2585	S

- 2551 Randolph, New York
- 2560 Lyman, Washington2562 Coos Bay, Oregon
- 2312 Atikokan, Ont., Canada
- 2311 Grants Pass, Oregon 2318 Creston, Ont., Canada
- 2325 Menominee, Michigan
- 2326 Homer, New York 2328 Oak Hill, West Virginia
- 2578 Spring Valley, Wisconsin
- 2331 Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- 2339 Edmonton, Alta, Canada 2343 Stevens Point, Wisconsin
- 2585 Sugas, N. B., Canada

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them, Not dead, just gone before; They still live in our memory, And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

WILLIAM M. ABBOTT, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLES G. ANDERSON, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.

WILLIAM BALLIET, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa. WALTER BLANCHARD, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.

C. R. BORAH, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore. WM. BRAATZ, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.

CHARLES BRAEGER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.

WILLIAM S. BROWN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.

DEWEY CARPENTER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.

GEORGE D. EBERT, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah

EDWARD GARRETT, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa. G. O. GILLILAND, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal. WALTER HAACK, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis. WM. HILLMER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal. CHARLES HOLT, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y. JOSEPH HUX, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J. JOHN L. JENKINS, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore. M. C. JOHNSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal. ALEXANDRA LAPE, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y. JOHN LASHER, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash. CALVIN O. LEWIS, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill. LOUIS LUBIN, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J. DAVID MACADAM, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa. D. F. MCDONALD, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal. LUKE MCGUIRE, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y. JOHN T. MARKER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, FLOYD MAY, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.

FRED MELVILLE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.

WM. MEYER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.

W. A. MORAN, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.

RAY A. MUFFLEY, L. U. 627, Jacksonville,
Fla.

WILLIAM J. MURPHY, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass. CHARLES OISTER, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa. EDWARD PAIST, L. U. 833, Berwyn, Pa.

MELBOURNE PETERSON, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.

PAUL PLOETZ, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis. FLOYD F. PLUMMER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.

JOSEPH PROHASKA, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
L. B. RILEY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
H. R. RITTER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
C. E. ROLAND, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
MARTIN ROOB, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT D. SLAUGHTER, L. U. 710, Long
Beach, Cal.

L. D. SMITH, L. U. 1880, Carthage, Mo. LINWOOD SMITH, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va. WM. STOLL, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis. SOLOMON P. TATRO, L. U. 96, Springfield,

Mass.

CHAS. W. TOMPKIN, L. U. 1578, Tulare, Cal.

L. W. USERY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.

VAN VODICKA, L. U. 1260, Iowa City, Iowa WM. WEISTER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis. L. O. WELLS, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.

JOSEPH G. WILKS, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

	ANDWEIG TO	THE LUCKER
1.	7 ft. 9¾ ins.	26. Scaffold. (scaffolding)
2.	Diagonals.	27. Template.
3.	Rip.	28. 178½.
4.	Window.	29. Matched.
5.	1000.	30. Caliper.
6.	Pocket.	31. Double-hung.
7.	Phillips.	32. Redwood.
8.	Double strength.	33. 7/16 in.
9.	Two-fifth.	34. Router.
10.	Horizontally.	35. Mortise.
11.	Fore 2, jack 3, jointer 1, smooth 4.	36. A plane.
12.	A bit or drill.	37. Gouge.
13.	A burnisher.	38. Coping or turning.
14.	48.	39. Combination.
15.	Apron.	40. Slipstone or slip.
16.	Down.	41. Common, hip, valley, jack, cripple etc
17.	13 feet.	42. Jack.
18.	Expansion, expansive, or expanding.	43. The latch bolt.
19.	A chalk line.	44. 1513.
20.	Moldings.	45. Bolts.
21.	2 ft. 8 ins. (32 ins.)	46. Glue.
22.	Hollow metal.	47. None.
23.	135.	48. 60.
24.	Poplar.	49. Rabbeted.

NOTE: How many hundred thousand questions can you ask a carpenter about his trade?

A man skilled enough to know all these answers should be worth his weight in coffee for a week's pay. Won't somebody please say, "Stop, we're groggy; give us a rest."

50.

A file.

The spindle.

Washington Unions Sponsor Weekly Broadcasts

Under the sponsorship of the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C. the labor movement in the nation's capital has been keeping the general public well informed on labor matters through the medium of a weekly broadcast over Station WCFM. These broadcasts go out to a vast radio audience at 7:45 every Wednesday evening. Among the actively cooperating unions is United Brotherhood Local No. 132.

On Wednesday evening, May 24th, the broadcast concerned itself with Local Union No. 132, one of the oldest unions in Washington and a pioneer local in the United Brotherhood. For fifteen minutes, Brother W. A. Johnson, District Council business representative, and E. J. Appel, financial secretary of Local No. 132, informally discussed the highlights of the history and accomplishments of the United Brotherhood in general and Local No. 132 in particular. Both spoke with authority since each of them has more than three decades of membership in Local No. 132 to his credit. They described in detail the many protections and benefits which accrue to members of Local No. 132 and the United Brotherhood.

Indications are that the broadcasts sponsored by the Washington Central Labor Union are gaining an ever-increasing audience, and the citizens of the capital are getting a much better insight into the aims and aspirations of organized labor therefrom. Since radio stations must devote a certain percentage of their time to "public service" programs, the idea of weekly labor broadcasts initiated by the unions of Washington, D. C. may be feasible in many other sections.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

POCATELLO LOCAL COMPLETES FINE NEW HOME

Pictured herewith is the fine new home of Local Union No. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho, which was recently completed. Costing something over \$40,000 in all, the building,

equipment and grounds are all free and clear, a fine tribute to the progressiveness and good management of the union. Located on a large lot, the new home of Local No. 1258 consists of one large meeting hall, an office, kitchen, heat room, storage room, and two rest rooms. It is sixty by sixty in overall dimensions.

For a great many years, Local No. 1258 has dreamed of the day when it could own its own home. It took a lot



of planning and sacrificing to reach that goal but it has been reached, and all the officers and members of the union are justifiably proud of the achievement.

CARPENTERS LOCAL No. 1659 MARKS 47th BIRTHDAY

On May 23, 1950, the Bartlesville, Oklahoma, Carpenters celebrated their 47th anniversary with a program and pie supper, at which time old and new journeymen members were given special recognition. The meeting was held in the newly decorated Carpenters Hall.



Reading left to right: Glen Simmons, President; Milton Fielder, Apprentice; Robert M. Earley, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Dept. of Labor; John R. Smith, apprentice; George Bauer, Business Agent. Honors were first bestowed upon Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Norman. Mr. Norman is a charter member of Local 1659, having become a member on May 26, 1903, at which time the charter was issued. Mrs. Norman is a charter member of the Ladies' Auxiliary. This charter was issued on June 9, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Norman have a most outstanding record of loyalty and service to organized labor.

Certificates of Completion of Apprenticeship were presented to Milton Fielder, Roy H. Weston and John R. Smith. Mr. Weston could not remain for the presentation of his certificate because his

wife presented him with a fine baby shortly after his departure from the Union Hall.

Glen Simmons, now President of the Local Union, served as Master of Ceremonies during the program. He introduced Robert M. Earley, Representative, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, who addressed the audience and presented the Certificates of Completion.

Serving with Simmons on the Joint Apprenticeship Committee are Frank Marling, Chairman; M. L. Hoppock; R. J. Lawver, Secretary; and George E. Bauer, Business Agent. It is the ambition of the Committee to develop all-around competent mechanics who will some day have as enviable a record of service and loyalty as that of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Norman.

BOSTON FETES LARGE GRADUATING CLASS

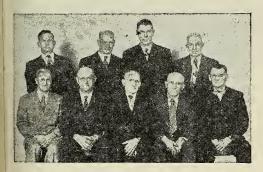
On the night of June 5th, at the second annual graduation exercises, the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Boston paid tribute to a large group of young men who had just completed their apprenticeship courses. Among the young men graduating to journey-man status were some forty-seven carpenters and members of the United Brotherhood. A fine dinner started off the evening. Following a short but interesting congratulatory speech by the Honorable John B. Hynes, Mayor of Boston, a presentation of certificates to the graduating apprentices was made. General Representative William Francis made the presentation to carpentry graduates. Among the carpenters receiving completion certificates were:

Frank R. Amonte, William J. Amos, Anthony E. Aucella, Jr., Leonard T. Bisson, James H. Brown, Frank C. Cogliano, Paul H. Collins, Lawrence P. Crosby, Nicholas A. DeCola, Richard C. Estano, Henry R. Fortes, Frederick Goss, Daniel R. Harrington, William C. Harris, Walter F. Hashey, George A. Hermanson, James Hewitt, Henry H. Kelly, Joseph J. Keohane, William J. Kerins, Charles F. Kilroy, Harold V. Kilroy, Benjamin M. Latora, William Linney, Angus B. MacAskill, Gordon M. MacLeod, Charles P. Murphrey, Jr., Herbert M. Napoleon, Martin Noonan, William H. Pollard, Francis Reen, Endel Reinap, Leo J. Richard, Robert A. Sears, Lloyd L. Smith, Clarence Taylor, Charles E. Thrasher, Jr., Anthony Tisei, Charles W. Tracia, Joseph Wallace, Edward S. Warchol, Alfred D. White, James A. Wilkins, Jr., John Williamson, Chester R. Wing, Stanley C. Wood and Robert A. Wright.

COSHOCTON ENJOYS 50th BIRTHDAY OF LOCAL

Thursday evening, May 18th Local Union No. 525, Coshocton, Ohio, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

Approximately 200 persons, members of the union and their guests, attended a dinner in American Legion hall at which Thomas Murray, district representative of the international union, was chief speaker.



Officers of carpenters Local 525 pictured here are (seated, left to right) Fred Tish, past recording secretary; William Sauerbrey, treasurer; Floyd Shafer, financial secretary; Charles Klein, vice-president; Roy Simpkins, president. Standing, left to right, R. L. Kaser, trustee; James Crago, assistant financial secretary; Glenn Darner and Jesse Shaw, trustees.

Floyd Shafer, financial secretary of the local union, assisted by Mr. Murray, presented pins to the older members as follows: gold emblems to 10 who have been members 40 to 50 years-Charles Dunlap, Quincy Dunlap, Milan Pew, Elias Schriver, Joseph Norris, Henry Koelsch, George Bible, Fred Tish, William Shrigley and William Schumaker; silver emblems to seven who have been members 25 to 40 years—O. P. Meitzler, Noah McClain, George Nichols, Charles Klein, William Sauerbrey, Floyd Shafer and Jesse Shaw; enameled emblems to 12 who have been members 10 to 25 years-Joseph Little, Ross Murray, James Salrin, Perry Smith, Marshall Jacobs, John Krownapple, Newton Mullett, Paul Schulties, Dean Wolfe and Robert Ames.

Mr. Shafer, in giving a brief history of the local union, pointed out that at

the time the local received its charter on March 21, 1900, carpenters here were working a 10-hour day for \$1.25. The local rate is \$1.75 an hour. He expressed pride in the fact that the local has never been involved in a strike and that in its 50-year history there has been very little labor trouble.

At the conclusion of the program moving pictures of the carpenter's home in Florida were shown.

PANAMA CITY GRADUATES APPRENTICE CLASS

Recently Local Union No. 875, Panama City, Florida, handed out certificates of ap-



prenticeship completion to three young men who wound up four years of study to become fully qualified carpenter craftsmen. The young men were given an official welcome into the craft and into full partnership in the United Brotherhood.

Pictured herewith are the young men receiving the certificates. Reading from left to right the group is H. D. Pennington, president of Local No. 875, his son, John G. Pennington, Wilburn O. Nutt, William B. Hodges, and E. N. McEachern, instructor and business agent.

GRADUATION DINNER FOR CAMDEN APPRENTICES

A graduation dinner was given in Camden on May 28, honoring twenty-one men who have recently completed their carpenters apprentice terms. The dinner, sponsored by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee for carpenters in the Camden area marked a high point in apprentice training as it was the first time in the 26 years of this work that a formal graduation was held in the South Jersey area.

O. Wm. Blaier, General Executive Board member presented the diplomas from the National Apprenticeship Training Program. In his address to the graduates Brother Blaier pointed out that the Brotherhood of Carpenters is a typically American group. He advised



Seated at the table from left to right, Wm. J. Setzer, Harry Wilson, J. A. Rheinbold, Apprentice Training, Chas. Wolfe, F. E. Kelly, Business Representative, Raleigh Rajoppi, Gen'l. Representative, O. Wm. Blaier, and Toastmaster, Charles Emerson, Managing Director of B. C. A. of N. J. John D. Lawrence and Samuel Levy.

Included in the back row is John Cregan, Sec'y. Treas. of the Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia, Edward Pierson, President of Carpenters Local No. 393, Walter Ford, President of Mill Local No. 2098 and Edward Budd, Business Representative of Local No. 842, Pleasantville, N. J.

the new journeymen of their union duties. Blaier stated, "You have now finished your formal training; you will be called upon to make sacrifices for your union to gain better conditions. As good union men you must make these sacrifices." Blaier continued, "Many contractors have come from the ranks of the carpenters...But I warn you, don't be weaned away from the labor movement, don't be fooled by the controlled press."

Charles M. Emerson, Managing Director of the B. C. A. of N. J. congratulated the group and informed the new journeymen, "You are now skilled men in one of the most important crafts in the most important industry in the United States."

The Joint Committee sponsoring the graduation is composed of representatives from local unions and from the Associated Building Contractors of South Jersey.

This affair proved to be a tremendous success.



SHREVEPORT AUXILIARY INSTALLS CHARTER

The Editor:

Our Auxiliary No. 588, Shreveport, Louisiana, met Tuesday, July 11, and was presented our charter by Mr. John Howat. We had twenty present to make their pledge to the Auxiliary and four who were unable to attend but sent their dues. J. D. Nugent, A. H. Williams, S. D. Holt and Mr. Ware were present from Carpenters' Local 764 to witness our pledge and give a bit of encouragement to us.

The following officers were elected and installed: Mrs. Jack Brown, President; Mrs. O. G. Baggett, Vice-President; Mrs. T. H. Vincent, Recording Secretary; Mrs. D. H. Daniels, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. E. F. Scriben, Mrs. Edith Gilbert and Mrs. M. W. Boatright, Trustees; Mrs. J. D. Nugent, Conductor, and Mrs. W. D. Thomas, Warden.

Our meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays with a social on the fourth

Tuesday.

Carpenters' Local 764 has property on the Lake here and we hope to help them build a camp in the near future for our socials.

We are very proud of our Auxiliary and hope to hear from the other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Mrs. T. H. Vincent, Recording Secretary.

REDESA LADIES KEEP ACTIVE

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 553 of Redesa, California, takes this opportunity to say "Hello" to all Sister Auxiliaries, and to extend a cordial invitation for visits or correspondence with us.

We had our installation of officers July 13th. We re-elected most officers as we have only been going for nine months. They are as follows: President, Ruth Smith; Vice-President, Margaret Walker; Secretary, Kathleen Dahlmann; Treasurer, Phyllis Saper; Warden, Eleanor Becker; Conductor, Rose Charleson; Trustees, Lottie Gage, Ethel Friel and Ethel Elledge.

We were very happy to join the State Council during the last few months.

Our Auxiliary has donated to the City of Hope, a tuberculosis hospital, and to the Red Cross.

We are planning a summer picnic and a hand-made sale; we also have bake sales and several white elephant sales.

We will welcome any good suggestions from Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Kathleen Dahlmann, Recording Secretary.

SHELBY LADIES HOLD ELECTION

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 383 of Shelby, Montana, met in regular session June 13th. Election of officers was as follows: President, Alice Gustafson; Vice-President, Elsie Anderson; Secretary, Ruth Dean; Treasurer, Vera Mason; Conductor, Lois Kroger, and Warden, Annette Oedewaldt.

Plans were made for a picnic to be held in July.

At the close of our meeting, the men of Local 1568 served us a delicious lunch.

Fraternally,

Ruth Dean, Recording Secretary.

VENTURA AUXILIARY STARTS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 433 of Ventura, Calif.

The Ventura Carpenters' Auxiliary celebrated the opening of the new Carpenters' Building at 2641 Loma Vista Road with a turkey dinner for all members of the Carpenters' Local and their families. All the ladies took part in the preparation and serving of the dinner from our fully equipped kitchen, adjoining the meeting halls.

The Auxiliary was organized in 1945 and now has thirty-two members. A membership drive, now being conducted, has brought in thirteen new members, and we have high hopes for a great many more.

The business meetings, presided over by Mrs. Mabel Summers, President, are held the second and fourth Tuesday of the month with a social hour held afterwards with the carpenters joining us as guests.

We raise funds by raffles of beautiful hand-made articles, apron sales, card parties, dinners, and even "come as you are breakfasts." This money is to be used for the aid of needy families and a Christmas party for the Carpenters' children.

Letters will be welcomed from all Sister Auxiliaries, and we would be so happy to have a visit from Sisters any time they come to Ventura, Calif.

Mrs. D. W. Diehl, Publicity Chairman.

WISCONSIN AUXILIARY GROWING FAST

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 539 of West Allis, Wisconsin, sends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

We were organized May 2nd, 1949, with thirteen members signing the charter.

We celebrated our first anniversary with thirty active members present. A luncheon and a visit to our local Radio City were enjoyed by everyone.

During the past year, we sponsored card parties and at Christmas, invited our husbands to a dinner prepared by the committee.

We meet on the first and third Monday of each month, the first meeting being strictly business and the second one our social meeting, during which we play cards and serve coffee and cake. The members, celebrating their birthdays during the month, act as hostesses.

To increase our treasury, we are making plans to sponsor card parties and apron sales so that we will be able to contribute to charitable and worthy organizations.

We wish all Sister Auxiliaries success.

Fraternally,

Lora Myrold, Recording Secretary.

LOS ANGELES LADIES DO GOOD WORK

The Editor:

Greetings to all Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 62 of Los Angeles, California.

We recently celebrated the 27th birthday of our charter by having a party.

Our meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday nights of each month, the second Tuesday our business meeting and the fourth Tuesday our social night. At our social meeting, we play games and the committee for the month serves refreshments. Our husbands join us after their meeting to enjoy the refreshments.

We devote the fourth Thursday to sewing for the Spastic Foundation, making bibs and pads for their home. We also keep layettes on hand to donate to needy families.

We contribute to the March of Dimes and other worthy organizations.

Next time you are in the City of the Angels, we, of Auxiliary 62, invite all Sisters of the Brotherhood to visit us.

Being the oldest Auxiliary in the State of California, we welcome all the new Auxiliaries in our state.

Fraternally,

Margaretta Wieringa, Recording Secretary.

NORWALK LADIES FORM AUXILIARY



Seated left to right: Mrs. Ethel Jones, President; Mrs. Frances Tavella, Vice-President; Mrs. Isabel Busek, Secretary; Mrs. Susan Mages, Treasurer. Standing: Mrs. Josephine Taylor, Conductor; Mrs. Virginia Kovacs, Warden; Mrs. Betty Tobey, Mrs. Helen Acquino and Mrs. Ann Holz, Trustees.

The Editor:

Greetings from newly formed Ladies' Auxiliary No. 580, of Norwalk, Conn.

The installation of officers was conducted by Organizer William J. Sullivan on Monday, April 10, 1950, in the I. L. G. W. Union Hall, 12 So. Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn. Present were 24 members and the officers of Local Union 746. Refreshments were served later in the evening.

The first of our activities will be in conjunction with the closing date of the apprenticeship classes on May 9, 1950. Refreshments will be served to the boys who have labored over their studies all winter. Fraternally,

Isabel Busek, Secretary.

WASHINGTON STATE COUNCIL OF AUXILIARIES MEETS

The Editor:

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Washington State Council of Auxiliaries to the Carpenters and Joiners of America was held in Vancouver, Washington, May 11, 12, 13, 1950.

Reports from the Auxiliaries showed sixteen active growing organizations. (One more has been added since convention. Spokane has joined our ranks.)

Ed. Weston, President of the Washington State Federation of Labor, pointed out the privileges we enjoy in the United States of America, where conventions such as this can be held and the men and women of labor discuss problems freely. He also pointed out that those who do not go to the polls to vote are as much an enemy of labor as those who vote for candidates who are unfriendly to labor.

"Scotty" Thorburn, Representative of American Federation of Labor, spoke to us and stated that we defeat the purpose for which we are fighting when we buy non-union merchandise. He spoke of the support given to American Federation of Labor by the Carpenters and said the AFL would not have survived the depression if the Carpenters had not assisted financially. He led the group in a silent tribute to the recently deceased "Chick" Ornburn, who contributed so much to the cause of labor.

Perhaps the greatest inspiration came to us through a young high school girl, Mary Frances Kimball, who had recently been awarded a \$500.00 scholarship from the Oregon State Federation of Labor Political League. It was apparent that the League had made a wise choice. Mary Frances is a lovely girl with a keen mind and perfect poise, a person not afraid to work for something she feels worthy of her efforts. She plans to use this education to teach high school social science.

Sister Myrrha Cosser urged us to widen our circle of interests, to become informed about activities in our community; to become conversant with our community's needs. Then, with concrete information at hand about our town, its assets and its problems, we become useful, contributing members of its civic organizations. As such they will welcome the opportunity to work with us. It is also good public relations for we can say, "I received the experience to qualify me for this work through my activities in my Carpenters' Auxiliary.

A committee consisting of Phyllis Haggbloom, Sister Mayton and the past presidents was appointed to bring the By-Laws up to date and clarify some ambiguous wording.

May the coming year bring an increase in the membership of local auxiliaries, the number of auxiliaries in state councils, and in the number of state councils in the United States.

Fraternally,

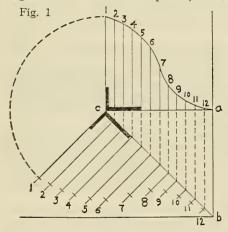
Craft Problems

Carpentry

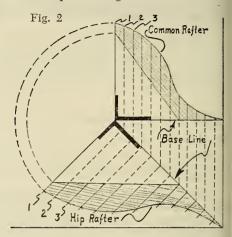
By H. H. Siegele LESSON 264

Framing Curved-Edged Rafters.—In this lesson framing rafters that have curved edges will be treated, especially the framing of hips and jacks. While only the ogee curve is used here, the principle will apply to problems involving any other irregular-shape, and while only the regular hip roof is used in the illustrations, the principle will also apply to irregular pitch and irregular plan roofs.

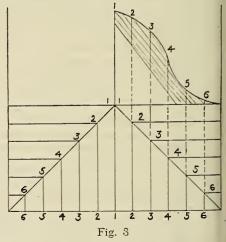
Obtaining Curvature of Hips.—Fig. 1 is a diagram of a corner of a hip roof, whose



rafters have an ogee curvature. To the upper right is shown a common rafter as if it were lying on the side. The base of this rafter is on line c-a, while line c-b gives the base of the hip rafter. To obtain the curvature of the hip rafter, divide the base of the common rafter into a certain number of equal spaces (unequal spaces will also work). The more spaces the more accurate will be the results. In this case there are 12 spaces. After raising the 12 perpendicular lines, as shown, from the base of the common rafter to the curved upper edge of the rafter, drop these lines, as shown by dotted lines, from the common base to the base of the hip rafter. Where these lines intersect the hip base, draw 12 rightangle lines, as shown. Then make line 1 of the hip equal in length to line 1 of the common rafter, as indicated by the dotted part-circle to the left. With a compass transfer the respective lengths of the other lines



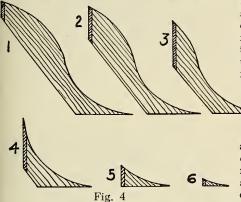
to the respective lines of the hip rafter, and mark them as shown. This done draw a curved line through the points marked, which should give you the curvature of



the top of the hip rafter as shown by Fig. 2 at the bottom, in an upside down posi-

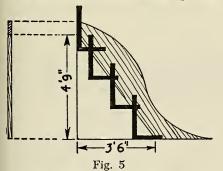
Rafters Developed.—Fig. 2 shows the common rafter and the hip rafter developed in

full. The two dotted part-circles to the left show how the top cut of the common rafter has been transferred to the hip. With the bottom edge of the hip drawn, the curvature of the upper edge of the hip rafter can be found by making lines 1, 2, 3, etc. of the hip rafter respectively the same lengths as lines 1, 2, 3, etc. of the common rafter, measuring from the bottom edge of the



rafters in both cases, and then drawing in the curved line as explained in the other case. A little study will show that the two methods are practically the same in prin-

Different Lengths of Jacks.—Fig. 3 shows how to get the different lengths of the jack rafters. The common rafter is shown on the side, and a one-line plan shown below with two hip rafters. The jack rafters are numbered from 1 to 6. Now the points where the jacks intersect the hip to the right, as shown by dotted lines, are raised to the base line of the common rafter and on up to the

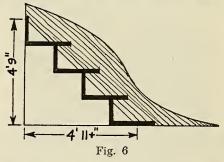


curved top edge. The top cut of the common rafter is shown numbered 1, which gives the length of the longest jack, Number 2 gives the next longest jack, and number 3 the next, and so on down to number 6. Side views of the six jack rafters are shown by Fig. 4. The plan shown by Fig. 3 gives two hip rafters, so two pairs of each jack must be made, excepting the longest jack for which only one pair is needed, together with a single jack having a double bevel where it joins the two hips. This is numbered 1 at the bottom section of Fig. 3.

Stepping Off Common Rafter.—Fig. 5 shows two views of the common rafter in a little larger scale. To the left is shown an end view of the top cut and the bottom edge of the common rafter. To the right is a side view, with the square applied for three full steps, and one half step, because there are 3 feet 6 inches in the run, measuring the run from the heel of the seat cut,

rather than from the toe. This should be kept in mind, for stepping off and marking of such rafters must be done on the bottom edge.

Stepping Off Hip.—Fig. 6 shows, also in a larger scale, the hip corresponding to the common rafter shown in Fig. 5. The hip run, as shown, is 4 feet 11 inches, plus, and the rise is the same as the rise of the common rafter, 4 feet 9 inches. While the stepping off here could be done on the basis of 4 full steps and one fraction of a step to take care of the 11 inches, plus; the method shown is a modification of the 12-step method, treated in an earlier lesson.



The way this is done, multiply both the run and the rise by, say, 3. Then let inches on the square represent feet, and take 4 steps. Why take only 4 steps? Well, because 4 is one-third of 12. Multiplying the two figures by three increased the run and the rise taken on the square, and at the same time reduced the number of steps. Had the multiplying been done by 2, then 6 steps would have been necessary. Study this until you understand it.

Edge Bevel for Jacks.—Fig. 7 shows how to get the points to use on the square for marking the edge bevel for the jack rafters. The drawing shows the common rafter on the side, where c-d represents the run, d-a the rise, and a-c the rafter length. Now set the compass at point c, and transfer the rafter length from c-a to c-b. The rafter length and the tangent will give the bevel. Mark on the rafter length.

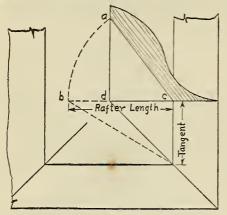


Fig. 7

Edge Bevel of Hips .- Fig. 8 shows how to get the points to use on the square for the edge bevel of the hip rafter. Here the hip is shown on the side, but in an up-

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side down position. The run is represented by c-d, the rise by d-a, and the rafter length by a-c. Now set the compass at point c and transfer the rafter length from c-a to c-b. By taking the tangent on the tongue of the square and the rafter length on the blade, you can mark the edge bevel along the blade of the square. It should be remembered that in all cases where the top edge of the rafter is curved or irregular, the marking is done on the bottom edge of the rafter. It should also be remembered that the run used in such operations is measured from the heel of the seat cut, rather than from the toe.

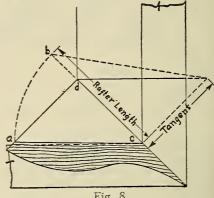


Fig. 8

Principle the Same.-The student is advised to study the various problems given here, in keeping with similar problems that have been treated before. For in principle there is little difference, excepting the shape of the upper edges of the rafters.

Wants to Know

A reader wants to know how to get the cuts for braces in the panels of garage doors,

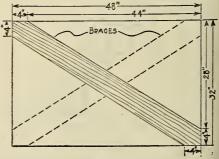


Fig. 1

when the bearings at the corners are equal, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

A very practical and simple way is illustrated by Fig. 1. The panel is 32 inches by 48 inches. The two cuts can be obtained with the square by taking 48 inches, less the 4-inch bearing, or 44 inches; and 32 inches, less the 4-inch bearing, or 28 inches,

Fig. 2

as shown by the figures on the drawing. But these figures are too large to be taken on the square, so 44 and 28 will have to be reduced by dividing both figures by 2, which will give 22 and 14. Now take 22 on the

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blade and 14 on the tongue of the square the blade will give the cut that joins the side of the panel, while the tongue will give the cut that joins the end of the panel.

Fig. 2 shows the same layout with the braces in place. Here 12 is taken as the base figure, while the key figure that is used on the tongue, must be found by applying the square as shown. Square A is in position for marking the cut that joins the side of the





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panel, while square B gives the cut that joins the side of the panel. The same figures are used in both applications, but in A the blade gives the cut, while in B the tongue gives the cut. Square C gives the

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CROSS SECTION

4"4"

6-4-2"

Fig. 3

application of the square to get the cut for the center joints.

Fig. 3 shows a rather long panel with three braces on top of each other, joining the same two corners. The cross section at



the center shows the position they hold. The first brace has 6-inch bearings, the second brace has 4-inch bearings, and the third brace has 2-inch bearings. Although the three braces join the same two corners, they do not hold the same position, as to angles, slopes, and cuts. The purpose of Fig. 3 is to show that when the widths of the braces are different, the positions of the braces in the panel are changed accordingly.





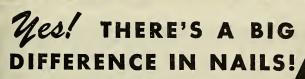
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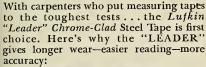


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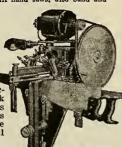
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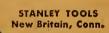


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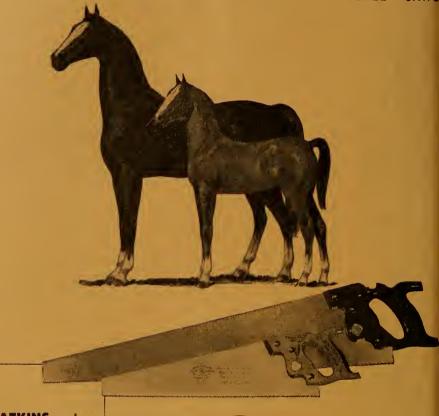
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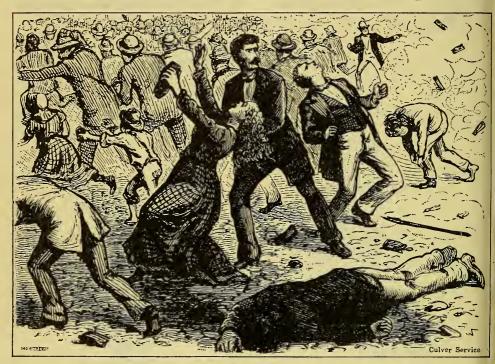
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OCTOBER, 1950



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PETER E. TERZICK, Editor

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881 Vol. LXX-No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1950

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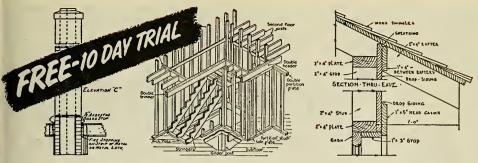
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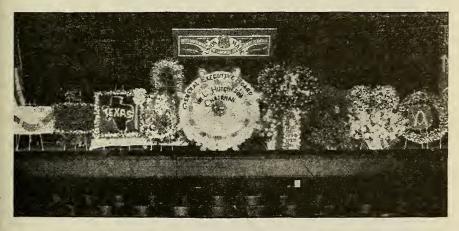
A Convention To Remember

* * *

HEN GENERAL President William L. Hutcheson banged down his gavel at approximately one-thirty p. m. on the afternoon of September 12th to adjourn the Twenty-sixth General Convention sine die, he brought to an end one of the most successful meetings ever held by the United Brotherhood. For six days some 1,200 delegates from Local Unions representing better than fifty-four per cent of the total Brotherhood membership met in the Masonic Temple in Cincinnati to grapple with problems of this unsettled era. Until well into the fifth day of the proceedings, every vote taken—and there were many of them—was decided by unanimous action. Only once or twice during the entire convention was there a split

vote, and after healthy periods of debate even these matters were decided by close to unanimous decisions; this despite the fact the Twenty-sixth convention was the largest in history. Such was the harmony and singleness of purpose which prevailed throughout the meeting.

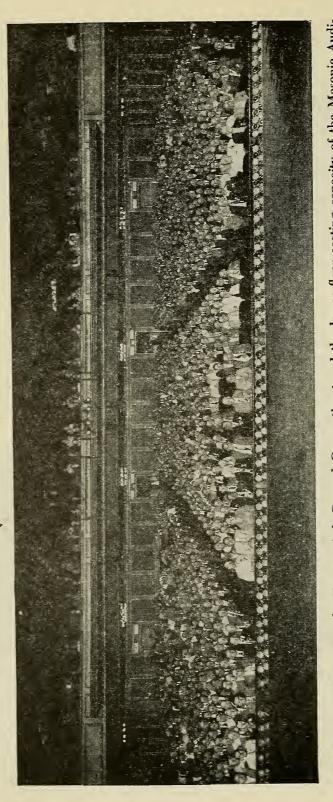
ing growth of anti-labor legislation such as the Taft-Hartley Law. Speaker after speaker dwelt on the vital need of eliminating these twin evils, and time after time the delegates took positive action on propositions designed to achieve this end. What-



During the six-day meeting action was taken on many matters pertaining to the welfare and security of Brotherhood members and all working people. If there was any keynote to the convention, it was a unanimous determination to stop both the creeping paralysis of communism and stilt-

ever else it did, in no uncertain terms, the convention served notice on both the communists in Russia and the labor-haters at home that the United Brotherhood will never stop fighting for freedom, justice and the right of all working people to band themselves together into democratic un-

THE TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL CONVENTION



fifty-four per cent of the entire membership of the United Brotherhood. Not only was the Twenty-sixth General Convention the largest in Brotherhood history, but also it set a new record for harmony and singleness of purpose, advancement of the The 1,200 delegates to the Twenty-sixth General Convention taxed the lower floor seating capacity of the Masonic Auditorium in Cincinnati, Ohio. Pictured in action above are the delegates who represented local unions comprising better than trade and building of the United Brotherhood being uppermost in the minds of all delegates at all times. ions for the advancement of their crafts.

Amid enthusiasm seldom equalled anywhere, all General Officers and members of the General Executive Board were nominated to succeed themselves without opposition. The four-year reports submitted to the convention by various General Officers and the General Executive Board contained records of solid growth and progress despite the difficulty of the times. For the fine job done, the delegates re-nominated all officers for another term without opposition or a dissenting voice.

During the convention, many beautiful floral pieces were tendered to the General Officers and General Executive Board by grateful subordinate bodies. One was in the form of a Brotherhood Label, another was in the form of the Brotherhood emblem, still another outlined the map of Texas. An outstanding piece in the form of a pilot's wheel measuring approximately eight feet across was presented to General President Hutcheson and the General Executive Board. As the accompanying photo shows, these floral tributes all

but filled the gigantic stage of the auditorium.

A feature of the third day's afternoon session was the premiere showing of the Brotherhood's new, hourlong movie entitled "The Carpenter", which shows the infinite variety of skills and knowledge employed by Brotherhood members in the pursuit of their livelihoods, as well as the breadth and scope of the United Brotherhood which links together in common cause carpenters from Maine, lumber workers from Oregon, millwrights from California, pile drivers from Florida, and dozens of other types of skilled craftsmen in all parts of the United States and Canada.

While no one can safely presage what the years immediately ahead will hold for the working people in America, the harmony, and unity of purpose which prevailed at the Twenty-sixth General Convention indicate that the United Brotherhood will be ready to meet any challenges which may arise. A leadership which kept a steady hand on the helm through the perilous times of the last twenty years will still be on the bridge, which guarantees that the course will forward whatever future may bring.

JOBLESS INSURANCE PROVING ITS WORTH

About 8 billion dollars has been paid out in benefits to unemployed covered workers since federal and state unemployment insurance legislation became effective.

Robert C. Goodwin, director of the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security, said in a statement on the 15th anniversary of the Social Security Act August 14th that the unemployment insurance program has made a notable contribution to the strengthening of the American economy.

"During the several periods since 1939 when the company has been under a strain, unemployment insurance tided millions of workers over between jobs. The program showed its worth, particularly in the year following World War II, when more than 5 million workers drew benefits while the country reconverted to peacetime production.

"Again, in the year ended June 30, 1950, which included a part of the inventory recession begun at the end of 1948, a record 7.5 million workers drew unemployment insurance. Thus, benefit payments have been made in greatest volume in periods when unemployment was rising sharply.

"Unemployment compensation has not only served to meet a substantial part of the needs of individual unemployed workers in a period of stress but also increased consumer purchasing power when and where it would contribute most to strengthening

the economy,"

We Have Shown The Way

(From the opening remarks of the General President to the Twenty-sixth General Convention held in the Masonic Auditorium, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5th to September 12th.)

By WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, General President

* * *

UR TWENTY-SIXTH General Convention is meeting at a time of great national crisis. Savage and unwarranted aggression by international communism has brought the nation and the entire civilized world to the brink of another world-wide war. Whether or not that war develops depends on a handful of haughty, cold-blooded, tyrannical men in the Kremlin; men to whom human life is as cheap as dirt, men to whom human dignity and human integrity have no value whatsoever, men to whom a vicious end justifies any means—the end being complete submission of the human race to their dictatorial wills.

Certainly the American people—particularly the working people, who do most of the dying, most of the suffering, and none of the profiteering during

national conflicts—do not want war. Organized labor has always regarded war as the greatest enemy of mankind, and I am sure all of us in the labor movement sincerely hope and pray that another war can be avoided. But in all human affairs there inevitably comes a point beyond which compromise with evil becomes impossible. That point apparently has been reached on the international scene.

The United States and the other freedom-loving sovereign states, which comprise the United Nations, can no longer tolerate the treachery, chicanery and open aggression which have characterized all of the Kremlin's dealings with the world since the close of World War II. By every means short of complete



Wm. L. Hutcheson

surrender the United States and the rest of the non-communist world have endeavored to conciliate their differences with Stalin. Every effort has been met with double-dealing, trick-

been met with double-dealing, trickery, and violation of treaties supposedly signed in good faith. Russia has not slowed up its program or raw aggression for a single moment since the end of World War II. But all the while the Russian propaganda cry is Peace! Peace! Common decency made necessary a stand in Korea.

International relations and diplomatic strategy are frankly beyond my depth, and I make no pretense of possessing expertness along those lines. However, it is clear to me that

the nation is only today learning what we in organized labor learned long ago; namely, that you cannot do business with communists. For over a quarter of a century the communists have concentrated on boring from within insofar as the labor movement is concerned. Hiding behind fine phrases and rosy promises, these communist termites lied and cheated and double-crossed their way into power in some spots in the labor movement. Posing as liberals and militant union

men, they fooled all too many sincere union people. I am sorry to say our own Brotherhood was not entirely immune.

However, the officers of the Brotherhood and the American Federation of Labor were not fooled. They began fighting back many years ago, and I am happy to say that the communists in our ranks are few and far between but in their deceiving methods of procedure they do show up occasionally, the result being that we of the Brotherhood must be alert at all times and ready to deal with the situations when they arise. Being past masters of distortion and character assassination, the communist termites never stopped trying to make black appear white. All of us who opposed them have been vilified and abused, subjected to the most vicious kinds of personal attacks. That process of character assassination is still continuing. By now, however, it should be clear to all union members that honesty, sincerity and truth are total strangers to communists and the communist party.

We in the labor movement learned several decades ago that you could not depend upon, or even take the word or pledge of a communist. In our own way we had to devise ways and means of dealing with them. The government has been less fortunate or less astute; it is only now learning what we learned years ago—that it is impossible to do business with men to whom honesty and integrity are merely words in the dictionary.

This is the hour of crisis for freedom-loving people everywhere. The full danger of communist treachery is at last becoming apparent to all with eyes to see and ears to hear. The die has been cast and there is now no turning back. Although the Korean situation cannot be viewed as anything but tragedy, at least it has done one thing; it has given us an opportunity to make ready for whatever further moves Russia and her satellites may make. Whatever course they pursue from now on should not find us unprepared.

Now, more than ever before in history, America must be united and strong. We must think as one and act as one, because the communist menace threatens everything we hold dear. The days ahead will require sacrifice and self-discipline from all of us. Individually and collectively we must be prepared to meet the challenge. The menace of communism to the free world must be eliminated and steps should be taken immediately by our government to weed out and eliminate from our midst the propaganda of communism and those who advocate it.

If the last war taught us anything, it is that the skills and loyalty of America's millions of working men and women are the source of our greatest national strength. The ability of free and independent American workmen to outproduce slave labor in the Axis countries was one of the most decisive factors in World War II. These skills and loyalties must be used to the maximum in the days ahead.

However, one of the ironies of the present situation is that the very skills and brawn of America's working people, upon which so much will have to depend in the future, have been placed under a handicap since the end of World War II. Passage of the Taft-Hartley Law has undermined the freedom of American labor. working people will never become reconciled to its restrictive and discriminatory provisions. More than any other one thing, the communists use the Taft-Hartley Law as a propaganda weapon in endeavoring to convince workers of other lands that the

equality of treatment long boasted of by America is nothing but a sham. Our government in Washington could undertake few steps more important to mobilizing our productive strength than immediately repealing the Taft-Hartley Law.

This is the twenty-sixth time the United Brotherhood has met in general convention. The delegates who are seated today in this auditorium constitute a far-cry from the handful of men who met in Chicago sixtynine years ago last month to bring into existence the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. That first convention of the Brotherhood was a momentous one. Thirty-six delegates, representing fourteen independent unions in eleven cities attended that founding convention. Several previous efforts to establish a national organization of carpenters failed. Wages were low, working conditions were poor, and consequently, funds for organizing purposes were practically nil. About all those delegates to the first convention had was determination. However, they had plenty of that.

For several days they met and discussed the situation confronting them. In the 'end they laid down the principles and tenets by which our Brotherhood is still governed to a large extent. Like the founding fathers of our nation, they planned wisely and well. This vast Brotherhood we belong to today with its membership of close to three-quarters of a million in 2,800 Local Unions is living proof of that fact.

In all the years since the first general convention, the United Brotherhood has never been anything but a 100% American organization. The Brotherhood has never subscribed to the European concept of Unionism which holds that capital and labor are mortal enemies engaged in a life

or death struggle until one or the other perishes. It never begrudged an employer an honest profit. It always turned a deaf ear to the wildeyed theorists and followers of misty utopias. Last, but not least, it has been one of the most outstanding foes of communism and all it stands for. Circumstances may alter, conditions may change, but the United Brotherhood will never be anything but an American institution devoted to the ideals laid down in the constitution and broadened and polished by succeeding generations. We have built a great institution on simple American principles. We have achieved understanding with our employers, understanding that was mature before some of the men who are now sitting in Congress trying to govern labor relations by laws and compulsion were even born.

Whatever lies ahead, each of us will be called upon to make extraordinary sacrifices for some time to come. We must be prepared to make them, for in a world shot through with totalitarianism and force, America will stand out as a beacon of hope for oppressed peoples throughout the universe, the same as it has for the last 175 years. Nowhere can I find greater inspiration than in the immortal words of Samuel Gompers who, in a Labor Day address in 1918, said:

"It is a very serious thing to ask men to give their lives for the determination of a cause. But the ideal at stake is more than life—it is that which makes life worth living."

"We are winning the war for freedom—let us hold steady until the war is won."

We in the labor movement, many years ago, recognized communism for the intolerable slavery which it really is. In our own democratic way we met the menace and defeated it. We must now give to all who care to listen the benefit of our experience so that a similar housecleaning can be effected on a world-wide scale.

Free men in a free nation, we have won for ourselves and our children an undreamed of prosperity and security. These things we intend to hold. If the years ahead demand sacrifice, we should be ready to do whatever is necessary to bring that about. If they demand self-discipline, we should be prepared to discipline ourselves. For seventy years our Brotherhood has battled unendingly for a good, secure and free life for all. In the years to come we will still be found fighting for the same principles.

U. S. LABOR FORCE CAN BE INCREASED BY 5 MILLION

As a result of population increases, the Nation's total labor force can be increased substantially above the highest level reached during World War II, according to the U. S. Labor Department. Based on a study made public in a special issue of the Bureau of Employment Security's "Labor Market and Employment Security," the Department said the potential labor force would permit expansion to a level of 5.6 million more workers than at present.

However, the survey shows that even with the addition of this higher labor potential "it is already clear that there will be a serious over-all shortage of manpower in this country, if it becomes necessary to enter a period of full mobilization."

The BES analysis declares that full use of today's potential labor force, according to the pattern of World War II manpower requirements, would (1) allow an 11-million expansion in the armed forces, (2) allow a 3-million expansion in employment in war industries, (3) curtail "civilian industries" by 6.6 million.

The study points out: "The Nation's manpower potential, in case of war or other emergency, can be increased in several ways—by drawing on the unemployment; by recruiting people not now in the labor force from the homes and schools; and by increasing the number of hours worked per week. In addition, the labor force can produce a vastly expanded volume of war goods by using the skills of workers in industries converted directly to wartime products and transfering workers from curtailed production to essential production.

"Still another step to be taken is better utilization of persons in war work. World War II experience indicates that training, job breakdown and upgrading will add tremendously to the productivity of a given group of employees. Moreover, improving plant and community facilities will reduce labor turnover and absenteeism, thus adding further to the volume of goods and services.

"Restrictive hiring specifications can be relaxed, so that greater use can be made of women, older workers, minority groups, and the physically handicapped. These and other devices will add to the vital total productivity of our Nation's labor force. But even if it all were used to the optimum, for practical purposes there is still a finite limit on the manpower which can be drawn from the population to contribute to an all-out effort."

PLANE GOSSIP

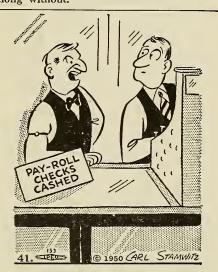
REMEMBER THE TEXAN

Although they don't need much excuse for raising prices, the rush of heavy buying of commodities which were in scarce supply during the last war has given the profiteers an ideal excuse for marking up their goods. Recently AFL commentator Frank Edwards told of an instance in Washington where a store bought a huge newspaper ad to tell its patrons that it would make every effort to keep down prices. The next morning a lady who read the ad was in the store making a few purchases when she noticed a clerk rubbing old prices off canned goods and putting on new ones. The store did not even wait until it got in more expensive goods before it started boosting prices.

Those who hoard are defeating their own purposes. There is enough of everything to go around if buying is kept to normal requirements. Hoarding makes for scarcity and scarcity inevitably brings on higher prices. Those who might be tempted to hoard ought to remember the story about the Texas cowboy. Browsing around in a Dallas store one day, he was approached by a young fluff of a clerk who asked if

she could help him.

"No ma'am," replied the cow poke. "I ain't never seen so many things I could get along without,"



"Got some small change?... That non-union firm is paying today!"

LEAVE IT TO THE FRENCH

France may be down but she will never be out; in witness of which we quote the following happenings:

Last month a Congressional committee debated the merits of a bill proposing that women be subject to the draft in case of a major war. Proponents of the bill insisted that there was little difference between men and women and that if one group was subject to the draft to save the nation, the other group should be too. All that resulted from the meeting was a lot of talk without much action.

In the French Parliament recently a Deputy was making an impassioned speech on the legal status of women. At one point he cried: "After all, there is very little difference between men and women." Whereupon the entire Chamber of Deputies rose as one man and shouted "Vive la difference!"



TAFT WILL NEED PRAYERS

According to Ohio newspapers, a tremendous groundswell of labor support is swinging toward Taft. Many unionists, say the Ohio papers without batting an eye, are coming to realize that Taft is a wonderful friend of the working man. And the papers devote columns and pages to trying to picture the bespectacled Senator from the Buckeye State as a great liberal.

It all sounds fine—if you have a short memory. But any working stiff who can remember how Taft voted on virtually all issues that promised to make life a little bit better for the working people knows differently. Six years ago the Ohio papers put Taft over by a few thousand votes. They are confident they can do it again. However, as far as we can see, we feel that their confidence is something like that of a little girl in Alabama who believed implicity in the power of prayer. Recently her mother said to her: "Dear, don't you think you should include Uncle Walter in your prayer tonight—ask the Lord to help him get a job?"

The little girl agreed and put in a very fervent prayer for her uncle. The following night her mother again reminded her of Uncle Walter's need and asked her to pray again.

"But, Mother," the girl protested, "what's the matter with the job I got him last night?"

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

Mr. Fitzgerald of Atlanta, Georgia, is credited with this story of a farmer talking

to his mule while plowing:

"Well, Lightning, you're just a mule, and I'm a man and made in the image of God. But here we work, hitched up together year in and year out, and I often wonder if you work for me or if I work for you.

"We cover the same distance. But I do it on two legs and you do it on four, so I do twice as much work per leg as you do. Soon we'll be putting in our corn crop. When we harvest the corn, I'll give one-third to the Landlord and one-third to you, and the balance is mine. You'll eat all but the cob. I have to share mine with my wife and six children, six hogs, sixty hens, two ducks, a bantam rooster and a banker. If you and I both need shoes, you get 'em. Yes, sir, Lightning, you're getting the best of me.

I ask you now, is it fair for a mule, the the son of a jackass, to swindle a man, the lord of creation, the most intelligent of all animals? You only help me plow and cultivate. I must cut, shock and husk the corn while you hee-haw at me over the fence. All the year the whole family has to help me to scratch enough money together to pay the taxes and the interest on the mortgage on you, you ornery old critter. The only time I've got anything on you is on election day. I can vote and you can't. But after election day I realize I've been as big a jackass as your papa ever was. And I begin to wonder whether politics was made for men or for jackasses, or, just to make jackasses out of men. Honest now, Lightning, when you know all these things, how can you keep a straight face and look so dumb and innocent?"

> ★ ★ ★ THE WRONG TECHNIQUE

"The war," says a key figure in Washington, "dims politics." We would like to believe that is true; but cold, hard facts belie the statement. Petty, self-centered men in the House and Senate are playing partisan politics to the hilt, much to the detriment of national security and the war effort. The way these pettifoggers are acting constantly keeps bringing to mind the old one about the tourist who came upon a grizzled old native fishing in a fine-looking trout stream.

"Are the fish biting today?" asked the

traveler.

"If they are," replied the native, "they're

biting each other.'

That's the way it is with the few twobit politicians we have in Congress; instead of biting the enemy, they are biting each other.

SO SAYS PAUP

Busy trying to cross canaries with carrier pigeons so that they can deliver singing telegrams, Jo Paup, flophouse poet laureate, took out time enough from his important research to opine:

"Many a man's train of thought carries no freight."

* * *

JOKE OF THE CONVENTION

Delegates to the Cincinnati convention heard many stories used by various speakers to illustrate a point. However, Thomas E. Ryan, director of labor relations, U. S. Public Housing Authority told one that really brought down the house.

It seems there were three old maids who lived together for years. They lived a very sheltered life, never going out and never mingling much with other people. They also had a cat named Minnie which led a very sheltered life too. Minnie was never allowed to prowl at night in the manner of ordinary cats.

One day one of the old maids met a man whom she found very interesting. Eventually they decided to get married. The other two old maids protested, but without success. Finally they resigned themselves to the inevitable. But before the prospective bride left them, they extracted a promise from her that she would let them know what married life was like in the outside world. For days and days they waited to hear from their departed sister. Finally their came a three-letter telegram. All it said was, "Let Minnie out".



"Sorry, but these people request a union man!"

Unionism And The Future

By ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary



EARLY SEVENTY years have elapsed since Pete McGuire and a handful of courageous carpenters from the middle west met in Chicago to organize our Brotherhood. Those seventy years have been the most fateful in the whole history of mankind. More changes have taken place during those years than in any comparable era on record. It is hard to conceive how astounded those old-timers, who started our Brotherhood, would be if they could, through some miracle, return to this earth for a few days to see the tremendous changes which have taken place.

However, it is not even necessary to go clear back to the men who founded our Brotherhood to emphasize the progress which has been made. Undoubtedly there are many readers of this journal who worked ten hours a day for twenty-five cents an hour or less. Those were the wages and conditions that

prevailed within the lifetime of some members who are still in our midst today. If only we will all stop and consider this for a moment we will all come to the conclusion that we owe a great debt of gratitude to our Brotherhood and to the men who built it and promoted it during the trying years when to admit union membership was to court discharge, blacklisting and worse.

Today's wages and working conditions did not just come about. They were fought for and sacrificed for by thousands of good rugged union men down the years. Unsung heroes, whose names are not even mentioned on any scroll or history book, lost their jobs and their homes and even their friends to build this Brotherhood and to lay the groundwork for the wages and conditions we now enjoy. I can never forget that fact and neither should you.

Looking back over the years, I marvel at the progress which has been made by this Brotherhood and by the American labor movement. We are approximately the same age as the industrial revolution. In the Seventies

and Eighties a great industrial upheaval got under way. Machinery began taking the place of human brawn and human skill. Steam and electricity and steel and copper, wedded together into machines, began taking the emphasis out of educated hands. The doors and sash and cabinets that old-time carpenters fashioned with know-how and skill right on the job began pouring off assembly lines in mills and factories. Men were afraid; and they had a right to be. One machine was turning out more work than ten or twenty or fifty men could turn out by hand. The picture looked extremely black. But the workers of that day were determined not to take the loss of their jobs lying down. They began organizing unions-high among the best of them, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Year by year the industrial revolution picked up momentum. Year by year the importance of skilled hands was de-emphasized. But year by year the workmen also built their unions. What was the result? The result was

that men began building better lives for themselves and their families despite the industrial revolution. Recently, the Department of Labor issued an anniversary issue of its publication, Labor's Monthly Revue. That anniversary publication gives eloquent testimony of the progress that has been made.

Taking into consideration all the price increases there have been, the Department of Labor study shows that today's worker is earning roughly twice as much as his grandfather did. And he is working from fifteen to thirty hours less per week to do so. Grandpa had to spend around 83% of his earnings for shelter, food and clothing. Today, the average family has something like 40% of its income left after taking care of these essential items. Then there are the bakers, laundrymen, cleaners, etc., who today do a good deal of the arduous work grandma and grandpa had to do themselves at home.

That is a record of progress of which we can all be proud. It is a record of progress that throws into the teeth of communists the barefaced lie that America is decadent or that democracy is not the best system there is for all people. Where else in the world has such progress been made? The answer is nowhere other than right here in the United States and Canada.

And I point out that this progress was made in very trying times when machinery has been whittling away at the premium of skilled hands. That the progress has been made is due almost solely to organized labor and great unions such as our own United Brotherhood. Through good times and bad our Brotherhood has carried on a never-ending struggle for economic justice for the members of our craft and for all workers. It has been a long

fight and a hard fight but by the grace of God and the good efforts of hundreds of thousands of loyal and militant union men it has been a victorious one. Had it not been for organizations such as our own Brotherhood, the industrial revolution could well have and probably would have made peons of our workers.

Now we are in the midst of another great revolution. It is a revolution of a new kind of machine-a machine that thinks. The industrial revolution of the last century de-emphasized the worth of skilled hands by mechanically outproducing them. The new type of machinery that is just gaining a foothold is machinery that de-emphasizes the worth of brains. It is machinery that takes the place of human thinking. The simplest version of such a machine is the thermostat found in most homes today. The thermostat turns on the furnace when the house gets cold and shuts it off when the house gets hot. It never needs tending and it never makes a mistake. The same principle, on a much broader scale, is now being applied to industry. Through electronics, electric eyes, etc. machines are being developed which can sort, measure, cut, count, and do a hundred other things automatically at many times the speed of the human brain. So far, this field has hardly been scratched, but the next fifty years will see as great a revolution in this field as there was in the field of hand labor when steam and electricity began sweeping industry.

The possibilities are almost limitless. Actually there are factories already in the blueprint stage which require no human labor at all. Raw materials flow into one end of the factory and finished goods, such as refrigerators or radios, flow out the other end completely assembled and ready for the market without a single human workman touching them. Automatic machines do all the work and the only people needed are technicians to keep the machines functioning. How soon these factories will move from the blueprint stage to the actual production stage no one can say definitely. But no one can deny that they are on their way. Already one or two new paper-making factories have been built which require only a handful of men to operate them because the machines are automatic and foolproof. Other industries are shifting toward these automatic machines slowly but surely, and when the full potential of these machines is developed, even the building industry will not be immune.

So another technological revolution is again threatening the working people with unemployment and misery. Is there any answer? I say "yes." Very definitely there is an answer. That answer is bigger and stronger organized labor. In the life of our Brotherhood we have made marvelous progress despite the constant threat of labor-saving machinery. We can continue that progress and carry it to undreamed of heights in the future if we build and broaden our organization and make it stronger year by

year. Had it not been for organized labor, the industrial revolution of the last century could well have made peons of American workmen. Instead, however, the workers of the nation benefitted materially from the revolution because they had militant unions fighting for their interests and constantly gaining a decent share of increased productivity for them.

In that same procedure lies our hope for the future. Against the uncertainties and dangers that may lie ahead only strong and progressive unions can assure us of a fair shake. No one can say today what remedies will be necessary tomorrow to keep workers happy and prosperous. Whatever steps become necessary—whether shorter hours, decent retirement programs or diversification of jobs; only through strong and hard-hitting unions will workers be able to get these things. Therefore, let all of us be forewarned. Only by building and broadening our unions can we hope to build a decent future for ourselves in a fastchanging world. That is something we must never lose sight of. Knowing the great things our Brotherhood has done in the past, I am sure we never will.

UNION HEAD NAMED TO COMPANY BOARD

A new departure in profit-sharing was made at the Champlain Spinners, Inc., here, in a new agreement with the AFL United Textile Workers of America.

The workers will share in company profits for the year 1950 to the extent of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

It is estimated that they will obtain a total increase of approximately 10 cents an hour during 1950, in view of the profit expectations of the Champlain Spinners, Inc.

An interesting feature of the program is the appointment of Local Union President Elmer Shovah to serve on the company's board of directors and participate in policy determinations and administration functions. Under the new profit-sharing plan, the local and international union will have the privilege of auditing the company's entire financial transactions for the year 1950.

Why You Must Vote

ITH VERY good reason, organized labor has long contended that the daily press has sold out lock, stock and barrel to Big Business. Throughout the length and breadth of the land our daily papers parrot the Big Business line day in and day out. A notable exception, however, is the Madison, Wisconsin, "Capital Times". This independent newspaper prints the news as it sees it; without fear or favor. The Big Business viewpoint gets no special consideration, and the paper calls its shots as it sees them.

Chief reason for the independence of the Madison Capitol Times is Editor Bill Eviue, a hard-hitting, clear-thinking newspaperman who puts principles

before profits. On his paper, the editorial department and not the advertising department sets policy. More than once Bill Eviue has been quoted in this journal.

Recently Editor Eviue delivered a radio address that merits attention. It is herewith reprinted in toto:

By BILL EVIUE

This is a story about Bill Morgan a story which shows how certain and exact the tax laws are in their application to men in the low income brackets like Bill Morgan. Bill lives in Mc-Farland. For years, he has been out in the broiling heat of summer and the cold of winter helping to keep the road bed of the Milwaukee road in good condition between Madison and Stoughton. He is looked upon as a good section worker and he lives with a bachelor friend in modest quarters near his work.

Recently, Bill received a letter from Oscar Ionas, collector of internal revenue at Milwaukee. When the contents of the letter were explained to Bill, he became worried because of the fear that his income tax return in recent years had not been made out properly. The internal revenue office

at Milwaukee wanted more information about deducations that had been made on Bill's tax return because Bill had claimed deductions for the support he had given to his dependent son, William Charles. It appears that the Milwaukee collector's office was questioning Bill's right to make these deductions in view of the fact that there was nothing to show that Bill had been given custody of the child when the Morgans were divorced in 1944.

We have just stated that the contents of the letter had to be explained to Bill. This is because Bill can't read or write. He was born at La Valle in Richland county and when he was barely more than 5 years old, his folks moved to West Virginia. Bill's father got a job in a coal mine and young Bill got a job in the coal mines when he was 10 years old. There wasn't a school in the little coal mining community where Bill's folks settled. Bill says he still remembers the day when 20 tons of slate fell on nine coal miners and killed them. That's why Bill couldn't read the letter which came from the Milwaukee collector and he had to find out what it was all about from Danny Reagan, Milwaukee Road timekeeper, who has been making Bill's income tax returns out for years.

It appears that in the routine check up of income tax returns that flow into the Milwaukee collector of internal revenue's office some clerk questioned Bill's return in which he claimed deductions for the support of his son. Mildred Morgan had been given a divorce from Bill back in 1944 when his wife charged that he drank excessively. Bill doesn't drink now. She was given the possession of the household goods, but Bill was given the custody of the boy who was then 11 years old. The records in the collector's office in Milwaukee failed to show that Bill had been given legal custody of the boy. And so yesterday Bill had to come into Madison, losing time on the job, to get a signed statement from Myrtle Hanson, clerk of court, attesting to the fact that Bill had been given legal custody of the child. Bill was pretty relieved when he found out what the real situation was. When he first received the letter, somebody told him that he might have to pay as high as \$900 in additional taxes because the internal revenue office had denied Bill's deductions for the upkeep of his boy.

The point that we want to make in this little human interest story is to show that our tax machinery always catches up with the little fellow whereas there doesn't seem to be the same effectiveness in dealing with larger taxpayers or people who happen to have political influence. During the past four years, for instance, a fellow named Joseph R. McCarthy, who gets his pay from the United States government as a United States senator, had an income of \$66,000. He didn't pay one penny of income taxes on this \$66,000 because he had entered deductions on his tax forms for stock speculation losses and big interest amounts which he alleged he paid. The machinery of the tax department hasn't gone into action in the case of Joe McCarthy the way it did in the case of Bill Morgan. The taxing authorities in the case of Joe McCarthy acted only after they had been prodded into doing so by The Capitol Times and the Milwaukee Journal. The main moral which we can draw out of this story is, however, that as long as you people out in the state of Wisconsin keep government in this state under control of corporate wealth, the tax authorities will catch up with the Bill Morgans but will be much slower in looking over the tax returns of United States senators and millionaire industrials whose excemptions are always tardily and timidly scrutinized.

GOMPERS' 1908 WARNING IS TIMELY TODAY

With the most crucial national election in many years only a few weeks away, it is well to recall what Samuel Gompers said on the eve of another important election away back in 1908. Said the great labor statesman then:

"Workers everywhere should be on on their guard against the insidious attempts which will be made to defeat labor's campaign for its rights. No slander against your officers and friends will be too vile to be placed in circulation.

'As far as possible, the worst of such attacks will be timed so that they cannot be successfully answered before the vote is taken. Every union, every worker, every friend of labor should be on guard against attacks of this sort.

"Never before was labor so alert to vote for its own rights and interest. Never before were its opponents so desperately determined to divide and disrupt the workers and defeat its efforts in this campaign."

The Crisis In Education

Editor's note: In a searching article in the May issue of "The Federationist," General President William L. Hutcheson discussed the need for more realism in education. President Hutcheson decried the mad scramble among young people for "white collar" jobs when cold statistics prove that three youngsters out of four are going to be compelled by circumstances to earn their livings in the manual trades. He further pointed out the fallaciousness of the widely prevalent belief that there is something degrading or undesirable about working with one's hands for a living. In answer to that article, the following letter from a college professor brings up some additional points, chief among which is that Big Business contributes to the present day unrealism in education by pressuring colleges into giving highly specialized training which rightfully should be provided by the corporations themselves.



June 15, 1950

Mr. William L. Hutcheson, President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners c/o The American Federationist A. F. of L. Building Washington 1, D. C.

My dear sir:

Your article, Education Needs Realism, in the May issue of The American Federationist is a most interesting one. The problem which you discuss is a real one, and you show its many facets clearly. However, when it comes to attempting to place the blame, I believe you omit part of the picture, and, as a consequence, your solution is only a palliative and not a real solution. Perhaps a reason for what I consider a failure to solve the problem is the fact that you were too greatly influenced by the book Education for an Industrial Age. I do not know, for I have not read the book. I do know, however, that the remarks which I am about to address to you are true statements of situations and conditions which exist in the parts of the United States and of Canada where I have lived.

First of all, when you state that "In the final analysis, no matter how many facilities are provided, the student's choice of future will depend largely upon the social values that have been drilled into him," you are most certainly right. And in how many homes and shops—not schools, mind you—have I heard parents say: "My son will never work at the bench. He is going to college; so that he can do better than I did." Or again: "My son is going to business school; none of this sweat and this grime for him." When youngsters have heard this for some time, it takes courage to go to work in a shop. Now, I think educators are people, and should some of them maintain the same attitude, it may very well be that they have carried it over from their younger days.

It is easier to drift along and to think as other people do, rather than to think a problem through for one's self. The fact that a person can show others how to solve problems in geometry, which solutions he has learned from someone else, is no proof he can solve problems in how to live. Another problem along these same lines is the problem of the boy (or girl) who wants to leave school to go to work or of the boy (or girl) who wants to go to trade school. The parents are up in arms, and one would think the boy's desire, instead of being a sensible one, which it is in many cases, is some sort of criminal activity which will bring shame upon the family.

In many cases the educators have attempted to point out the facts to the parents, and they have been accused of having all sorts of evil intentions. Yes, "the student's choice of future will depend largely upon the social values that have been drilled into him." Unfortunately, much too much drilling is done at home where the student spends most of his time, and where, according to the plan of Nature, most of the *basic education* is to be acquired—unfortunately for this particular case, I mean. Not to mention this situation was, I am afraid, a grave oversight on your part.

Secondly, I feel that Big Business has been using its strong-arm tactics on educational institutions by attacking them at their weakest points, namely, their financial status and their ability to place graduates. Today, in the hope of pleasing the powers who hire, many schools—mostly in the engineering or the business administration categories—are turning out too highly trained men. This fact relieves employers of the cost of training men. But, do they take all of the men so trained? Not by a long-shot; in fact, the percentage employed is ridiculously low. As a result, we have thousands of men with an unbalanced education, for which many have yet to pay, and, consequently, thousands of possible victims of frustration.

Let college give a basic education for living. Let them omit some of the highly specialized courses, and let them add courses in History, the appreciation of the Arts, Ethics, Philosophy, Religion, and the like. Then, we shall have fewer people "educated beyond their intelligences," to quote the late president of Columbia University, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Such people, you know, hardly if ever make a real adjustment to life.

Lastly, I think we have come to the crux of the problem. I feel certain this so-called "revulsion for manual labor" is merely a manifestation of the natural desire of Human Nature for its due. Your statement, "But aside from the earnings aspect, the manual trades offer considerably more in the way of personal satisfaction than does office work," can be dangerously misinterpreted; so dangerously so, that it might almost serve as a resumè of the doctrine of Dialectical Materialism concerning work. You will notice that I said "almost," for the statement is absolutely true when it is properly understood. The thing which separates mankind from the other animals is his intellect, his ability to think. Hence, any perfections which are truly human will be related to his intellect, and any personal satisfaction must come from possessing these perfections.

Now, the mere making of things does not perfect the maker, else machines would be more perfect the day they are junked than the day they are made! The making of things will perfect a man when the things which he turns out are, so to speak, works of art, when he is an artisan, and when each thing which he makes bears the marks or special and personal traces of him who made it, because he will have been forced to use his mind and his ingenuity

to fit it to its individual place in the universe. Dialectical Materialism, on the other hand, maintains that as long as something is made, matter has been perfected and the world is better—even the havoc wrought by bombs is good for the universe; so the maker of something should have as much satisfaction from making it as from perfecting some part of himself, his mind, for example, since the sum total of the universe is matter which is striving to perfect itself.

Perhaps in your trade much of the true nature of art remains, but in the machine trades it does not. A screw-machine operator does not feel much like an artisan after 8 hours of work. Day by day, intellectual murder—the murder of men's minds—is being committed in so many plants throughout the land. This effect is brought about by the dull monotony of constant repetition of the same operations. The tendency, then, toward the white-collared jobs is a natural reaction on the part of Human Nature, through the individual human beings, to seek a correction for this abominable situation.

Office work seems to be more human; so the tendency is in that direction. Deafening noise is at a minimum, human conversation and intercourse are possible on a normal basis, physical agility and speed are not over-emphasized. This appears more in keeping with the nature of man, and men are drawn toward it. They are drawn to its good features, not its bad ones, such as spending "eight hours a day writing little figures in a book."

Until such facts are recognized, I do not believe a true solution to the problem of realism in education is possible. We are closer to a solution of the problem than we were some years ago, but I am not at all convinced we shall solve it for some time to come; not until we return to more *human* production methods. Men are not machines! You will note that I have emphasized this point because I think you dismissed the matter much too lightly with the statement that, "True, many assembly-line jobs are monotonous and repetitious, but these are on their way out as electric eyes and other automatic devices take over." There are plently of monotonous, inhuman jobs left in industry yet. Perhaps they cannot be completely eliminated. Nevertheless, something must be done to overcome their undesirable effects.

I served my time as a tool and gage maker at the Apprentice Division of Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts, and only last year again I worked in a toolroom. (Semi-mass production methods are in vogue there, incidentally.) I have been a member of the American Federation of Government Employees and of the American Federation of Labor, Local Number 19469. I also studied some engineering and business before I studied Liberal Arts and Philosophy. I am in the educational field, for I feel I can best help my fellow-men there because of my background of varied training. I do not think that the problem which you discussed has been solved, but, like yourself, I am certain it must, and it can, and it will be solved.

Very truly yours,

I. G. D., B. Ph.

Philosophy Department

Seton Hall University

South Orange, New Jersey



What Are You Going To Do About It?

A recent speech by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan provides real food for thought for every man or woman who has to depend on his or her pay check for maintaining a decent standard of living. Speaking to a Michigan farm group, Brannan blasted the speculators and profiteers who are making a fortune out of the national emergency.

"At the time of the Korean outbreak," Brannan pointed out, "a speculator could buy soybean futures by putting up only 20 cents a bushel, or less than 10 per cent of the price. In the four days from June 24 to June 28, the futures prices advanced from \$1.20 a bushel to \$2.64. So the profit on the 20-cent down payment amounted to 54 cents, or 270 per cent.

"A speculator still can buy \$6,000 worth of sugar for a down payment of only \$800; \$11,000 worth of wheat for \$1,250; \$19,000 worth of cotton for \$3,000, and \$5,000 worth of eggs for only \$500 down."

How much speculative operations of this kind have driven up food prices is impossible to say. However, the results are apparent to the average housewife every time she visits the grocery store. The speculators and profiteers are taking their cut out of every dollar she spends for beans or bacon.

At a time when the nation is fighting for its very life, it seems unjust that such things should exist. However there is no fault to find with the idea of commodity exchanges. They serve a very useful purpose in that they provide a meeting place for buyers and sellers, thereby allowing the law of supply and demand to operate freely. Neither can too much criticism be directed against those who take advantage of the situation to pick up a fast buck. The chief fault lies with Congress for allowing such a situations to exist. Congress could have remedied the situation quickly by tightening credit rules and drastically raising margin requirements as well as by raising income taxes on speculative profits. But we did not have that kind of a Congress, because too many working people stayed away from the polls last time. The result is that working people not only have to pay higher prices for their foodstuffs but also they have to carry a bigger share of the tax load to pay for national defense.

In the 1948 elections, labor did a good job. However, it was not quite good enough. By a hairline margin the Big Business bloc in Congress maintained control. The unhappy results have been making themselves apparent ever since. Had labor elected just a few more liberal Congressmen, the Knowland amendment would not have been tacked onto the Social Security bill and West Coast seamen today would not be faced with the choice of taking low-paid jobs on unorganized ships or giving up unemployment insurance benefits. Neither would excess profits remain untouched while the workingman's pay envelope took another gouging from the tax collector. Neither would unions still be trying to operate under the confused and restrictive provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law.

However, what is past is past. November 7th gives us an opportunity to start from scratch again. On that date we can elect the kind of a Congress that will protect the interests of all the people rather than the interests of a chosen few. We can elect a Congress that will take the profiteering out of the national crisis. We can elect a Congress that will make ability to pay the controlling factor in financing the new war effort. We can elect a Congress that will appreciate the right and need of working people to organize themselves into democratic unions without interference or restriction from the government. We can elect a Congress that will insure fair treatment for all groups and all segments of our society.

It will not be an easy job; but it will be a far from impossible one. The election of 1948 proved that fact conclusively. Labor has the votes. If all of us register at the proper time and go to the polls on election day, nothing can stop us. But doing so means that every working man and woman in the nation will have to do his or her share. Registering and voting are two things each individual must do for himself. No union nor committee can do

the job for a citizen-he must do it for himself.

Sooner or later our nation probably will be compelled to go on a full war basis. That means controls—controls over wages, profits, working conditions and just about everything else. The Congress we elect on November 7th will decide what those controls will be and how they will be administered. If we elect a decent Congress, the controls will be reasonable and fair to all. If another reactionary Congress gets in, the rich will get richer and the poor will get poorer. It is as simple as that. What are YOU going to do about it?

Brass Hats Should Be Curbed

Ever since the end of World War II, this journal has vigorously campaigned against the growing tendency on the part of the military to usurp functions which traditionally belong in civilian hands. Now the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has entered the fight. In his annual report to the Metal Trades Department Convention, President James A. Brownlow bitterly assailed the Pentagon Brass for riding roughshod over the rights of many classes of citizens. In no uncertain terms, Brownlow urged that the American Federation of Labor Convention take strong action demanding an end of military encroachment on affairs that belong in civilian hands.

Brownlow listed a long roster of grievances against the military brass hats. He cited the widespread relacement of civilian workers in navy yards and army projects by enlisted personnel in uniform as an ever-growing evil. He enumerated many attempts by brass hats to break down craft standards in military operation within their jurisdictions.

"This gradual usurping by the military of functions which are essentially civilian does not augur well for the future of our nation," Brownlow stated. "It is not difficult to envisage a military dictatorship, with military personnel, under military conditions, carrying out every phase of defense operations,

including those which are civilian in character."

That undoubtedly is what the military is driving for consciously or unconsciously. In every nation in every period of history the military has constantly endeavored to take over the complete reins of government. More often than not, it has succeeded. The far-sighted men who founded this nation

and wrote the constitution which still governs us recognized the dangers of military usurpation of civilian rights. To guard against such a possibility, they made the President commander-in-chief of all military forces—a move aimed at keeping control of national defense in civilian hands. In all the years since that time, the military has never stopped trying to extend its control of our national life. Heretofore all such attempts have been unsuccessful. Today however, the military is closer to succeeding than it has ever been.

National peril always gives the military a chance to move in. The unsettled and dangerous foreign situation which has existed for the past ten or twelve years has been made to order for the military. In perilous times such as these any criticism of the military can easily be labeled as "dangerous" or "useful to the enemy." The more "hush-hush" that is required, the better

able is the military to impose its own ideas on our national life.

Business agents and union committees which have had to deal with military brass in recent months regarding working conditions on military establishments know how arbitrary some of the brass can be. Many of the military men have been both courteous and considerate. Others, however, have been as arrogant and arbitrary as little dictators. From the decisions of the latter it has been well-nigh impossible to get relief. Unless an effective program for curbing the growing usurpation of power by the military is worked out, another all-out war effort may find the military in complete control of our national life even after the peril has passed.

Everyone recognizes that our nation is in grave danger. Drastic steps may become necessary to safeguard our national life. If they do, no one will quibble. No sacrifices will be too great to protect our way of life against totalitarianism. However, the very essence of our way of life lies in civilian control— that is, government by the consent of the governed. The fathers of our country never evisioned the military as a law or body unto itself. Under civilian control we have fought a half dozen wars—all of them successfully. Most of the foes we beat were headed by a military dictatorship. If another war becomes unavoidable, it, too, must be fought under civilian control. That is the most positive way of insuring that a totalitarian economy will not develop at home while we are licking a totalitarian economy abroad.

A Long Overdue Move

There has been very little to cheer about in the news that has been coming out of Washington in recent months. However, one bright spot recently appeared in the otherwise drab picture. When Robert Denham, Taft-Hartley czar, turned in his resignation, a silent chorus of "Amens" must have swept the nation.

A bad law is a bad law. Sometimes a good administrator can ameliorate the worst effects of a bad law. But when you get a bad law such as the Taft-Hartley Act and have it administered by an individual as biased and arrogant as Denham, you really have a mess on your hands. Denham's resignation will not cure anything. The Taft-Hartley Law will still remain on the statute books. But we doubt if a poorer administrator can be found.

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law still remains as No. 1 objective of organized labor. Until that objective is reached there can be no letdown. In the meantime, Denham's resignation cannot be considered anything but a step

forward.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

BRIEF RULES OF ORDER

This ABC of parliamentary rules is for the benefit of those members who hesitate to take active part in the meetings because they don't know the ropes. It is also for the possible benefit of those who do take an active part, but who may not know the rules either. If you wish to know them better, get Roberts' Rules of Order. It contains 325 pages and costs around \$2.00. When you know everything in Roberts', then you don't know anything else—you wouldn't have room for it. Incidentally the material here given follows generally the rules as given in our Constitution, Pages 62, 63. Anything that's different or additional we made up ourselves.

The Chairman. The presiding officer is addressed as "Mr. Chairman," not "Brother Chairman." He refers impersonally to himself as the chair. He cannot make, second, or discuss a motion unless he vacates the chair and takes the floor as a member. He votes only by ballot or, in open voting, when his vote could change the result. He is presumed to be politically intelligent, impartial, and ably competent to maintain order. Any favors at his disposal are awarded with due regard for ability and merit. The members reciprocate by according him equivalent respect.

The Minutes. They are the record of the meeting's proceedings. Provided they are clear, concise, and correct, good judgment, rather than fixed rules, governs their keeping. All stated motions are noted, the makers' names, and how they were disposed of. They

are accessible to any member at the convenience of the Recording Secretary.

Quorum. Means the stipulated number of members which must be present to transact

business legally. In our organization that number is seven.

The Question. Whatever stated proposition is before the house is called the question; a main motion, amendment, appeal etc. When members call "Question! Question!" they want the proposition put to a vote without further debate. This is called "putting the question."

Point of Order. This is a much abused parliamentary rule. Three infractions by a speaker call for a point of order; improper language, off the question, speaking too long. You may interrupt by rising and saying, "Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order." The speaker sits down. The chair asks you to state your point. You state it. If he agrees he will say, "Your point is well taken," and the speaker will be corrected. If he disagrees he will say your point is not well taken, and the speaker rises and continues, from which decision you may appeal to the meeting. A point of order should not be raised for the sly, selfish purpose of getting the floor under the protection of the rules of debate, to put over a few fast ones. An alert chairman will spot this trick and step on the offender promptly. Points of order are also raised against irregular motions, violations of the Brotherhood laws, etc.

Voting. Voting may be by voice, show of hands, rising, ballot, or by general consent when the business is merely routine. You may demand the count of a questionable voice vote by saying, "I call for a division." The Conductor counts a show of hands and the chair announces the result, for and against. A tie vote kills the motion. A vote in conflict with the Brotherhood laws or the law of the land is null and void, even if unanimous. You may change your vote provided the result is not announced. After that, only by general consent or a carried motion. You are duty bound to vote unless personally concerned. Persistent non-voters please note: Silence means consent. So don't squawk if you don't like the result.

Debate. If you are the maker of a motion you know best the purpose of it, and should speak first on the question. Always address your remarks to the chair. Don't speak disrespectfully of a brother member. Stick to the question—don't drag it out—don't speak more than once until the others have had a crack at it—watch your language. If a point of order is raised, take your seat until it has been ruled on. And remember this: When visiting another Local don't speak until you announce yourself as a non-member, and request the privilege of the floor. Don't butt in on strictly Local business. This is the concern of strictly Local men.

Appeal from the Chair's decision. If you disagree with the chair's ruling you may appeal to the meeting by rising and saying, "I appeal from the decision of the chair." This may be seconded. The chair then turns the gavel over to the Vice-President who becomes the temporary chairman. You state your objection. The chair states the reason for his ruling. No one else speaks. Then the V.P. inquires, "Shall the decision of the chair be sustained?" If

the members vote Aye, the chair's decision stands; if No, your views hold good. The chairman resumes his seat, and the meeting continues according to the wishes of the members,

Reconsider a Motion. An adopted motion may be recalled at the same, or next meeting after which it is too late. If you voted for the motion, get the floor and say, "I move to reconsider the vote on the motion to——." This must be seconded by one who also voted for it. If the members vote Aye, the motion is restated and acted upon all over again. But if any motion has actively taken effect by the signing of a contract, or the payment of bills etc., it cannot be reconsidered.

Obtaining the Floor. If you wish to take the floor you must first be recognized. Rise when the floor is vacant, and say, "Mr. Chairman, Brother Smith." You announce your name if you think the chair does not know it. This is also necessary when making a motion so that the Recording Secretary can note it. The chair will recognize you by calling your name, or by simply nodding in your direction. Anyone not recognized must yield the floor to one who has been recognized. Exceptions to recognition: Points of order, emergency questions of privilege, appeals and calls for a division.

Main Motion. To make a motion, say, after getting the floor, "I move that ——." So that the meeting will not waste time on something in which only one member is interested, all motions must be seconded except routine ones, and these also if anyone objects. No one speaks on your motion until it has been stated by the chair in this form:" It has been moved and seconded that——. "Are you ready for the question?" Now's the time to talk. If no one wishes to do so, the chair rises and puts it to a vote. With the consent of the seconder, you may withdraw your motion before it is stated. But, once put before the house it is the property of the members and cannot be withdrawn without their permission. Assuming your motion has been stated, take a look at what can happen to it.

Amendment. Anyone may try to improve your motion by saying, "I move to amend by ——." His amendment cannot be in contradiction to your motion. It must modify it by adding, eliminating, or substituting certain words. It calls for change, but not destruction. Now his amendment may also be amended by someone moving an amendment to the amendment. (Do you get it?). But this is as far as you can go, and that's far enough. This amendment business is tricky, and the chair should be depended on to straighten it out. If no one, even the chair, can make head or tail of it, someone can offer what is called a substitute for the whole. If accepted, this takes the place of your motion.

Refer or Commit. Your motion may be passed on to others in this way. "I move that the question be referred to the Executive Board," or some other body. If carried, there goes your motion, and the next business is taken up.

Postpone to a certain time. If pressure of business warrants it, your motion may be laid over to a future date by acceptance of this motion, "I move that this matter be postponed to our next meeting," or some other date. At which appointed time your motion comes up without vote, as unfinished business.

The Previous Question. A member who thinks your motion is being over-talked may rise and move to stop debate by saying, "I move the previous question." This must be seconded. The chair asks, "Shall the main question be now put"? If carried by a two-thirds vote, your motion is put to a vote at once. It is unfair for a member who has had his say, and plenty, to move the previous question just to gag the others. This motion should only be used when all sensible discussion seems to be exhausted.

Lay on the Table. Your motion may be politely kicked in the rear by someone moving, "I move that the question be laid on the table." This motion is undebatable, and needs only a majority vote to carry. If adopted, your motion can only be taken from the table by majority vote at the same or next meeting. After that, its as dead as a door nail, whatever that is.

Adjourn. Somewhere in the middle of the discussion on your motion some tired member may move to adjourn. This motion is properly made by a recognized member, and seconded. Calls of "Adjourn; Adjourn;" need not be heeded by the chair. But when everything seems wound up and everyone seems played out, informality rules, and adjournment is very often by general consent. If your motion was still up in the air when adjournment was voted, it comes up automatically at the next meeting as unfinished business. A motion to adjourn is out of order when the members have voted that the previous question be put.

Note. The above motions are arranged in rising order of importance. The one nearest the main motion gives way to one further away. Example: You can't move to refer after a motion lay on the table. You can move to postpone after an amendment has been moved.

EVERY MEMBER A STAR

* * *

Borthermood members will soon be seeing a new movie which was barely completed in time for a premiere at the Twenty-sixth General Convention in Cincinnati. Authorized by the General Executive Board and produced under the supervision of the General Office, the new movie emphasizes the great variety of skills employed by Brotherhood members and the vital part that Brotherhood members play in the building of a strong and prosperous America. The movie was a full year in the making. Cameramen traveled the nation over from the Douglas Fir forests of the Pacific North-

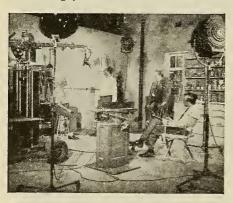


Movie making requires many skills

west to the mammoth bridge and construction projects of New York and Maryland to get the story of Brotherhood skills recorded on film. They worked their cameras from rafters in sawmills and from bucking boats in the middle of Chesapeake Bay to get the shots they needed to tell the story of what Brotherhood members are doing to make and keep America mighty. The result is a movie of unusual interest—one which every Brotherhood member should enjoy throughly.

On Thursday afternoon, September 7th, a pilot print of the movie was shown to the delegates to the Cincinnati convention. Response to the film was highly enthusiastic. Many delegates thought it to be the best film of its kind they have ever seen.

Produced in color and sound, the film starts with the production of lumber in the Northwest by brotherhood members. It shows the great agility and skill loggers need to harvest the giant trees. It shows the high degree of technical proficiency required to get the logs transported to the mills, and the great amount of know-how needed to turn the logs into lumber and plywood. It shows how efficiently Brotherhood members turn that lumber and plywood into furniture and



Sound is important

doors. Then it shows how other Brotherhood members, combining knowledge and skill, turn lumber and plywood and steel into dams, bridges, buildings and churches. It shows how millwrights make efficient factories out of the finished buildings by installing generators, conveyers, etc. In fact, the film shows just about all the hundreds of skills Brotherhood



Makeup artist at work

members employ day in and day out to keep America the most prosperous nation on earth.

The title of the new film is "The Carpenter". It runs nearly an hour in length. Like the two previous films produced by the General Office—"This Is Your Brotherhood" and "The Carpenters' Home"—the new film will be distributed by the General Office on a "first come first served" basis. Ample copies are being ordered. Local Unions and Councils interested in holding a showing of the new film should address their inquiries to;

M. A. HUTCHESON, First G. V. P., Carpenters Bldg., 222 E. Michigan St. Indianapolis 4, Ind.

PRESIDENT SETS UP WAGE-PRICE BOARD

President Truman issued executive orders establishing an Economic Stabilization Agency, with a director of prices and a wage board, in a step furthering the winning of the Korean war and national defense.

The same executive orders delegated authority to allocate scarce materials, curb credit installment buying, issue priorities and expand production.

As a basis for price control, Mr. Truman ordered all business and industry to preserve their records of prices and labor costs of goods and services for the May 24-June 24, 1950, period.

Stabilization of prices and wages will be under the direction of the administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency. The wage board under his authority shall consist of three members each from organized labor, industry and the public.

Official Information

General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT WM. L. HUTCHESON Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR. 111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER 933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER 1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS 712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS 3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1950, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Be Sure to Register and Vote

In most states registration books close late this month. Unless you and your family are registered, all the good intentions in the world will not count on November 7th— you will still be ineligible to vote.

With the future as uncertain as it is, the November 7th election is going to be the most important one in many, many years. The people we send to Congress on that day will have more control over our lives than any similar group has had for generations, since the international situation may make necessary all sorts of drastic curbs and restrictions any day. How the workers fare will depend on the kind of Congress sitting in Washington. Let's make it a decent one by registering and voting.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them, Not dead, just gone before; They still live in our memory, And will forever more

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

HOWARD T. ALLISON, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla. EMORY H. BARKHOUSE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass. J. A. BENEDICT, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.

EMIL BENSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ANDREW BJELDE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. EDW. BLOMQUIST, L. U. 778, Fitchburg,
Mass.

JOHN J. BRINEARD, L. U. 1491, Royersford, Pa.

FRED BROMLEY, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal. ELMER T. BROWN, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla. HENRY A. BROWN, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass. PAUL N. BURNEY, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla. GUST A. CARLSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn. WILLIAM CARMODY, L. U. 1035, Taunton, Mass.

JACK C. CHICK, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
T. T. CHRISTIANSEN, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
C. B. CRUTCHER, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
CLARENCE CUNNINGHAM, L. U. 1508, Clyde, N. Y.

ELBERT DORSETT, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
GEORGE FLETCHER, L. U. 946, Los Angeles,

FRED FOUNTAIN, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex. ROBERT FRASER, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn. FRED GILLETTE, L. U. 1508, Clyde, N. Y. IVAR GUSTAFSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.

MATTS GUSTAVSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.

EARL HAINES, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Calif. AXEL HED, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn. HANS A. HEGGEN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn. FRANK E. HENRY, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla. ANDREW HOLM, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn. L. L. JACKSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn. C. A. JOHNSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn. G. W. JOHNSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn. ROBERT JOHNSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn. ROBERT JOHNSON, L. U. 1383, Sarasota, Fla. W. J. JONES, L. U. 622, Waco, Texas W. P. JONES, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.

O. A. KELLY, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla. EDW. A. KOEHNLEIN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.

MARTIN LAICURSI, L. U. 115, Bridgeport,

W. P. LATIMER, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal. AUGUST LEMON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn. EDGAR LEWIS, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla. ANDREW LINDQUIST, L. U. 7, Minneapolis,

, Minn.

JOHN E. McCLENDON, L. U. 332, Bogalusa,
La.

LOUCHLIN N. McLELLAN, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.

VICTOR MAKELA,, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y. P. J. MARTINEAU, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn. ISREAL MINKOFF, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J. JOHN MOLSNESS, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn. JEROME A. MOSER, L. U. 2180, Defiance, Ohio JOHN NOREN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn. MANUEL PELAEZ, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla. A. W. PETERSON, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn. SCOTT RATTER, L. U. 1035, Taunton, Mass. LOUIS READLING, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y. WALTER J. RICHARD, L. U. 1098, Baton

Rouge, La. JOSEPH J. SALARIO, L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.

M. SCHOLER, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
OLE STENVIG, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
EDWIN STORDAL, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
JAKE STOYKE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
HANS STROM, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
E. E. SUTTON, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
ERNEST SWANSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.

ALFRED TOLLEY, L. U. 1035, Taunton, Mass. W. R. TURNER, L. U. 622, Waco, Texas BEN H. VAUGHAN, L. U. 1683, El Dorado,

W. L. WEBB, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
V. E. WOODCOCK, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
FLOYD E. YOUNG, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
ELLISON R. ZUMBRO, L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

MISSOURI STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS HOLDS CONVENTION IN KANSAS CITY

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the MISSOURI STATE COUNCIL of Carpenters convened at the Phillips Hotel in Kansas City, Misssouri, May 14th. Attending this Convention were approximately ninety (90) delegates from all parts of the State, in addition to fraternal delegates from Illinois, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Oklahoma State Councils, this being the largest convention in the history of the Missouri State Council.

The honored guest of the Convention was Brother Frank Duffy, General Secretary Emeritus of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Other important labor personalities present were General Executive Board Member R. E. Roberts and Mark L. Bagby, former Secretary-Treasurer of the Missouri State Council, and now a General Representative of the Brotherhood. Speakers included John Pennell of the U. S. Mediation and Conciliation Service; Edward W. Tanner, prominent Kansas City architect; Max Garrison, Missouri State Representative of the 8th District; W. W. Hutton, Secretary of the Kansas City Builders' Association; and Perrin D. McElroy, Secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Kansas City.

Between business sessions of the Convention, entertainment was furnished the delegates and their wives by the Kansas City District Council of Carpenters. This included a bus tour of points of interest in the city and surrounding territory, all of which was climaxed by a banquet which was dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of the late Samuel Gompers, founder of the American Federation of Labor and its first president. The principal speaker at this banquet was Brother Frank Duffy, personal friend of Sam Gompers, who told the story of the early days of organized labor, reminiscing on the intimate life of Samuel Gompers, with which he was so familiar.

The complete list of officers elected were as follows: President, Orrin Masoner, Kansas City, Local 61; Vice-President, H. A. Vincent, Springfield, Local 978; Secretary-Treasurer, Mel Shasserre, St. Louis, Local 417. Executive Board Members: 1st Dist., Floyd Price, St. Joseph, Local 110; 2nd Dist., Oran Smith, Louisiana, Local 1008; 3rd Dist., Mel Shasserre; 4th Dist., John Pfenenger, Jefferson City, Local 945; 5th Dist., Orrin Masoner; 6th Dist., H. A. Vincent; 7th Dist., John Frame, Rolla, Local 2298. Millmen: Eastern Dist., Anton Lammert, St. Louis, Local 1596; Western Dist., William Muder, Kansas City, Local 1635, Millwrights: Samuel Curd, Kansas City, Local 1529.

DAYTONA BEACH PICNIC IS GREAT SUCCESS

For a number of years Local Union No. 1725, Daytona Beach, Fla., has sponsored a mid-summer picnic. Each year the affair has grown in popularity until today it is one of the most looked-forward-to events on the year's program. This year's picnic, held at Holly Hill City Park, was an outstanding success. Some thousand odd members, families and friends were on hand to help make the affair a success. This exceeded last year's attendance by better than 100.

Thanks to the efforts of the entertainment committee, things were kept humming all day. Games of all kinds for the kiddies amused both young and old. A feature of the day was a building contest for youngsters under sixteen. Some thirty boys were given ample supplies of wood scraps plus plenty of tools. Each boy was allowed twenty minutes to make something useful or ornamental out of the wood scraps. Surprisingly, the boys turned out some fine articles despite the many handicaps they were working under.

Food and refreshments were provided by the union and all who were on hand made the most of the occasion. One of the unusual families attending the outing was that of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Graham. With their children and grandchildren, the Graham family needed an entire table for themselves. The affair wound up with a dance at the Moose Hall in the evening. Despite a few scattered showers the entire day was voted a grand success.

PORT ARTHUR LOCAL JOINS GOLDEN CIRCLE

Among the local unions joining the Golden Circle this year is Local Union No. 610, Port Arthur, Texas. In May of 1900, a small group of carpenters in the Port Arthur area received the charter they applied for in the United Brotherhood. From that day on, the Port Arthur craftsmen have maintained their union through war and peace, through good times and bad. In all that time there has never been a general strike or other stoppage of work. On May 27th of this year, Local Union No. 610 celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding with a successful banquet and social evening held in the union's own home at 720 Beaumont Ave.



A host of friends of the union—including the Hon. J. P. Logan, mayor of the city—was on hand to help make the occasion a memorable event. Feature of the evening was presentation of a certificate good for a complete new wardrobe to Brother Chas. E. Perry, only living charter member of the union. Down the years Brother Perry has remained a true and faithful member and his presence at the half century celebration was appreciated by all.

Featured speakers of the evening were Mayor Logan and the Hon. Jep S. Fuller, District Attorney of Jefferson Country. Both speakers paid high tribute to the quality of leadership and membership which has advanced Local Union No. 610 so far in recent years. A capacity crowd received their remarks with appreciation.

Officers of the union at the present time are: Thomas Frink, president; R. M. Lavender, vice-president; G. C. Ray, recording secretary; E. N. Glenken, treasurer; Edwards Harper, financial secretary; H. G. Dorman, business agent; and W. E. Singletone, R. M. Lavender, and J. O. Rodriquez, trustees.

LOCAL No. 132 HONORS 42 GRADUATING APPRENTICES

With Frank W. Lee, the genial banker, acting as toastmaster, certificates of journey, manship from the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners were awarded to 41 former apprentices of Carpenters Local Union 132, Washington, D. C., on June 2. The ceremony took place in the Carpenters Hall, 1003 K St., N.W.

Edgar J. Appel, financial secretary, acted as chairman.

Among the speakers were Robert F. Handley, regional supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor; Daniel C. Noldy, president, Carpenters District Council; Fred S. Walker, editor, the Trades Unionist; B. B. Blackburn, secretary of the Council; Nicholas Loope, director, Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee, and other officials of the Carpenters District Council, including Ben Sanford, Pete Shaffer, Nat Jackson, Bill Johnson and Norman Smith. Refreshments were served.

The 42 who received certificates were: Ray L. Baker, Roy M. Batchelder, Stanley J. Bean, C. W. Betson, Robert Bladt, Caswell J. Brann, Jr., Emory E. Brinson, L. H. Crowder, Jr., Willard Curtis, Elwin D. Davis, James A. Decatur, Constant P. Disse, Geo. M. Dixon, George C. Ebbs, John Joseph Glock, Jr., Alfred L. Good, John M. Gordon, Jr., Russell E. Gordon, Wm. Legg Dordon, Gerald Grady, William H. Hoover, Vernon V. Johnson, Felix B. Lloyd, Joseph A. Minnick, Meade C. Mullinix, Glenn A. Murphy, Peter Nelli, William H. Newberry, Charles L. Ortman, Melvin S. Page, Millard E. Palmer, Walbert A. Parker, Bernard Pence, Clarence B. Schools, Ernest C. Senior, Chas. Smiraldo, James R. Simpson, Edward M. Stinson, Jack D. Turley, Michael W. Warchal, William T. Weiss, Robert G. Van Sickler.

WILKINSBURG HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS



Only surviving charter member receiving special tribute for his 50 years membership in Carpenters Local 430 of Wilkinsburg, H. R. Cottrell, President of Local 430, presenting John H. Angert with a pen and pencil set. Front row—left to right, L. W. Swartz, Trustee; J. J. Blotnick, Conductor; D. L. Frampton, Warden; John Angert, only charter member; I. W. Larimer, Business Agent; H. R. Cottrill, President; G. F. McDowell, Vice-President and J. Eynon, Representative District Council. Rear row—H. Allison, Trustee; N. H. Piper, Financial Secretary; J. Gierl, Trustee; E. E. Robinson, Recording Secretary and W. D. Lose, Treasurer.

Recently Local Union No. 430, Wilkinsburg, Pa., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. Away back in 1900 the carpenters of the area decided something had to be done to alleviate the intolerable conditions which existed. As a result, Local Union No. 430 was organized. Fifty years later, some 500 members, friends and guests were on hand to help celebrate the union's first half century of progress. One surviving charter member, Brother John Angert, was on hand to link the past with the present. William J. Kelly, District Manager of the Carpenters, was principle speaker. He recalled the many struggles of Local Union 430 and praised the officers for their unswerving loyalty to the welfare of all members.

Brother Kelly has been a member of the Carpenters' Union since 1899. Earl C. Bohr, secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor urged political action if organized labor hopes to continue considering the anti-labor laws now in the books. He said: "We cannot hope to survive unless we are politically strong." He expressed the hope that the next 50 years in labor's progress would be easier.

In addition to the officers of Local 430 at the head table, there were: Hugh Mullin, auditor of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, Matt Dardis, president, Pittsburgh District Council; Rev. Charles Owen; Councilman A. Wolk; Hunter P. Wharton, secretary of Building Trades Council; Charles Slinker, International Representative of the Carpenters; Angus McKay, president of Carpenters 165; and Carl T. Westland, secretary Carpenters District.

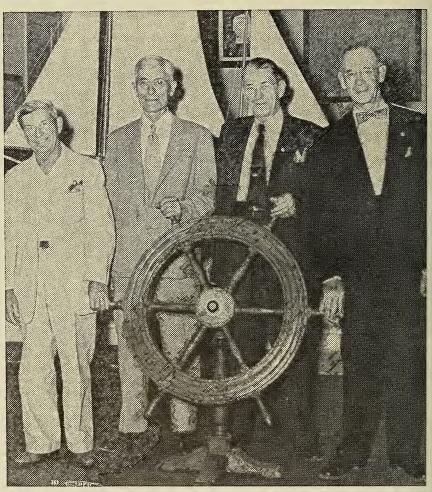
Master of ceremonies was I. W. Larimer, business agent for Local 430. The invocation was given by the Rev. George A. Parkins.

Committee in charge were: Brothers Lose, Larimer, McDowell, Cottrill, Pipir, Robinson, Blotnick, Frampton, Allison, Swartz, Geirl, Anderson, Spisak, Hellman and McKelvey.

The dinner was followed by a floor show and dancing.

LONG BEACH SHIPWRIGHTS HONOR FOUR OLD TIMERS

On the night of August 11th, Local Union No. 1335, Long Beach, Cal., paid special tribute to four old-time members whose total membership in the United Brotherhood exceeds 160 years. The four so honored were: Sam Browning, Oscar Fields, S. T. Dodge, and William Whitham. In appropriate ceremonies, the four old timers were awarded Brotherhood buttons setting forth the years of their loyalty and devotion to Local Union No. 1335 and the United Brotherhood. President, A. A. McAdam made the awards.



Pictured above are the four long-time members of Local Union No. 1335 who were singled out for special honors. From left to right, they are: Sam Browning, who has thirty years membership to his credit; Oscar Fields, forty years; S. T. Dodge, fifty years; and William Whitham, forty years. With their hands firmly planted on the "helm" of the organization, the pose is symbolic of the great contribution they have made to the progress of their union.

Brother Browning was one of the sturdy, farsighted, unselfish pioneer group who saw the need of a union for the men in the boatyards in the San Pedro-Wilmington-Long Beach harbor district, and who was actively and directly responsible—as much as any one man—in organizing Local 1335.

S. T. Dodge first joined the Carpenters in Sewickley, Pa., in March, 1900, and has been a member of 1335 since March, 1942 when he started for Consolidated Steel Shipyards in the Joiner Shop.

Oscar Fields joined the Brotherhood in April, 1903, and cleared into Local 1335 from Local 1323, when he started with Consolidated Steel. By coincidence, Brother Fields' past included a stretch as a member of another Local 1335—that being in Seattle, Wash.

William Whitham, a member of the Carpenters since September, 1909, like Dodge and Fields, was employed by Consolidated in the Joiner Shop during years of war ship-building, and after that, like Fields, went into maintenance and repair work for the Bank of America.

GREENWICH LOCAL HELPS WORTHY CAUSE

Early in 1950 the Girl Scouts of Greenwich, Conn., were given ten acres of beautiful wooded land in their community for use of their troops. In order to get the most ad-



Left to right: Front row—Stanley Sarafin; Irygve Christopherson; James Miller; Mike Castigleone; Vincent F. Ostrom, Chairman, Girl Scouts Men's Committee; Mrs. John Sheppard, Camp Chairman, Girl Scouts; Robert Pringle, Treasurer Local No. 196; Mrs. Greene, President, Girl Scouts of Greenwich. Back row—Walter Christopherson; Chris Christopherson; Leo Clark; William Holly; Robert Catto; William Havens; Chris Fallon; William F. Novak; Joseph Pankosky, President Local No. 196; Mr. Lynde Selden; and Joseph Kural.

vantage from the acreage, it was decided that an effort would be made to construct a cabin on the property.

When the Girl Scout Committee wrote to Mr. Albert M. Green, Business Agent of Local No. 196 requesting his cooperation, they received this reply: "The carpenters of Greenwich are keenly interested in the welfare of our children toward bringing them up to be good Americans; and I can assure you that when you are ready to build this camp, the members of Carpenters Local Union No. 196 will give free help and labor toward constructing it. Please do not hesitate to call on us when you are ready to build".

Since that day the Town of Greenwich has seen a remarkable demonstration of public spiritedness in the work done by the men of the local. Starting early in April and working on their free Saturdays and often in the evening by flood light, men of the brotherhood built a 20x30 shingled cabin for the Girl Scouts of the town.

On the first day 21 men showed up and by nightfall had completely enclosed the structure. Thereafter bad weather and the necessity of waiting for the completion of masonry work delayed construction for several weeks, but once weather permitted, the carpenters came out again and soon made short shrift of what was left to be done.

The willingness of these men to work on their holidays and even until midnight after their regular working day, made a profound impression upon local business men, residents, and Girl Scout officials. Thanks to their cooperation, the project was completed for dedication on June 17th and ready for use of the Girl Scouts at the beginning of their summer vacation period.

The entire community was lavish in their praise of the Brotherhood. The local newspaper, Greenwich Time, gave them several front-page stories and much favorable publicity.

Vincent F. Ostrom, Vice-President, Putnam Trust Co., of Greenwich.

PATERSON HONORS GRAND OLD MEMBER

Recently Local Union No. 325, Paterson, N. J. paid homage to a grand old member whose membership in the union dates back to the turn of the century. Through good times and bad, through prosperity and depression. William McBride stuck by his union and remained loyal to its principles for over half a century. Upon the occasion of his completion of fifty years membership in the union, the officers and members of Local No. 325 presented him with a gift-donation as well as a resolution of commendation and respect bearing the signatures of all who attended the event.

With the gift and laudatory resolution went the best wishes of all the officers and members of the union. Down the years Brother McBride earned honor and respect of the thousands of people he came in contact through his sincerity and loyalty. All with the property of the label and heaviers.

wish him many more years of health and happiness.



PINE BLUFF LADIES ELECT OFFICERS

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 551, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, sends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries. On April 29th, several distinguished guests and 200 members and their families gathered at the Labor Temple to help Carpenters' Local 576 celebrate its half-century anniversary. It was indeed a gala affair. The meeting got under way at 4:30 and at 7:30,

the Ladies served a bountiful supper to all.

Our Auxiliary elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Mrs. Irene Morgan; Vice-President, Mrs. Havis Brewer; Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. T. Anderson; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Mae Simpson; Trustees, Mrs. Fannie Culpepper, Mrs. Pearl Morgan and Mrs. John Verdue; Conductress, Mrs. Paul Earles; Warden, Mrs. Ed Ezell; Publicity Chairman, Mrs. Corine Cannon.

We would be pleased to hear from the other Auxiliaries at any time.

Fraternally,

Mrs. G. T. Anderson, Recording Secretary.

COUNCIL BLUFFS CELEBRATES ELEVENTH BIRTHDAY

The Editor:

Greetings to all our Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 316 of Council Bluffs, Iowa. We meet on the second Friday of each month at the Labor Temple. After each meeting, we serve a lunch to which the men are invited.

During the summer months, we have picnics for our families.

Each year, we cooperate with the men in staging a Christmas party for the children. This party with an exchange of gifts is happily looked forward to every year.

We held our eleventh anniversary party by having a buffet dinner at a local hotel

and having our husbands as guests.

We have had the following fund-raising projects: a bake sale, bazaar, rummage sale, card parties and a sale of dish cloths. Two demonstrator companies also helped to swell our funds by giving a brush demonstration, proceeds of which were added to our silverware collection fund.

Fraternally,

Pearl E. Dillehay, Recording Secretary.

SACRAMENTO AUXILIARY IS ACTIVE GROUP

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 240 of Sacramento, Calif., sends friendly greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

Our Auxiliary had a potluck supper in the cool garden of Brother and Sister Cas Montieth. Twenty-eight were present. The surprise of the evening came when Brother Pete Yoho appeared in person direct from the hospital. He was greeted by all.

President Allie Hart presented Sister Lillian Montieth with an Auxiliary pin with

love and best wishes from the Auxiliary.

Our meeting of July 21st, which was well attended, was to greet our visiting Sisters from Roseville, Auxiliary 338. Following the business meeting, refreshments, consisting of cake and coffee, were served. The cake was a gift to Roseville from our Auxiliary.

We are planning a card party after the Fair.

Fraternally,

NEBRASKA AUXILIARY COUNCIL GOING STRONG

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

The Nebraska State Council of Auxiliaries of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is just completing its first year. Two preliminary organizational meetings were held in April and July of last year and application was made for a charter. This was presented to us at North Platte, September 11, 1949, by Brother R. E. Roberts, General Executive Board Member. Affiliation with the Nebraska State Federation of Labor was completed the following day and our delegate was seated at the convention, then in session.

This Auxiliary was established to work in co-ordination with the State Council of Carpenters and assist them in elevating the conditions of the men of the trade. It creates close harmony between the various Carpenters' Auxiliaries throughout the state, all of which are eligible to join. Members of the Executive Board, which meets quarterly, bring reports of the activities of their respective locals, and through the exchange of ideas, many worthwhile and interesting projects gain momentum. In the short time since its inception, the council has helped immeasurably to create good will and found enduring friendships of Carpenters' families throughout the length and breadth of Nebraska. During the past year, meetings have been held in North Platte, Lincoln, Beatrice and Scottsbluff.

Officers of the Council are: President, Eleanor Jensen, Fremont, Local 498; Vice-President, Eleanor Rowe, Kearney, Local 426; Secretary-Treasurer, Helen Daberkow, Omaha, Local 250, Conductress, Pearl Hurd, Lincoln, Local 399; and three trustees, Dorothea Dragoo, Scottsbluff, Local 518; Anna Timmer, North Platte, Local 550; and Alice Nydegger, Beatrice, Local 531. These delegates represent a combined membership of 306

women engaged in Carpenters' Auxiliary work.

Fraternally, Eleanor K. Jensen, Pres.

ROYAL OAK AUXILIARY MAKES BIG PLANS

The Editor:

Hello everybody from Auxiliary No. 195 of Royal Oak, Michigan.

We are very proud to join our Sisters in boosting all of the Auxiliaries. We have had a slow start but we are on the right track now and have big plans for fall and winter. We had a nice potluck dinner on our 10th birthday. We also assisted at the banquet for the 25th birthday of Local 998.

Recently, our officers were installed. Mrs. George Penny took office for her second term as President. Installed as Vice-President was Mrs. Lloyd Thompson; Mrs. Clarence Lumnay, Secretary; Mrs. Walter Porter, Treasurer; and Mrs. Grady Pinner, Conductress. Others installed were Mrs. Charles Fortune, Warden; Mrs. Chester Jacobs, Mrs. Cecil McKay and Mrs. Fred Baker, Trustees.

Following the installation, a luncheon was served from a lace-covered table which was beautifully decorated with garden flowers.

The best of luck to all our Sister Auxiliaries. Fraternally,

Corienne Thompson, Social Editor

NORMAN LADIES SPONSOR GREAT PARTY

The Editor:

On Tuesday night, July 18th, Carpenters' Local 1060 and Ladies' Auxiliary No. 561 of Norman, Oklahoma, entertained their families and friends at a picnic held in City Park.

This year's picnic started out to be just a family affair for the Carpenters' organization with the Auxiliary to be in charge—the men folk took over when some of the group suggested it would be a good opportunity to invite the families and friends of both organizations to share a good time with them, and interest them in joining the Auxiliary, which is new, having been organized December 5, 1949. About 200 or more attended and it was the kind of an occasion we hope to make an annual affair.

W. G. Davis, Recording Secretary of Local 1060, introduced the Secretary of the State Council of Carpenters, Frank Hanks, who gave us a short talk, after which the

officers of the Local were introduced.

Officers of the Auxiliary were next introduced and they were Mrs. J. H. Snyder, President; Mrs. Roy Woods, Vice-President; Mrs. L. L. Miller, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Lloyd Hoffard, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. O. Huffman, Mrs. Tom W.

Wilson, Mrs. W. E. Pray, Trustees; Mrs. G. A. Bethel, Conductor, Mrs. Bertha Mae Bartlett, Warden.

Dr. Franklin gave the invocation after which a delicious supper was served.

Special guests were officers of the State Council of Carpenters.

A barber shop quartet furnished the musical entertainment for the evening. A good time was had by all.

Fraternally,

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 561.

AUSTIN LADIES HOLD ANNIVERSARY DINNER

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 511 of Austin, Texas.

We would like to tell you about the anniversary dinner, held on August 5, 1950, by Carpenters' Local 1266 and our Auxiliary, in celebration of the first birthday of our

Carpenters' Hall.

We served barbecue, potato salad, beans, cake, coffee, and the trimmings. Several Carpenter members, who are great hands at barbecuing, prepared the meat, and I might add, it was delicious. The Auxiliary members prepared the rest of the menu. Approximately 600 Carpenters and their families were served. The dinner was followed by a dance in the Hall. Everyone enjoyed himself and we considered the evening a huge success.

In June, our Auxiliary elected officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. Chester Smith was re-elected President by acclamation. She has done a splendid job and we are proud of her. Our Recording Secretary is Mrs. Clifton Smith, and our Financial Secretary is Mrs. Joe Saunders who was also re-elected by acclamation.

Our past year was a very good and successful one, and we are looking forward to

an even better one this year.

We would like to hear from our Sister Auxiliaries, and would welcome a letter any time.

Fraternally, Alma Lee Griffin, Reporter

HAYWARD GROUP HOPES TO GROW

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 465, Hayward, Calif., wishes to send Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

Our Auxiliary was organized January 8, 1947-our membership is not so large as we

would like it to be but we are an active group.

To raise money for our altruistic work, we have had dinners, rummage sales, cake sales, raffles, etc. We give bingo parties at a Veterans' T. B. Hospital (the Brothers have helped us at these). We have donated money to our "Sunrise School", a school for paralyzed children.

We joined the California State Council in 1948 and have found it to be very beneficial. Our charter member, Bertie Carter, is this year's representative for the North

District.

At Christmas, we have a party and exchange gifts by drawing numbers. We also help the Brothers put on their Christmas party. The last two years, they have rented one of the local theaters and have given the children matinees, and the Auxiliary members have been on hand to chaperone and hand out the candy bags and fruit.

We meet at the A. F. of L. Labor Temple, Soto and B Streets, the second and fourth Wednesday evenings, the Brothers giving us the use of their hall rent-free. At these meetings, we have light refreshments as we feel that this makes for better companionship.

We also have a full quota of officers, figuring that the more we have to hold office, the better attendance we'll have. The 1950-'51 officers are headed by Lottie Green as President; Mary Macky, Vice-President; Oluffa Hoyer, Recording Secretary; Agnes Brookshire, Financial Secretary; Freta Toensing, Treasurer; Florence Lane, Conductress; Bernice Ongman, Emma Edwards and Marie Twist, Trustees; Chapmanie Twist, Warden; Uno Kelso, Pianist; Marian Redding, Past President and Oluffa Hoyer, Press Correspondent.

We showed the two films "This is your Brotherhood" and "Carpenters' Home" last

month, and found them very interesting.

We would like to hear from other Auxiliaries.

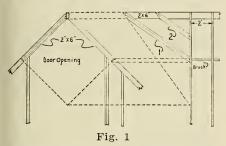
Fraternally, Oluffa Hoyer, Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

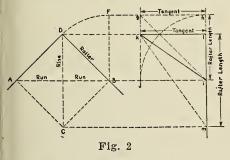
Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele LESSON 265

Hoods for Hayforks.—Hay barns often have hayfork tracks installed directly under the comb of the roof. These tracks extend beyond the main roof on the ends that receive the hay. The hayfork hood is added to the barn roof to shelter this extension of track. The framing of such hoods is the subject of this lesson.

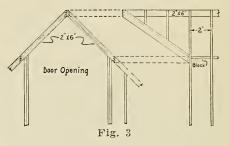


Skeleton of Hayfork Hood.—After studying Fig. 1, turn to Fig. 2, where is shown a diagram of the same hood. Locate points A, D, B, C of Fig. 2 on Fig. 1. Now carry point D to K, as shown by dotted line, and then on to 1. Also carry point B to j and to i. The triangle A, D, B in Fig. 2 gives the end view of the hood, while k, l, i, to the right, gives the side view. The line l, i, m, represents the last rafter of the main



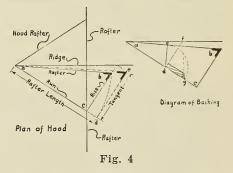
roof. Now to develop the diagram, set the compass at point B and with it strike the dotted part-circle from D to F. From F strike the dotted line through g and on to h. This done, set the compass at i and carry

point h to j, as shown by the quarter circle. Carry C to the right to m, and join k with m, as shown by dotted line; also join g with i. To get the edge bevel of the hood rafters, use the triangle i-g-h. The rafter length will give the bevel. (In this case the tangent and the rafter length are the same in length, so either will give the bevel, but that is



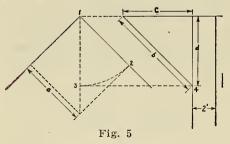
not always true.) To get the side bevel of the rafters where they join the ridge board, use the triangle m-k-l. The rafter length will give the bevel. Study Figs. 1 and 2 in connection with the explanations.

Skeleton Hood.—Fig. 3 shows the same skeleton hood framed a little differently. To the left is a front view and to the right a side view, showing the spacing and the reinforcing block. The dotted lines give



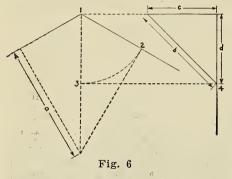
the relationship of the two drawings. These drawings should be studied in connection with the diagrams shown by Fig. 4, where the diagram to the left represents a plan of the hood joined to the main roof. What the different lines represent is given in the diagram. To get the right conception of the triangle, a-b-c, in mind, you will have to

imagine that line a-c, called "run", is on a level with the ridge, and that point b, when the rafter is in position will be directly under point c, as now shown on the drawing. In other words, imagine that the run is hinged on a level with the ridge board and in the position now shown. Then when point b swings down, it will be directly



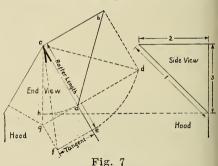
under point c. This being true, what is now called "rise" would in reality be fall. This should be remembered to keep the proper setting of the diagram. The shaded bevel gives the bevel for the side of the rafter, both where it joins the rafter and where it joins the ridgeboard. To get the points for the edge bevel, set the compass at point a and transfer the rafter length, a-b, to a-d. Then draw in the other lines as shown. Now the rafter length will give the edge bevel where the rafter joins the ridgeboard, and the tangent will give the bevel where it joins the rafter of the main roof. Since the main hood rafters are set in a plumb position, so far as the sides are concerned, they are framed exactly like a valley rafter.

Bevel for Backing.—The diagram shown to the right in Fig. 4, illustrates how to get the bevel for backing, in case the rafters are backed. The triangle a-b-c, is the same



as the one shown in the left diagram. At any convenient point draw line e-d at a right angle to the rafter line, a-b. With a compass set at d, transfer d-e, as shown by the dotted part-circle, to d-g. At a right angle to a-c, draw line d-f. Now join f with g, as shown by dotted line. The bevel at g is the bevel for the backing.

Practical Method for Framing Hoods .-Fig. 5, to the left, is a diagram of the drawing shown to the left in Fig. 1. The diagram to the right gives the side of the hood, looking straight at it, which makes it different from what is shown to the right in Fig. 1. In this case the distance 1-2 is transferred with a compass to 1-3. Point 3 is then carried to the right, establishing point 4. Distance c is made equal to distance d and then line b is drawn in. With these two simple diagrams you can obtain the cuts for the hood rafters. The side bevel where the rafters join the ridge is gotten by taking distance a on one arm of the square, and distance b on the other. Distance b gives the bevel. The side cut where the rafter joins the main roof is square across. To get the edge bevel, take distance c on one arm of the square, and distance d



on the other. In this case the distances are the same, making a true miter cut. In cases where the two distances are different, the former gives the edge bevel where the rafter r joins the ridge and the latter gives the bevel where it joins the rafter of the main roof. The explanation just given, covering Fig. 5, will apply to Fig. 6, which shows a much lower pitch. The same practical method will apply to all other pitches, for the principle is the same.

Hood Cut for Steep Roof.—Fig. 7, to the left, is a diagram of a hood on a much steeper roof. The triangle, a-b-c shows a side of the hood turned up as if it were hinged on line a-c. Line c-b joins the ridge, while b-a gives the length of the rafter. For convenience, this triangle has been transposed in such a manner that c-d represents the rafter length, just as a-b does. Now then, set the compass at point c and transfer the the rafter length, c-d to c-e. Then the raf-

er length taken on one arm of the square and the tangent on the other will give the ide bevel where the rafter joins the ridge. Mark on the rafter length. The shaded bevel shown at c is the bevel. The diagram to the right shows the side of the hood, ooking straight at it, as explained in Fig. 5. Distance 2 is made equal to distance 3. which is the same as distance c-a in the diagram to the left. Distance 2 and distance 3 taken on the square will give the edge pevels for their respective positions. In his case the two edge bevels are the same, pecause the two distances are the same. When the distances are different, the repective bevels will also be different.

Wants to Pass It On By H. H. Siegele

Spacing

A good method of spacing for porch palusters, lattice, etc., is shown by the illusrations. Fig. 1 shows the layout. The disance between the porch posts is 1221/2 nches. To this must be added the thickness of the balusters, or 11/2 inches. This is neces-

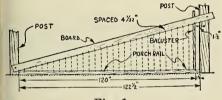
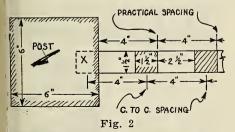


Fig. 1

sary because the spacing, technically, begins and ends one-half the thickness of the balisters back of the surface of the posts. The palusters are 1½ by 1½ inches, which are paced 4 inches on center. By dividing 124 by 4, we get 31, or one more than the num-



per of balusters needed. In this case figures were taken that will come out just right, in order to simplify the problem. In practice he figures seldom come out just even. Now ake a light board with a straight edge, and step off 31 spaces, with the compass set at a little more than 4 inches, say, 41/32 inches, as shown on the drawing. Fasten the board to the posts, bringing the starting point of the spacing to the angle between the porch rail and the post to the left. (The porch rail is shown shaded, placed between the bases of the posts for marking.) The right end of the board is to be fastened in such a way that the last spacing mark will be just the thickness of a baluster, or 11/2 inches, past the corner of the post, as indi-

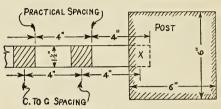


Fig. 3

cated on the drawing. This done, with the square drop the spaces on the board to the porch rail, and mark it. This will give you the practical spacing shown in Fig. 2. This spacing is as accurate as the center to center (C. to C.) spacing, and more convenient. The center to center spacing must be started one-half the thickness of the balusters back of the surface of the post. This is necessary because the post takes the place of a baluster, as shown by the dotted lines at X.

Fig. 3 shows a plan of the post to the right. Here is shown how the practical spacing ends at the right of the blind baluster, marked X and shown by dotted lines. The center to center spacing is also shown, which ends at the center of the false baluster. Study the three drawings, and remember that there is always something to be read between the lines.

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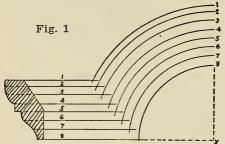
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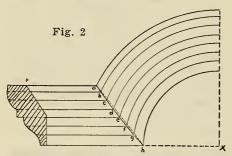
Wants to Know

A brother wants to know how to make a "huting miter," or how to join a straight molding to a curved molding.

To get the cut for fitting a straight molding to a curved molding of the same design, make a drawing on the order of the one



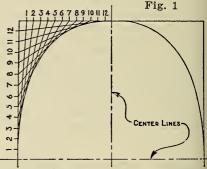
shown by Fig. 1, with a cross section of the molding. Divide the width of the molding into convenient spaces (they need not be equal) as indicated by the lines 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. Now set the compass at point X, and with a radius that will give the ouside line of the curved molding, strike the curved line that is numbered 1. This done, transfer the numbered spaces shown to the left, to the upper right, as indicated by numbers. With the compass again set at point X, draw in the other curved lines from the different points, or 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. Where the curved



lines meet the straight lines, draw a line, as shown in Fig. 2, crossing points a, b, c, d, etc. This, you will find, will produce a slightly curved line. To make the joint, cut the molding straight, as indicated by the dotted line, Fig. 2, between points a and h. Then file the slight curve onto the cuts with a rasp, or perhaps a block plane could also be used in making the joint fit.

A reader wants to know how to describe an elliptical arch, and in the same mail came a letter from another reader, who wanted spaces, as shown. In this case there are 13 to pass along the method he uses for describing such an arch. The accompanying illustration shows onehalf of an ellipse. The horizontal center line gives the half-way line of this ellipse. What is above this line is an elliptical arch, which is also divided into two parts with a perpendicular center line. To the left is shown the method that I am passing on to anyone who wants it.

To describe one-half of an elliptical arch, first draw two lines at a right angle, making the short arm of this right angle, as long as half the width of the arch, and the other as long as the height of the arch. Then divide each of these arms into the same number of spaces and 12 points marking the divisions. The division points shown to the left are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., from the bottom up



to 12. In the same way the division points at the top are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., from left to right on to point 12. With the division points so marked, draw a line from 1 to 1, from 2 to 2, from 3 to 3, etc., up to 12 and 12. The curve described in this way gives one-half of the elliptical arch shown by the illustration. The other half of this arch is a reproduction of the curve shown to the left.

The number of spaces, as mentioned before, must be the same on the two arms. Any number of spaces can be used, but there must be enough to insure accuracy.



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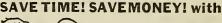
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Holds blade at correct angle for sharpening ◆ A few strokes back and forth on stone keeps the edge razor sharp ◆ No guesswork → No round corners ◆ 14 Ga. steel construction ◆ Weight only 8 oz. ◆ For the bench or on the job ◆ Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

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BLADES!

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- -Rust and corrosion resistant.
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- 5—Self-adjusting hook permits accurate butt-end and hook-over measuring.
- 6-Replaceable blades.

CHECK THESE

- 7-Smooth manual blade operation.
- -Improved heavily plated coses.

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THE LUFKIN RULE CO. • TAPES • RULES • PRECISION TOOLS SAGINAW, MICHIGAN . NEW YORK CITY . BARRIE, ONTARIO



Electric Saw! Balanced for one-hand operation. Cuts fast in any position... for wood, stone, tile, sheet metal, compositions. Big power G.E. motor develops 2 1/8 H.P. Big capacity blade will cut a 2 1/8" plank at 45°, or 3" straight cut. Blade speed 5300 R.P.M. Wide base calibrated for ripping. Holds accurate depth of cut and angle adjustment. Write for details and FREE demonstration.

AMERICAN Floor Surfacing Machine Co. 520 So. St. Clair St., Toledo 3, Ohio

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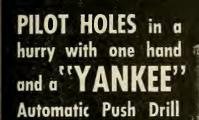
geles, Calif.

43

48

_3rd Cover

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS



Give yourself an extra hand for rolding doors, window stop mouldng, hardware and other work. A 'Yankee" Push Drill bores holes ast, easy, one-handed. Spring in andle brings it back after every troke and puts a reverse spin in the drill point to clear away chips. improved chuck prevents drills oulling out. Magazine handle holds drill points, 1/6" to 11/6". Built for rears of willing work. Your Stanley lealer carries these and other 'Yankee" Tools.

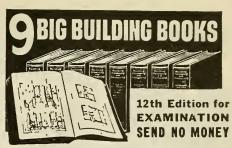
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155140 J. 160 J.

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we have ever published on the

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A nationwide building boom is in full EDITIC awing and trained men are needed. These books Big opportunities are always for MEN the most up WHO KNOW HOW. These books supply quick, easily understood training and handy, permanent reference information that helps solve building problems.

Coupon Brings Nine Big Books For Examination

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY Publishers since 1898

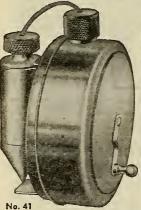
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Attach letter stating age, occupation, employer's name and address, and name and address of at least one business man as reference. Men in service, also give home address.

E-Z MARK USERS PRAISE HANG THAT DOOR BUTT GAUGE HIGHLY THE PROFESSIONAL WAY! "Really a help for the 'old hands' and almost Makes a clean-cut, deeply-etched profile on door. Remove chips. Repeat operation on jamb. Hang door! No adjustments. No fussing. Precision made. Drop-forged, heat-treated steel. Comes in 3", 3½" 'must' for the new boys. S. H. Glover Cincinnati, Ohio \$1.75 00 "The greatest help in (Std) sizes. banging doors I hava hanging ever seen." J. Allen Charles C. \$3.50 ONLY \$1.75 ea.-\$3.50 a pair (any two)—\$5.25 complete set of three. If dealer can't supply, any 2 Mullins, S. C. \$5.25 send only \$1.00 with order and pay postman balance plus post-age C. O. D. In Canada, .25c higher per order. No C. O. D. set of 3 State sizes wanted. AND GET THIS Conceded by carpenters to be almost indispensable, as hundreds of testimonials in file show. ("E-Z Mark" Trade Mark Reg.) YOU DO THIS Leatherette Gase E-Z MARK TOOLS, Box 8377 Dept. C., Los Angeles 16, Cal. Clip and mail handy order form below. E-Z MARK TOOLS, Box 8377, Dept. C. Los Angeles 16, Calif. Gentlemen: Please send the following "E-Z" Mark Butt Gauges as checked below: Size Check one of any size \$1.75 two of any size \$3.50 П complete set of three any size \$5.25 П I enclose check or money order Send C. O. D .____ Name:_____ _____ City____ Address: Stote:__

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Mix. writes: 'I made about \$900 in spare time last year.'' Free Book shows how you can start in spare time at home with small investment. Send coupon today—no salemam will call.



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If you are an experienced carpenter and have had a fair schooling in reading, writing and arithmetic you can master our System in a short period of your spare time. The first lesson begins with excavations and step have the force the care the care by step instructs you how to figure the cost of complete buildings just as you would do it in a contractor's office.

By the use of this System of Estimating you avail yourself of the benefits and guidance of author's 40 years of practical experience reduced to the language you understand. You will never find a more opportune time to establish yourself in business than now.

Study the course for ten days absolutely free. If you decide you don't want to keep it, just return it. Otherwise send us \$8.75 and pay the balance of \$40.00 at \$10.00 per month, making a total of \$48.75 for the complete course. On request we will send you plans, specifications, estimate sheets, a copy of the Building Labor Calculator, and com-plete instructions. What we say about this course is not important, but what you find it to be after you examine it is the only thing that matters. You be the judge; your decithat matters. sion is final.

Write your name and address clearly and give your age, and trade experience.

TAMBLYN SYSTEM

1115 So. Pearl St., C-45, Denver 10, Colo.

Stanley No. 923 Bit Brace with the NEW self-centering chuck

A long-time favorite with craftsmen, the No. 923 Bit Brace with the NEW self-centering chuck is now better than ever. It saves time . . . speeds work. Just drop the bit into the square socket, tighten the chuck, and the bit automatically centers itself. For fast, smooth action . . . long, dependable service, get the No. 923 with the NEW self-centering chuck

. it has everything you want in a Bit Brace. Stanley makes a complete line of Bit Braces. See the style and size you want on display at your

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OTHER WORK-SAVING FEATURES. Head spins on ball bearings and a bronze bushing. Cocobolo hardwood handle and head. Nut and cotter pin lock chuck in place. Forged Universal jaws take both round and square taper shank bits to 12". 5 sizes-6" to 14" sweep.



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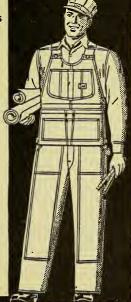
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- Lee Exclusive **Tailored Sizes**
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MANUFACTURING DIVISIONS

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Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

NOVEMBER, 1950



Thanksgiving - 1950

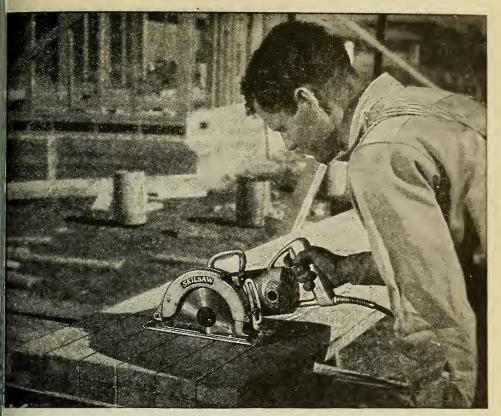
In this, the last bold bastion of human freedom, let us combine thanksgiving for past blessings with a determination to keep liberty's banners bravely flying from the Rio Grande to the Arctic Ocean, whatever the cost may be.

"GOMPERS"

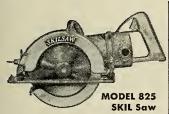
Revered! An inspiration grand, This gallant warrior, let him be Immortalized in every land, A first in labor's memory. The genius in his thinking brow, The challenge in his fearless eyes, Depicted leadership that now Yields just reward for sacrifice. The toiler's lot he understood And yet conforming to the law He fought as every patriot should, With caution, for the common good. For freedom in his soul innate. With tempered judgment, served him well. No traitor would he tolerate Within the fold of A. F. L. The records prove his title clear To fortitude's intrinsic worth. This great immortal pioneer To labor helped to bring new birth. Glory and honor shall ever be His! Who triumphed in the strife. Peace be his eternally Who gave to labor's cause, his life.

by
ALBERT V. HORNER.
Carpenters Local 2164
San Francisco, Calif.

Member, Poets of the Pacific



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A favorite with contractors for general home construction. Cuts up to 2% in. deep. Bevel cuts up to 2% in. deep at 45°. Light, compact, powerful.

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effort per cut... more cuts per day.

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as you cut the top one.

SMOOTH, EASY SAWING ON EVERY CUT—Hitorque SKIL Saw avoids jamming and stalling. Keeps production at a peak all day long.

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A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, Editor

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881 Vol. LXX-No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1950

One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy



- Contents-									
The Truth Gets Mangled 7 Modern advertising techniques and public relations counsel cannot make black appear white, but they can certainly make it appear gray. The current advertising campaign which the A & P grocery chain is carrying on in an effort to discredit the government's anti-trust suit is a revelation in moden whitewashing tactics which play up minor facts to obliterate major ones.	n S								
It Pays To Know 11 One of the last acts of the 81st Congress was to amend and liberalize the Social Security Act. Under the amended act, benefits are increased, millions of new workers are brought under the social security program, and many other important changes are made. It will pay workers to know just where they stand under the new law and this article endeavors to answer some of the most pertinent questions connected with it.	l s								
Stupidity Always Loses 18	3								
Hitler pioneered in the use of the "Big Lie" but Stalin is surpassing him in taxing the credulity of people by making preposterous claims. In a heavy-handed, unimaginative manner the Kremlin tries to "prove" that Russia was solely responsible for the victory over Japan in World War II. Many a veteran who sweated out the bitter campaigns from Guadalcanal to Okinawa will get a belly laugh out of the Russian version of the war in the Pacific. Unions Got The Book 21	- s e								
A veteran labor attorney writes an interesting book on the struggles which unions had with the courts of the land in their slaw but steady march toward recognition and acceptance. Throughout the early days of unionism, the courts literally "threw the book" at all efforts of working men to organize themselves for economic betterment. The Taft-Hartley Law threatens to undo all the progress that has been made.									
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In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications for all types of buildings.

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Sell them with confidence because you will be recommending: -the material that has been time-tested on thousands of ceilings.

- ceilings.

 -the material that makes the most beautiful of all ceilings.

 -the material that produces true home-style ceilings.

 -the material that produces crackproof trouble-free ceilings.

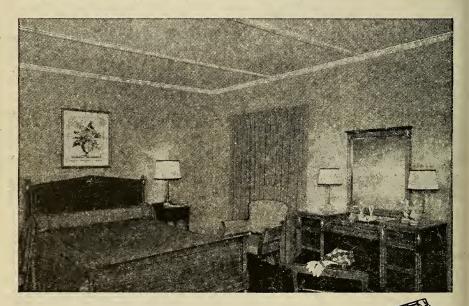
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Only Upson Ponels can be applied with this unique Upson Flooi-ing Fostener, it anchors ponels securely from the back. Eliminates visible foce nailing. Designed to compensate for normal struc-



THE UPSON COMPANY

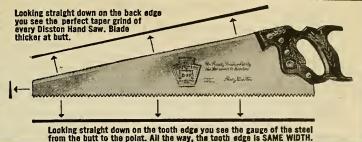
4311 Upson Point, Lockport, New York

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Have your Representative call to give me more information on the cracked

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Looking straight back at the point edge you see the perfect up-ward taper ward taper grind of every Disston Hand Disston Hand Saw. Thicker at the tooth edge.



DISSTON. TRUE TAPER GRIND adds speed, ease, accuracy

DISSTON... The Saw Most Carpenters Use is perfectly taper ground, as explained above, to help you do your smoothest, fastest, truest sawing—to help you save time and material. Furthermore, this is the saw made of Disston Steel-Disstoncontrolled to give you the flex and balance you want . . . hardened and tempered to make the edge last longer. There are Disston types and sizes for all your work. See Your Hardware Retailer.

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DRILL GRINDER
Makes old drills cut like new.
Sharpens 3/32" drills with
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SPEEDCOR HANDLE
Holds files, razor blades, taps, drills,
Allen wrenches, bits etc. Operates
similar to drill chuek. Precision
made. Handiest tool in tool box. \$1



Sharpen circular saws like an expert. Adjustable for any pitch or angle. Complete with file and mandrels for blades with ½2°, 5%", 34", 13/16" centers. \$6.95

SPEEDCOR PRODUCTS

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- Measures Left to Right-Right to Left
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If you are ambitious to have your own business and be your own boss the "Tamblyn System" Home Study Course in Estimating will start you on your way.

If you are an experienced carpenter and have had a fair schooling in reading, writing and arithmetic you can master our System in a short period of your spare time. The first lesson begins with excavations and step by step instructs you how to figure the cost of complete huildings just as you would do it in a contractor's office.

By the use of this System of Estimating you avail yourself of the benefits and guidance of the author's 40 years of practical experience reduced to the language you understand. You will never find a more opportune time to establish yourself in business than now.

Study the course for ten days absolutely free. If you decide you don't want to keep it, just return it. Otherwise send us \$8.75 and pay the balance of \$40.00 at \$10.00 per month, making a total of \$48.75 for the complete course. On request we will send you plans, specifications, estimate sheets, a copy of the Building Lahor Calculator, and complete instructions. What we say about this course is not important, but what you find it to be after you examine it is the only thing that matters. You be the judge; your decision is final.

Write your name and address clearly and give your age, and trade experience.

TAMBLYN SYSTEM

1115 So. Pearl St., C-47, Denver 10, Colo.



The Truth Gets Mangled

BELIEVE that in the end truth will conquer.

Six hundred years ago John Wycliffe uttered the above words to the Duke of Lancaster. In the intervening centuries truth has fought a neverending battle against its enemies, but today it is as harrassed and beleaguered as it ever was. In fact all indications are that truth is finding the sledding tougher in the Twentieth Century than at any other time in human history. The Twentieth Century has produced an entirely new cult of truthevaders. Torturing, twisting and misinterpreting the truth has become not only a highly specialized profession but a highly profitable one as well. Its chief technique is not to indulge in outright falsehood, (although Hitler and Stalin developed the Big Lie theory to its ultimate) but rather to so worry, befuddle and confuse the truth that hardly any one can recognize it. In that way, truth becomes hopelessly lost in the shuffle.

On a global scale this technique seems to have become SOP (standard operating procedure) in international relations. On the home front, junior versions of the same technique have become accepted adjuncts to the advertising business and public relations business. The legal profession is not entirely blameless. Neither are the newspapers nor the radio. Politicians have developed it into an art. In fact there is hardly any phase of our economic life that is not touched in one way or another by this footsie-playing with truth.

Take one quick example in advertising. Recently a government agency, undoubtedly prodded into action by the far-fetched advertising claims of cigarette companies which ascribe all sorts of medicinal values to their products, decided to examine the various brands of cigarettes. After exhaustive tests, the agency found that all cigarettes were harmful in that they contained about equal amounts of throat-irritants, that the tobaccos used were about the same in all brands. The agency said so in its re-

port. The language was fairly simple and straightforward. Even to the eight year old the meaning was clear; all cigarettes are harmful in roughly equal proportions.

Then some high-powered advertising executive got hold of the report. Within a week or two his cigarette account was notifying the world, via radio, that "government tobacco experts, after exhaustive tests, have proved conclusively that no cigarette contains less throat irritants than El Stinkos". Another commercial claimed: "Official government tests now prove that no cigarette contains finer tobaccos than El Stinkos."

There you have the technique at its highest efficiency. A government agency finds all cigarettes to be equally harmful, but by taking words out of context and doing a little phrase juggling, an advertising expert creates the illusion that El Stinkos have gotten a tremendous endorsement from Uncle Sam's experts. It is as simple as that. The government can hardly do anything about it since

no outright lies are involved. However, the victory for truth which Wycliffe foresaw in the Fourteenth Century certainly is not aided by such shenanigans.

But the real classic of truth-mangling is the A & P anti-trust case. The government is bringing suit against the A & P grocery chain for supposedly violating the Sherman anti-trust laws. As to the merits or demerits of the government's case, this journal is wholly ignorant. What intrigues us is the tactics being employed by the grocery chain.

On September 15th of last year the government brought action against A & P. The government charged the chain with using its tremendous buying power in a predatory manner and by the use of boycotts, secret discounts, and blacklisting to force special discounts from packers and producers. The government also accused the chain of instituting price wars to drive weaker competitors out of business. Such illegal practices the government wanted discontinued, and as a guarantee that they would be, the government was asking that certain phases of A & P operations, such as manufacturing and packing, be divorced from merchandizing phases of the business. In similar cases, the government years ago broke up the old empire of the Pullman cars and divorced the production phase of motion picture making from the exhibition phase. The companies involved-The Pullman Company and Paramount pictures-are still in business. The government neither asked nor intimated that these companies should be driven out of business. All it asked was that certain illegal, monopolistic practices be discontinued, and to insure these results and eliminate monopoly, that certain phases of the company's diversified operations be separated.

The government case against A & P is practically identical with the Pullman and Paramount cases. For a few days after Uncle Sam moved in against A & P the case drew very little attention. But five days later, some 2,000 newspapers throughout the land blossomed out with the first of many huge A & P ads. In tall and very black headlines these ads asked the questions: "Do You Want Your A & P Put Out of Business?" and "Do You Want Higher Prices?" The text of the ads proclaimed: "This (a government victory) would mean higher food prices for you....less food on every dinner table.... Do they (the American people) want to continue to enjoy low prices and better living? Or do they want to break up A & P and pay higher prices and have lower living standards?"

The following week a second barrage of A & P ads appeared throughout the country. "Why Do They Want to put A & P Out of Business?" asked the headlines of these full-page masterpieces. Answering their own question, the ads continued; "They say. . . . and these are the anti-trust lawyers' own words. . . . that we have 'regularly undersold competing retailers.'"

Similar A & P ads have appeared periodically ever since. The theme of them is all the same—the government is trying to put A & P out of business because it is selling merchandise too cheaply.

However, government attorneys have an entirely different version of the suit. Speaking before the Connecticut Bar Association, Attorney-General McGrath said some time ago:

"The successful prosecution of the pending civil suit," he said, "will not increase, but should decrease, grocery prices. . . .The existence of monopoly power and its ruthless use in disregard of the public interest threat-

en economic freedom, retard efficiency, and curtail progress. Our system of free enterprise cannot survive unless the advantages of competition accrue to all of us."

Speaking on the same day in Chicago, Assistant Attorney-General Bergson, head of the anti-trust division, pointed out:

"A & P has overlooked a very significant fact in its advertisements. The filing of the recent civil suit did not mark the beginning of the Department's anti-trust litigation against A & P. In 1942, the Department instituted a criminal anti-trust case, involving the same conduct that is the subject matter of the civil suit. . . . After six months of careful consideration. . . . the Court found A & P guilty. . . . A & P appealed to the Court of Appeals.... In February of 1949 that court unanimously held that A & P had been properly convicted. A & P could have asked the Supreme Court of the United States to review this conviction. . . . They chose not to do so. Instead, they paid maximum fines totaling \$175,000. . . .

"Suppression of the truth is equivalent to the suggestion of what is false. In a mild way, that sums up A & P's advertising. . . . A typical deception is found in the advertisement which reads, quote: 'They say. . . and these are the anti-trust lawyers' own words that "we have regularly undersold competing retailers," 'end quote. This advertisement asserts that this is the charge against A. & P. And to this charge A & P in headline type pleads guilty. . . . These words were deliberately lifted out of context. I'll read you the paragraph of the complaint in which they are found:

Defendants, by coercing and receiving unlawful buying preferences, have become enabled to and have regularly undersold, regularly taken pa-

tronage away from, and sometimes eliminated competing retailers. . . .

"The Court did not convict A & P of being big. . . . A & P was convicted. . . . because, and I quote the Court, of the 'predatory application of its mass purchasing power' and the abuse of that power through boycotts, black-listing, preferential rebates, price wars, and below-cost retailing in strategic areas in order to eliminate local competition. . . . The aim of this case is to restore active and vigorous competition to the food industry."

As stated previously, this journal is in no position to pass on the merits or demerits of the government's case against A & P. That is for legal minds to settle. However, it is obvious that A & P and its public relations counsel are developing a new high in confounding the truth.

In the final analysis, what happens to A & P in the pending suit will not materially affect the average individual very much one way or another, except as it bears on the growth of monopoly in this country. We are merely pointing out how effectively high-powered public relations experts can make black appear white if people do not study issues, keep open minds, and do a little independent thinking.

Truth-juggling in advertising may not appear to be dangerous. However, the same techniques which are used to fool people in the grocery store are now being used to peddle political philosophies, elect politicians and put over dubious legislation. The phony Kremlin-inspired "peace petition" is a case in point. Everyone wants peace. The petition purports to ask for peace, yet behind it is nothing more nor less than a plot to disarm this nation and sap its defensive strength. Thousands of sincere Ameri-

cans have already been hoodwinked into signing.

The moral is that all citizens must do more of their own thinking these days. They must be less prone to believe everything they read in the daily papers or hear over the radio. They must start asking themselves "What kind of an axe does he have to grind?" every time they read or hear something that common sense tells them is not plausible. And, lastly, more working people ought to read the labor press. The labor press has no particular axes to grind other than advancing the interests of working people. The labor press may not be as fancy; it may not have as many features; it may not be as well written as the money-making press; but it has one thing most others do not—it calls its shots as it sees them.

On-the-Job Injury-Frequency Rate Hit Record Low in 1949

Work-injury rates in manufacturing and non-manufacturing continued to decline during 1949, according to final summaries prepared by the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The average injury-frequency rate for all manufacturing decreased 12.8 per cent, from 17.2 injuries per million man-hours in 1948 to 15.0 in 1949.

The rate is one of the lowest recorded in the Bureau's 24-year injury-rate series, and represents a return to the low level of the years immediately before World War II. Rates for those years were 15.1 for 1938, 14.9 for 1939, and 15.3 for 1940.

Non-manufacturing industries showed less improvement in their injury record from 1948 to 1949 than manufacturing. Of the 76 separate mining and other non-manufacturing classifications for which comparable data were available, 35 reported significant decreases, 21 recorded increases, and 20 showed little change.

Only 8 of the 149 individual manufacturing industries had significantly higher injury-frequency rates in 1949 than in 1948, 28 recorded little change and 113 reported decreases of 1 or more frequency-rate points. Of this latter group, 22 showed decreases of 5 or more points.

Among the industry groups, iron and steel products showed the greatest improvement—a drop of 3.9 frequency-rate points from 1948 to 1949. Individual industries within this group reporting the greatest improvement were iron foundries, with a decrease from 39.7 injuries per million man-hours in 1948, to 29.0 in 1949; vitreous-enameled products from 25.1 to 16.6; plate fabrication and boiler-shop products, from 33.4 to 25.1; stamped and pressed metal products, from 21.6 to 14.0; steel foundries, from 30.5 to 23.1; and steel springs, from 20.8 to 13.6.

Other industries showing marked decreases in their injury-frequency rates were boatbuilding and repairing (from 48.2 to 40.0), textile machinery (from 20.9 to 13.6), breweries (from 35.5 to 28.4), and wooden containers (from 42.6 to 35.6).

High-rate industries in manufacturing were logging (with a rate of 92.2 injuries per million man-hours), sawmills (55.6), integrated saw and planing mills (47.6), planing mills operated separately from sawmills (38.1), structural clay products (36.8), cut stone and cut-stone products (36.6), and wooden containers (35.6).

It Pays To Know

* * *

S FAR as working people are concerned, the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 constitute the most important piece of legislation passed by the present Congress. By this legislation the Social Security system is liberalized and broadened. Old age and survivors benefits are increased substantially. Coverage is broadened to include many types of workers who were previously excluded. Most important among these are workers who are self-employed. The carpenter who operates his own little shop or operates as a small-time contractor part of the time or all the time is now entitled to coverage under the Social Security program.

Like most legislation, the new Social Security law is complicated and full of legalistic language. However, it is important that every working person know the main provisions in the law. To make the various sections of the law as understandable as possible, the following question and answer analysis has

been worked out. However, if any member has any question regarding the new law which is bothering him, he should contact his nearest Social Security office which will give him the answers he wants.

Benefits

I expect to retire in a few years. How will my benefits be figured?

Your benefit will be computed in two ways, and whichever way results in the higher figure will be used. First, your benefit will be computed under the old formula (40 per cent of the first \$50 of your average monthly wage, plus 10 per cent of the remainder, plus 1 per cent of that sum for each year of coverage after 1937 and before 1951) and will be increased by the use of the table for present beneficiaries. Second, your benefit will be computed under the new formula-50 per cent of the first \$100 of your average monthly wage, plus 15 per cent of the next \$200, with no increase for years of coverage.

How do I figure my average monthly wage?

Your average monthly wage will be computed as under present law—that is, by dividing the total of your wages by the months in which you could have worked in covered employment—except that if you work for about 18 months after 1950, or longer, and if a higher figure would result, your average monthly wage will be computed from 1950 instead of from the beginning of the program.

How are the survivors' and dependents' benefits computed?

As under the old law, the wife of a retired worker gets a benefit equal to one-half of the primary insurance amount, and the widow of a deceased worker gets threequarters of his primary insurance amount. The benefit for a dependent parent has been raised by the new law from one-half to three-quarters of the primary amount, and the benefit for the first child in a family has also been raised from on e-half to three-quarters. Each succeeding child in the family gets one-half of the primary amount, as under the old law.

What is the maximum under the new law?

For a retired worker, \$80; for a worker and wife, \$120; for a family, \$150.

Are insurance benefits paid under title II of the Social Security Act taxable for Federal income tax purposes? at any time, before or after age 65.

I am already over 65 years of age. I have four quarters of coverage in 1944. Can I earn the additional two quarters I need in 1951 or 1952?

Yes. The six quarters can be earned anytime before or after 65.

I am age 59. I already have the ten quarters of coverage I need to be eligible for insurance benefits at age 65. Do I have to earn additional quarters of coverage after 1950?

No. However, if you earn six quarters of coverage after 1950,

Following is a table illustrating amounts under the new formula:

Average	Benefit for a Reti	red Single Man	Benefit for a Retin	ed Man and Wife
Monthly	5 Years of	30 Years of	5 Years of	30 Years of
Wage	Coverage	Coverage	Coverage	Coverage
\$100 .	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00
200	65.00	65.00	97.50	97.50
250	72.50	72.50	108.80	108.80
300	80.00	80.00	120.00	120.00

No. They do not have to be reported as taxable income.

Eligibility for Benefits

I am over 65 but could not get benefits under the old law because I did not have enough quarters of coverage. Am I eligible for benefits under the new law?

If you are over the age 65 and already have as many as 6 quarters of coverage you can get benefits under the new law.

I'm 63 years old now and haven't been able to work much in the last few years. How many quarters do I need to be eligible for benefits when I reach 65?

Anyone who is now 62 or over can get benefits if he has as much as 6 quarters of coverage, earned you may be eligible for much higher benefits under the new formula.

What about people who aren't yet 62? How many quarters do they need?

The general rule is that a worker must have half as many quarters of coverage as the number of calendar quarters elapsing after 1950 and the time he attains age 65. Thus a person who is now 61, and consequently will attain age 65 in the second half of 1956, will need 11 quarters. As soon as a person has 40 quarters (that is, about 10 years) he is fully insured regardless of age. Quarters earned at any time—before or after the new law—count toward meeting the requirement.

If I should die could my wife and baby get benefits even if I had not been covered for 10 years?

Yes. As under the old law, monthly benefits are payable to widows and young children if the worker was "currently insured"—that is, if he was covered for roughly a year and a half out of the three years before his death—even if he did not meet the stricter requirements for old-age benefits.

My husband is unable to work and is dependent on me for support. I was told that he could not get any benefits from my social security. Is that still true under the new law?

No. Under the new law, if you are eligible for benefits at age 65 and if your husband is dependent on you for support, he, too, can get benefits at age 65. Also, if you should die and if he was dependent on you at the time of your death, he can receive widower's benefits when he reaches age 65.

I am a married woman with two children. I understand that under the old law my children could not get any benefits from my social security if I died because their father is living with them and supporting them. Has that been changed under the new law?

Yes, under the new law, if you are "currently insured" when you die—that is, if you have worked for roughly a year and a half out of the three years before your death—your children can get monthly benefits even though they are living with and being supported by their father.

What will happen if a person becomes eligible for benefits under the

new law but does not apply for them right away? Will he lose benefits for the months before his application is filed?

Under the new law benefits can be paid retroactively for six months before the time of application. This new provision does not become fully effective, though, until March 1951; applications filed before that time cannot be retroactive before September 1950. Under the old law benefits could be paid retroactively for only three months.

I understand a lump sum death payment is made in all cases. Is that true; and how much does it amount to?

Yes, the lump sum will be paid whenever a worker dies who was either fully or currently insured. Under the old law it was paid only if there was no one immediately eligible for monthly benefits. It will amount to 3 times the workers' "primary insurance amount," or between \$60 and \$240, depending on his work history in covered employment.

I am 60 years old but I can't work because I'm permanently and totally disabled. Do I have to wait until I'm 65 to get benefits? I'll probably be dead by that time.

The new law does not provide for payments to persons under 65 even though permanently and totally disabled. Provisions for disability benefits were recommended by the President and adopted by the House of Representatives, but were rejected in the Senate. Not only are disabled persons ineligible for benefits, but their periods of disability will continue, as under the old law, to reduce the likelihood that they

or their families will qualify for benefits at age 65 or death and will reduce the amount of the benefits they will receive (although this effect will be less severe in some ways because of other changes in the law).

Retirement Test.

I am over 65 and eligible for benefits but couldn't get them under the old law because I am working. Can I now receive benefits?

Two changes have been made in this provision of the law. First, you can earn as much as \$50, instead of \$14.99 as under the old law, without losing benefits; and, second, after you reach age 75 you can get benefits regardless of the amount of your earnings.

Can a person receive monthly insurance payments if he has income from any sources besides earnings from work?

Yes. Once a person has qualified for benefits, he may receive payments even though he has income from capital investments, such as annuities, rentals from real estate, dividends from stocks, or interest on bonds.

I retired several years ago and have been getting benefits under social security. I now have a little business of my own. Will I have to give up my business in order to keep my benefits?

If you are 75 or over, or if your business is in one of the professional groups still not covered (see answer to question 5), or if you make less than \$600 a year, you can still draw benefits each month.

What happens if I make more than \$600 a year from my business?

For each additional \$50 or fraction thereof you will lose one month's benefit. Thus, if you make \$675 you will lose benefits for 1 month; if you make \$825 you will lose benefits for 5 months; and if you make \$1,150 or more you will lose your benefits for the whole year.

Miscellaneous

How much will the new program cost?

It is estimated the new program will cost in the long run a total of about 6 per cent of taxable payrolls.

If I pay contributions on more than the maximum amount each year because I work for more than one employer, can I obtain a refund of the excess contributions?

Yes, you can. You can file a claim for a refund with the Collector of Internal Revenue. Such a claim must be filed, however, within two years after the year in which the wages are received with respect to which the refund is claimed. The new law provides that beginning with the year 1951 refunds may be taken by a taxpayer as a credit against his income tax.

Coverage Of The Self-Employed

How much will a self-employed person have to contribute?

Since he has no employer to contribute for him, his rate will be ³4 of the combined rate on employer and employee, or ²14 per cent until 1954.

Are all self-employed persons covered under the new law?

No, the following groups are not covered: farmers, physicians, lawyers, dentists, osteopaths, veterinarians, chiropractors, optometrists, Christian Science practitioners, architects, naturopaths, funeral directors, professional engineers, and certified, registered, licensed, or full-time practicing public accountants. In addition, other self-employed persons are not covered unless their income from self-employment in a year is \$400 or more.

Do self-employed people really need social security coverage?

Despite the traditional belief that the independent business man is able to take care of himself, statistics indicate that the self-employed need social insurance protection as much as any other group. In 1945, a relatively prosperous year, one-half of all urban self-employed persons had net incomes of less than \$1,290, as compared with a figure of \$1,615 for wage and salary workers. According to a 1944 survey in Philadelphia, not more than 10 per cent of the proprietors of unincorporated businesses could expect to realize, by liquidating their businesses, enough to yield an annual income of \$500. Only about one self-employed person out of five has any supplementary income from savings, and most of these receive less than \$500 annually from that source. It is clear that coverage under old-age survivors insurance will be extremely valuable to the selfemployed.

I am the owner of a small business. What am I expected to do under the new social security law—how often do I pay my social security, how do I pay it, and do I have to get a number?

You will report your self-employment income once a year, and pay your social security contribution, when you file your income tax return. A few additional questions will be included in that return for you to fill in. You must also get a social security card and be assigned an account number. You can get your social security number at any field office of the Social Security Administration.

I am self-employed and I don't intend to retire when I'm 65. Why should I have to pay social security taxes if I can't ever get any benefits?

You or your family may get benefits even though you do not plan to retire at 65. If you die prematurely, your widow and young children will be eligible for monthly benefits, and even if you never retire you can receive benefits at age 75 regardless of your earnings. Moreover, even if now you don't intend to retire at age 65, your health or other circumstances over which you may have no control may require you to retire.

How will prior covered employment affect self-employed people?

Any wages a self-employed person previously earned in a job covered by social security will still be listed on his social security account. These previously earned wages will help to establish his insured status and will be considered in determining his benefits or those of his survivors. His self-employment income will be credited to his social security account in the same manner.

1551 P

A LITTLE SHORT-SIGHTED

There seem to be many indications that the Post Office Department is about ready to restore mail service to its former high level. More and more people are becoming disgusted with the curtailed program which the Department put into effect earlier this year as an "economy" move. The result is greater and greater pressure on Washington for a restoration of decent service. Washington observers believe that the Post Office Department is about ready to give in.

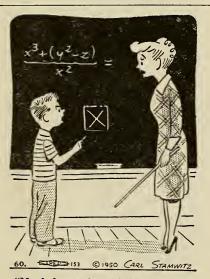
While everyone is strongly in favor of greater economy in government, the Post Office Department's drastic cut back in service hardly seemed justified in view of the inconveniences created and the small amount of money saved. In putting into effect its curtailment program maybe the Post Office Department was something like the bride-

groom in an old story.

"Too bad about our newly-wed neighbors," said Mrs. Chatter. "They've only been married six months but already he is beginning to find fault with her looks."

'Why I thought he fell in love with her

at first sight," remarked Mrs. Catty.
"He did," replied Mrs. Chatter, "but last week he discovered he needed glasses.'



"My dad says that this X squared is the determining factor for Laborwhen it's put on a ballot!"

WILL ROGERS WAS RIGHT

Twenty-five years ago, old Will Rogers said: "Income is an amount of money which always turns out to be less than your expenses.'

This month that definition is turning out to be truer than ever since the new tax program is taking an even bigger bite out of the old pay envelope.

WORSE THAN NOTHING

For the fourth straight month since the start of the shooting in Korea, the cost of living has continued to climb. All pricesespecially food prices-are passing the peaks established during the war years. And all indications are that the end is not yet in sight. Economists predict that the inflationary spiral will increase in tempo after the first of the year.

Congress has failed miserably to write a decent bill for stopping inflation. Too many Tafts. Wherrys and Hickenloopers in Congress were opposed to clamping down on the big profits business is reaping out of the national emergency. The control bill they passed ties wage controls to any attempt to halt runaway prices. Since prices have already run far ahead of wages, the measure simply insures the profiteers a continuation of their huge profits. As far as the control measure goes, it sort of reminds us of the oldie about the mission-

Awaking one morning, the missionary was horrified to find his native cook straining the coffee through a sock. The cook, upon being soundly upbraided by the man of the cloth, looked blank for awhile, but eventually a grin spread over his face.

"No need worry, Father," he said. "Me

not use clean sock.

Moral: Let's all keep working until we elect the kind of Congress that will really stop inflation.

\star \star \star PROFESSOR PAUP

Coincidental with the opening of the new college year, Prof. Joseph Paup, Dean of the School of Experience at the College of Hard Knocks, whipped up the following little gem for posterity:

"Many a man who thinks he has a clear conscience merely has a short memory."

MISSING THE POINT

Although organized labor has been doing a fine job of getting people registered, a recent survey disclosed that millions of citizens were still unregistered and therefore ineligible to vote. The man who thinks his single vote isn't important and taking time to register is merely a nuisance sort of reminds us of the garage mechanic who watched his kids pound nails all over the furniture.

When a friend asked, "Isn't it expensive to let the kids play that way?" the mechanic answered, "Heck, no, I get the nails wholesale."

The way it looks to us both the mechanic and the guy who does not register miss the main point.

★ ★ ★ BUT DON'T CUT THE PROFITS

Apparently colored television is still a long way off. For several years colored TV was held up by a government bureau which was trying to make up its mind as to which of several systems should be adopted as standard. The bureau has finally made its decision but the set manufacturers are now gumming up the works. They do not want to bother with color so long as the boom in sales of black and white sets continues at its present terrific rate. Apparently they want to make sure they have milked every possible dollar out of ordinary TV before they start throwing color sets on the market, sets which will in all likelihood make present sets obsolete and thereby open up a whole new market.

As usual, the consumer is about to get it in the neck again. The government is supposed to be looking after his interests. So is the industry association. But in the long run old John Q. Public is going to get it right where the chicken got the axe. John always gets lots of "protection" until such protection starts cutting into somebody's profits. Then it is another story.

And this brings to mind an old one about the church deacon. One Sunday the church was filled to capacity. To avoid embarrassment, the pastor had a deacon stand in front of the door with a sign reading "House Full". However, a man soon dashed up and wanted in. The deacon explained the situation, but the man said that he only wanted in because he had to see a friend on a life and death matter. He was so insistent the deacon finally let him in; but not before he warned: "All right, you can slip in—but Heaven help you if I catch you praying."

A GOOD EXCUSE

According to Sir Harold S. Jones, famous British astrologer, the length of the day is changing by a "thousandth of a second a century". To the ordinary layman, this does not mean very much, but Sir Harold points out that a change even as minute as that may seriously upset some astronomical calculations.

Whether the day is getting longer or shorter, the famous scientist did not say. However, we are certain that there is one group in the United States which is definitely interested in finding out. If the Real Estate lobby can definitely establish that the day is getting a thousandth of a second longer every century, it will give them another swell excuse for jacking up rents seventeen and a half per cent.

★ ★ ★ POOR HEARING

An elderly woman had been to hear her nephew preach for the first time, and she thought it a very poor sermon.

Later that day she asked, "James, why

did you enter the ministry?"

"Because I was called," he answered.

"James," said the aunt, looking solemnly at him, "are sure it wasn't some other noise you heard?"

A lot of anti-labor candidates found themselves in the same predicament as the above preacher on November 8th. What they mistook to be a call from the people turned out to be bronx cheer from the voters.



"Miss Reed, your union contract says you must give thirty days notice before you strike."

Stupidity Always Loses

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OR REASONS best known to itself, the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C. publishes a bi-monthly propaganda magazine known as "USSR Information Bulletin." How and where it is distributed, this journal is unable to say, but somehow or other The Carpenter seems to have landed on the free list. It is a slick paper job with plenty of pictures. Month in and month out it extols the "glories" of life under the Soviet system with a stupidity and heavy-handedness that must make every American newspaperman who reads it shudder. The greatest lack of the magazine is imagination. Imagination comes from free thinking and where there is no free thinking there can be no imagination. In the same humorless, unimaginative, stilted style, one article after another pontificates in meaningless statistics about the great "progress" which Russia is making. In Russia, where thinking has been controlled for decades, such propaganda may be effective, but in America where people are accustomed to thinking for themselves it is simply stupid.

As an example, take an article which appeared in the September 8th issue. With a straight face and without the hint of a journalistic smile it tells how Russia singlehandedly licked Japan in World War II. Realizing that no American would be gullible enough to believe that propaganda could be that stupid, we are herewith reprinting part of the article:

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF VIC-TORY OVER JAPAN By B. Karpovich

On September 2, 1945, imperialist Japan, the ally of Hitler Germany, signed the act of unconditional surrender. The Soviet Union played the decisive role in this historic victory; it exerted tremendous efforts in order to rout the fascist aggressors and secure peace throughout the world.

It is known that the actions of the allies in the Pacific for a number of years were limited to naval battles and landing operations on the islands, and the tempo of these operations was not too high at that. The Allied

Powers planned to land troops on the Japanese islands only in the autumn of 1945 or spring of 1946. According to this plan military operations against the Japanese armies on the vast territory of China, including Manchuria, were to be postponed to the summer and Autumn of 1946. It was quite obvious that victory could not be attained over Japan without routing her on land.

True to its obligations as an ally and desirous of cutting the time of the war, reducing the number of casualties and facilitating the speedy restoration of general peace, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan. The Soviet Government considered thereby that this policy would also give the Japanese people the opportunity to rid themselves of the horror and destruction experienced by Germany after it had refused to surrender unconditionally.

On August 9, 1945, the Soviet Far Eastern troops, under the command of Marshal Vasilievsky, now Minister

of the Armed Forces of the USSR, launched military operations against the Japanese Kwantung Army. These operations, begun on a truly gigantic scale, developed along the enormous front of more than 4,000 kilometers in length. The Soviet troops advanced simultaneously in three directions: in the West, from the Baikal; in the North, from the area of Khabarovsk; and in the East, from Primorye. Large masses of troops, thousands of Soviet guns of various calibers, and thousands of Soviet tanks and planes were put into action. The operations of the Soviet troops developed according to a single, carefully elaborated, harmonious plan.

The most characteristic feature of all these operations was speed. The Soviet Far Eastern troops fulfilled the task set them by Generalissimo Stalin in some two weeks. The impetuous blows delivered by the three fronts (army groupings) on a tremendous area and under the most complicated geographical conditions literally wiped out the defenses of the Japanese troops in Manchuria and Korea. After desperate but unsuccessful counter attacks, the Kwantung Army was forced to give up resistance; it laid down arms and surrendered to the Soviet troops.

It is difficult to overestimate the significance of this victory. The picked divisions of the Japanese imperial army, which had for years been training for war against the Soviet Union, supported by 17 strongly fortified areas, were put out of action. Imperialist Japan found itself without the Kwantung Army which constituted its chief striking force and last reserve, and without the Manchurian industrial base which constituted the lion's share of its war-industrial potential. Japan had received such a tremendous blow that she was no longer able to recover. The Soviet Union's entry into the war against Japan, the rapid offensive of the Soviet Army units, and the rout of the major forces of the Japanese Army forced Japan to surrender.

Stupidity always Loses

One can only assume that the purpose of the magazine is to influence American thinking in favor of the USSR. If this is so, could anything be more stupid than telling Americans who had some twelve or thirteen million men under arms all over the world for better than four years that their efforts meant little in achieving victory over Japan? All the men who sweated out the bitter campaigns from Guadalcanal to Okinawa must like to read that they played only a secondary part in the war. The untold thousands of mothers and fathers who gave up sons for the cause of victory must appreciate being told Russia won the war singlehandedly. And the millions upon millions of workers who turned out war materials in endless quantities (eleven billion dollars worth of which went to Russia) must dance with joy when they see the announcement that Russia considers herself the sole victor over the Japanese.

Compare this heavy-handed propaganda with the deft, persuasive propaganda American public relations firms turn out, and the difference between Russia and America becomes apparent at once. In America there is imagination and originality even in propaganda; in Russia there is little save a dogged effort to conform with a rigid line that is dictated from the top. Therein lie the seeds of communism's eventual demise. Human beings cannot be herded like swine in their thinking for any length of time.

And just to keep the record straight, Russia fought Japan for exactly five days. The Russian armies began moving on August 9th. On August 14th, the Japanese armies laid down their arms at the behest of the Emperor, although formal surrender was not signed until September 2nd. When the war began, Japan had the second greatest fleet in the world. By August, 1945, it was practically all at the bottom of the ocean, thanks to American gunnery and bombing. The Japanese air force was also the second mightiest at the time of Pearl Harbor, but by August, 1945, it had been reduced to a few suicide planes. By the time the Russians entered the Japanese

war, Hiroshima and Nagasaki had been wiped off the map by the atom bombs and three quarters of the entire Japanese land army had been killed, captured, or harmlessly isolated on by-passed Pacific Islands. Five hundred years from now the history books will still be praising the brilliant and original island-hopping strategy of the United States and her English-speaking allies as the greatest military campaign of all history.

Full Mobilization Could Lift Nation's Work Force to 70,000,000

The Nation's total labor force, which includes all men in the Armed Forces as well as all men and women who are working or seeking work, can be expanded to about 70,000,000 if the need arises.

This was the conclusion reached by the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security after a careful survey of the potentialities of our total manpower supply.

Using April 1950 as a base month, the Bureau said the total labor force on that date could be increased by 5,600,000 to a total of 69,100,000. This would be accomplished through recruitment of workers from the ranks of housewives, older workers, physically handicapped men and women and other workers who are not now working or seeking employment.

The Bureau said the survey showed that while the Nation has ample supplies of manpower to man defense plants and military establishments and provide for moving the strength of the Armed Forces to the current goal of 3,000,000, man power shortages would develop in the event the country had to mobilize its manpower according to the pattern of World War II.

On the question of whether the Nation has the manpower to meet demands arising from the defense program, the Bureau said the necessary men and women for the Armed Forces expansion and defense production can be found among the millions of persons who are now employed, the unemployed, and from potential workers now outside the labor force. But while manpower is available, the Bureau said the task of getting the right men and women into the right places would be difficult and complicated. "The Nation's manpower potential, in case of war or other emergency, can be increased in several days," the survey said. "It can be increased by drawing on the unemployed; by recruiting people not now in the labor force from their homes and schools and by increasing the number of hours worked per week." In addition the labor force can produce a vastly expanded volume of war goods by using the skills of workers in industries converted directly to wartime products and transferring workers from curtailed civilian production to essential production. Still another step to be taken is better utilization of persons in war work.

Unions Got The Book

By J. C. RICH, Editor, The Hat Worker



ESPITE considerable evidence to the contrary, the fact remains that the world does move. What's more important, ideas move and people progress by virtue of these ideas. Otherwise we would still be living in servitude to kings, lords and masters; otherwise we might still be living under sweatshop conditions in dread of the whim of boss and straw boss. As did 'the Philadelphia cordwainers, for instance.

Let the historians and the lawyer people tell you about celebrated cordwainers. Their case marks a milestone in the journey of the American people from the concept of master and servant to that of full equality in society.

There was a time when society, as then organized, considered it vicious and illegal for American citizens to demand a raise in wages. The courts as then constituted imposed fines and jail penalties for the offense. That, at least, was what a judge in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania did to a group of striking cordwainers. He imposed a fine on them and directed that they be jailed until they paid the fine for the crime of demanding the same wages as fellow craftsmen obtained in Baltimore and New York.

The story of the Philadelphia cordwainers has been told many times, but rarely as effectively and with such insight as in the book, "Unions Before the Bar," by Elias Lieberman. The book was published in the Spring of this year by Harper & Brothers and seems destined to become one of the classic works on labor history. Don't let that "classic" tag frighten you, however. The book is as readable as any novel and is certainly more meaty and mind-nourishing than most works of fiction.

As a philological aside, cordwainers had nothing to do with cords or

cordage, of course. They worked with leather and they were the shoemakers and bootmakers of that day. The fine leather of those times, the kinds that were used for the uppers in shoes and boots, came from Spain, and the trading center for good leathers was the Spanish city of Cordoba. Therefore, cordovan leather: therefore, cordwainers. Similarly many of our members are milliners because originally the best source for ribbons and feathers for ladies' hats was the Italian city Milan. In much the same way all the hand-woven straw hat bodies that come from Central America are called Panamas, although they may have seen Panama only in transit, packed in a bale for the export trade.

This review couldn't possibly tell you the story of that early attempt to suppress trade unions and keep the "lower class" in their place as well as Elias Lieberman's book. Briefly, what happened with the cordwainers of Philadelphia in 1805 was that they pulled a strike—they called it a "turnout" in those days—for a slight increase in pay. The master bootmak-

ers refused the raise and organized to break the union. They did it not by a straight-out contest in economic strength, but with the aid of the law and the courts of the time. Eight of the strikers were indicted on the charge of "conspiracy" and were sued under no law of Pennsylvania or the Federal Government but under what is called English Common Law. The indictment stated among other things that the defendants did conspire "unjustly to exact great sums of money for their work and labour to the damage, injury and prejudice of the masters employing them. . . ."

A dreadful crime, without doubt. However, there was no American law which forbade citizens to join one another in a society to improve their conditions. The English Common law was pulled in by the short hair and, what's more, would not have applied even in England to the question in dispute. Nevertheless, the strikers were found guilty and penalized for the offense of joining a union and demanding higher wages from their employers. The arguments presented by the prosecution 145 years ago were very much the same arguments peddled by Pegler and his like in this day and age. The judge in the cordwainers case said: "Are we to have besides our state legislature a new legislature consisting of journeymen shoemakers? The laws of the journeymen leave no individual at liberty to join the society (the union) or reject it. They are not the laws of Pennsylvania." Pegler might have said: "The unioneers want to establish a super-government of their own. They dragoon the faceless slaves into their slave camps, called unions, and exact tribute from them against their will. . . ."

The difference between the two Peglers, 145 years apart, is that while the first had the might of government behind him to impose his vile notions on the working citizenry, the second can only yap at the heels of working people and raise a baying and a tumult for a Taft-Hartley law.

The progress of the United States of America from the concept of master and servant to that of equals in society for all citizenry is recounted by a series of key court procedures against the unions of various stages of our national development. Elias Lieberman's "Unions Before the Bar" spotlights these legal proceedings with the understanding of a labor man and the insight of one with profound respect for the philosophy of law. Lieberman is, of course, one of the outstanding labor lawyers of our time. He began his career as a worker in a dress shop, was a volunteer in the great strikes which established the needle trade unions of America, was a union official for a time, studied law and became one of its most thoughtful and resourceful practitioners. All this accumulated knowledge, experience and philosophy of life is brought to bear in the presentation of the main argument of the book, the growth of the nation in terms of economic and human welfare from the days of severe restrictions on labor to the days of relative freedom. The corrollary argument is, of course that the courts interpreted the law oppressively or liberally in accordance with the changing sentiment of the community and the relative strength of the unions and the organized working people.

The cases chosen by Lieberman for his book are those familiar to every law student. They are the core of every textbook on labor law. The great virtue of Lieberman's book is that it removes the shell of legalistic sophistry from the various proceedings and gives us the meat of their human and social significance. That is why the layman can derive even more nourishment from the book than the lawyer, although many a professional could well give better tone to his legal muscles if he digested this work. It wouldn't hurt lawyers one bit if they learned to understand what unions are all about and how they helped advance the welfare of our nation.

Inevitably the hatters come in for their share of attention in "Unions Before the Bar." The Danbury Hatters Case is one of the highlights in our industrial history and Elias Lieberman devotes a full chapter of discourse and comment to it. Here was a perfect example of the perversion of the law to accommodate the hostile prejudices against labor held by influential segments of society. Our Danbury Hatters were prosecuted under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, a law intended to curb business monopolies and never meant to apply to labor at all. It required considerable jurisdical strain for the courts to stretch this law to cover labor. Not only did the courts stretch the law but they applied it with different measures of justice to the defendants before the bar. They had one standard of justice for business, which was supposed to be disciplined by the Sherman Act and another for labor which was not supposed to be subject to its disciplines.

Thus in the case of such a business combine as the American Tobacco Company or the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Supreme Court found them to be in restraint of trade and therefore, subject to penalties under the Sherman Act. However, the Rule of Reason was to be applied, the Court stated, and only "undue" or "unreasonable" restraints were to be forbidden. The trusts, then, got away with a mere slap on the wrist while the hatters, whose

strike was certainly not an undue or unreasonable restraint of trade, had the book thrown at them. Similarly the Supreme Court ruled in a later case that price fixing was not in restraint of trade if the companies engaged in jacking up the price did not include all the firms in the business. In such a case there would be only partial restraint of trade, the court said, and partial restraint was not subject to the Sherman Act, the Supreme Court ruled. However, the union hatters of Danbury who certainly did not include all hatters were penalized even for a minor restraint of trade.

This atrocious perversion of justice brought about the Clayton Act which specifically excluded trade unions from the operations of the anti-trust laws. Did this stop the courts from issuing injunctions against unions on the pretense that they violated the anti-trust laws? Not at all! By a deft bit of pettyfogging they were able to evade the Clayton Act. It was not until the Norris-LaGuardia Act was passed that the oppressive rule of the courts by injunction law was curbed and democratic legislative law was given its head. Even then it was only after the NRA and the Wagner Act came into being that unions finally won their place in the sun and their accredited acceptance in society.

All this is related in telling and thought-provoking detail in Elias Lieberman's "Unions Before the Bar." He concludes the book with a study of the Taft-Hartley Act which he entitles "With Malice Toward Labor." No more malicious throw-back to the days of the Philadelphia cordwainers could be imagined than the piece of legislation fabricated by Messrs. Taft and Hartley. If this sort of legislation is permitted to stand, the progress of a century and a half will be largely vitiated.

Editorial

More Important Than Life Itself

All indications are that the Korean situation will be well in hand by the time this journal reaches print. For a quick and decisive victory in Korea, we will all be thankful. However, the end of hostilities in Korea will not mean an end to the ominous danger which threatens the free world. Korea was but a feeler put out by the Kremlin octupus to test the strength and determination of the free world. That we gave our answer with a display of military might few men deemed possible on such short notice is a strong factor for lasting peace, since force is the only language which those who rely on force for retention of their powers can understand. Our unequivocal answer of force with force in Korea may be enough to discourage communist aggression in other parts of the world. But no one can be sure. We dare not take another chance.

Those who are at the helm of our government are determined that we shall never again be caught with our military plants down. The greatest peace-time military mobilization in human history is now under way. It will call millions of young men into the armed services. It will take thousands upon thousands of factories out of civilian production and put them into military production. It will raise taxes to heights undreamed of even in the bleakest days of World War II. But if all these sacrifices can stop the insiduous advance of communism and preserve for ourselves and our children and our children's children a way of life in which freedom, equality and justice remain inviolate, the price will be small indeed. In his opening remarks to the recent Twenty-sixth General Convention, General President William L. Hutcheson epitomized the situation in the following words:

"Whatever lies ahead, each of us will be called upon to make extraordinary sacrifices for some time to come. We must be prepared to make them, for in a world shot through with totalitarianism and force, America will stand out as a beacon of hope for oppressed peoples throughout the universe, the same at it has for the last 175 years. Nowhere can I find greater inspiration than in the immortal words of Samuel Gompers who, in a Labor Day address in 1918, said:

'It is a very serious thing to ask men to give their lives for the determination of a cause. But the ideal at stake is more than life—it is that which makes life worth living.

'We are winning the war for freedom—let us hold steady until the war is won.'

"We in the labor movement, many years ago, recognized communism for the intolerable slavery which it really is. In our own democratic way we met the menace and defeated it. We must now give to all who care to listen the benefit of our experience so that a similar housecleaning can be effected on a world-wide scale. "Free men in a free nation, we have won for ourselves and our children an undreamed of prosperity and security. These things we intend to hold. If the years ahead demand sacrifice, we should be ready to do whatever is necessary to bring that about. If they demand self-discipline, we should be prepared to discipline ourselves. For seventy years our Brotherhood has battled unendingly for a good, secure and free life for all. In the years to come we will still be found fighting for the same principles."

Those are words all of us must live by. No sacrifice is too great if it preserves a way of life in which human dignity and human integrity remain the cornerstones of all governmental processes. From time to time this journal has east a critical eye at the monopolists, the profiteers and the bureaucrats. It has pointed up the injustices and inequalities that occasionally still creep into our economic system. But for all that, it has never believed anything but that the way of life we have developed in America is as close to perfection as human nature can get. The very fact that a small labor journal can lift its voice against the wealthy, the powerful and the entrenched without fear of reprisals or pogroms constitutes a principle worth fighting for if necessary. In few other places in the world is such independence permitted.

Therein lies the major difference between democracy and totalitarianism. In our version of democracy each citizen is free to lift his voice against the things he considers ills. He is free to go where he pleases, work where he pleases and how he pleases, and best of all, to live as he pleases. In a totalitarian state—regardless of whether it is called communism, or fascism or something else—he is told where he can go, how and where he can work, and how he can live. It is as simple as this. In our democracy, each man determines for himself how he is going to live his life. In a totalitarian state he is told how he is going to live. If he disagrees, he faces prosecution as an "enemy" of the state. That the state is supposedly "the people" makes the compulsion no more palatable; the state is still the master and the individual the slave.

For a few years or even a few decades, life may be hard under the urgency of making America impregnable. But to the average citizen, life under totalitarianism would not even be worth the living. It could not be otherwise, for America (and by America we mean Canada as well as the United States) was built and populated by people who chaffed under the Old World tyrannies and class distinctions. To avoid them they schemed and scrimped and sacrificed until they could escape to America. Here they found what they were looking for; an opportunity to plan their own lives and to live them according to their own concepts.

Millions upon millions of words have been written about the material advantages of our way of life. Basically they are all true. We do have more automobiles and bathtubs and refrigerators than any other people on earth. But we also have something infinitely more important—the right to call our souls our own.

Not all Americans become wealthy or even well-to-do. But all do have an opportunity to go as far and as fast as their individual ambitions and abilities will carry them. If our grandfathers did not find Indiana to their liking, they were free to move to Missouri or Oklahoma or California and try again. In our time, if a man does not like being a plumber, he can try being a grocer

or a veternarian or a farmer. There are no artificial barriers of class distinction or state-inspired rules to stand in his way. If he wants to send his children to college or buy a house or invest in a car, he is free to do so if he thinks he can swing the matters. Nobody guarantees him any of these things; but he is guaranteed the right to indulge in them if his own efforts can produce them. This is the important thing. Those things a man produces for himself he enjoys and takes pride in. A man who buys himself a cottage keeps it painted and the lawn trimmed because it is his own. Although he owns the city hall in the same sense that people "own" things in a totalitarian nation, he never bothers doing any painting or lawn trimming around the city hall.

Although it is by far the most vicious and ruthless, communism is not the first Old World philosophy to threaten the liberty, security and personal freedom that sets America apart from the rest of the world. In fact, there has never been a time in American history when Old World ideas, based on class distinctions, monopoly control of industry, and special privileged groups, have not battered away at our new concepts of equality and freedom. It was the evils heaped on the colonies by English monopolists which led to the revolution in 1776. Whether in France or England or Germany or Spain, the trend always has been toward a controlled economy wherein the production and distribution of wealth, the control of jobs and wages, and the operation of manufacturing, commerce and industry rested in a few special hands. In these nations it was economic control through monopolies. In Russia it is political control through force and the police state. Both systems are far removed from our ideas and ideals which hold that all citizens are created equal and entitled to equal opportunity in a free society. In his thought-provoking pamphlet "Monopoly or Freedom", George F. Merideth states the case as follows:

"The New World represented an economy of abundance, increased production, efficiency, and large turnover at competitive prices. The Old World was the symbol of predetermined scarcity, regulated production, inefficiency, and low turnover at controlled high prices. The New World believed that a worker's pay should be in proportion to his productivity, while the Old World held to the policy that the reward of labor should be held to an absolute minimum."

To preserve our way of life may take many sacrifices. Living standards may deteriorate and taxes may eliminate luxuries, but no cost can be considered too high for preserving the principles and freedoms upon which we lean so heavily. As Sam Gompers put it, the thing we are fighting for is more important than life itself—it is that which makes life worth the living. We must never lose sight of that fact whatever the future may hold.

First We Must Know What The Problem Is

A comprehensive study of the whole range of old-age pensions—including private pension plans, business and industrial pensions, government social security and veterans pensions—is to be undertaken shortly by the Twentieth Century Fund. That such a study is long overdue is denied by no one. In the rapid growth of the machine age the problems of older workers have been all but overlooked. Yet the machine age has greatly increased the problems

of the aged. It is time that the nation got a clear and concise picture of the overall problem—a prime necessity before intelligent remedial steps can be taken.

Preliminary tabulations of the 1950 census indicate that there are now close to twelve million men and women in the nation over the age of sixty-five. This is a good deal above pre-census estimates and, percentagewise, considerably above figures of previous census findings. The plain facts of the case are that more people are now reaching old age. At the same time, the high productivity demands of the machine age are shrinking job opportunities for older workers. Only four men out of ten above the age of sixty-five are now working. For woman, the figure is less than one out of ten. Of the twelve million aged, it is estimated that roughly half are all but destitute and therefore dependent upon public assistance, relatives or charitable gifts for subsistence. In a nation as enlightened as ours, such figures are alarming.

The new, liberalized social security bill is a first step in solving the problem of our aged. However, by no stretch of the imagination can it be considered a cure-all. The increased benefits in the new measure do little more than catch up with the inflationary spiral which has shot prices upward alarmingly in the past ten years. The problem of a comprehensive, workable program for

taking care of senior citizens is still as pressing as ever.

The ramifications to the senior citizen problem are myriad. In the first place, what is a definition of an aged citizen? Some men are spry and capable at seventy-five and others are old at sixty. Setting up an arbitrary age limit—whether it be sixty-five or any other figure—and calling people reaching that limit old, is silly. People should be judged according to their capacities rather than according to the number of birthdays they have seen. Second, if humanly possible, job opportunities should be provided for all people for as long as they desire to work. Age may slow up muscles but it seldom affects brain power and know-how until dotage sets in. The happy man is the man who can keep working as long as he is inclined to. Third, people must be encouraged to provide their own security by systematic saving in their active working years. There is no security comparable to that which a person makes for himself through industry, thrift and temperate living. Fourth, the cost of providing security for our aged must be kept within the bounds of the ability of the working force to pay.

Before any long range planning can be undertaken, a clear picture of the whole situation must be prepared. It is sincerely to be hoped that the survey being undertaken by Twentieth Century Fund will meet this need adequately. Once all the facts are known, remedial measures can probably be worked out. In the meantime, every citizen ought constantly to bear in mind that old age is a personal problem with him. Depending on any means other than personal thrift and wise planning for security in old age is illusionary and dangerous. What a man acquires and sets aside by his own efforts, no one can take away from him. What politicans and pension programs promise him can vanish unexpectedly and oftentimes tragically. Self-reliance is still the surest bet

The Loopholes Should Be Plugged

for abiding security.

The problem of what chemicals should be permissable for use in the manufacture of processed foods, and how such foods should be labeled, has long

held the interest of the House Select Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food Products. Off and on the committee has been holding hearings for many, many months. All indications are that many more hearings will be held before any recommendations are forthcoming.

Recently a nutrition expert who spent all his working years to date investigating processed foods and their effects on human health testified before the committee and made some startling disclosures. For one thing, the food expert, Dr. Clive M. McCay, Cornell University professor, disclosed that many cola drinks extensively distributed today are powerful enough to erode the Capitol steps. He told of tests made at the Naval Research Institute wherein "the molar teeth of rats are dissolved down to the gum line if rats are well fed but given nothing to drink except cola beverage for a period of six months." He also told of experiments with extracted human teeth in which the enamel wore off completely after prolonged immersion in cola drinks. The phosphoric acid in the drinks brings about these unhealthy results, Dr. McCay indicated.

Loopholes in the present Pure Food and Drug Act which many nutritionists and food experts want plugged are the ones which permit packers to use untested chemicals in their products and ones which keep the public generally ignorant as to what is contained in the foods they are swallowing. Bread, on which he spent many years of research, is a good example of the way in which chemicals are used to make a cheaper product appear like a better one, according to Dr. McCay.

Dr. McCay told how "in England more than a century ago, when wheat crossing the Atlantic often moulded, it was common practice to mill this wheat and then treat it with alum or copper sulfate to make a flour that resembled that from sound wheat. In those days flour was commonly diluted with white, ground gypsum which the chemist knows as calcium sulfate. Today we still allow alum as a conditioner for flour and most of us probably ate some ground calcium sulfate in our breakfast toast or roll. This latter was probably used by your baker under the name of yeast food and as a carrier for bromates which helped the baker get a larger loaf volume."

The Cornell food expert wants not only the list of ingredients printed on the food container, but also he wants the amounts of each given. "We don't want a pinch of milk," he said, "we want six per cent." The inferior bread now being sold hurts working people most, he pointed out, because working people use most of it because of its cheapness. Furthermore, he sees no excuse for the rising cost of bread since "the triple-enriched bread being used in New York state mental hospitals and schools costs only one-half cent more than the worst bread to make."

Food processors and the chemical firms which sell them millions of dollars worth of chemicals yearly are opposed to any changes in the present law. Dr. McCay and a host of other experts think the Act should be amended so that people can tell exactly what they are eating. From where we sit, it appears Dr. McCay is on solid ground. Human health is too precious to entrust to the hands of food processors whose foremost motive is to make a profit. If they are half as proud of their products as they claim to be in their advertisements, they should be willing to list not only the ingredients, but also the quantities on the containers.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

Report of the Delegate to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, Ceneral President.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As delegate to the 65th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, I submit the following report:

The Convention was held in the City of Montreal, Quebec from the 11th day to the 16th day of September, 1950. Six hundred and seventy-nine delegates were seated. After the invocation the Mayor welcomed the delegates to Montreal.

President Percy Bengough opened the Convention in a short summary of activities and progress of the Executive Council in the past year.

The Honorable Milton F. Gregg VC, Federal Minister of Labor, addressed the Convention.

The Chairman of the Resolution Committee reported some 214 resolutions dealing with such matters as affiliations, apprenticeship, bill of rights, cost of living and price control, education, foreign trade, health and safety, holidays, hours and conditions of employment, housing, immigration, income tax, international affairs, legislation, national disaster, peace and the atom bomb, pensions, public works, racial discrimination, social security, unemployment insurance and Workmen's Compensation.

Various other committees reported and the Convention gave due consideration to their reports.

The Chairman of the Manitoba Flood Relief Fund gave a very vivid picture of the work his committee accomplished and he indicated that the trade unions had subscribed some \$750,000.00. Special mention was made to the \$50,000.00 donated by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The Chairman of the aforementioned brought the wholehearted thanks of the people of Manitoba to the convention.

Fraternal Delegate was elected to the British Trade Union Congress, also a Fraternal Delegate was elected to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President
President
President
Secretary-Treasurer
C. G. G. Cushing
Vice-President for Maritimes
Vice-President for Quebec
Vice-President for Ontario
Vice-President for Prairie Provinces
Vice-President for British Columbia
President
Pres

Fraternal greetings were extended from the American Federation of Labor, as well as from the British Trade Union Congress.

Several changes were submitted to the Convention, amending sections of the Constituand Laws of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and the adopted sections to be amended are as follows:

That Section 5, Article V be amended to read as follows:

"Section 5—No organization or person which has seceded from the Congress, or which has been suspended by the Executive Council, or which has been expelled by the Congress, or which has been suspended by or expelled from an International or National Union, or any other body affiliated to or chartered by this Congress, who while under such penalty, shall be allowed representation, hold office or have recognition in this Congress or in any Trades and Labor Council, Joint Council, or Federation of Labor chartered by this Congress under penalty of the suspension of the organization violating this provision of the Constitution.

"No organization officered or controlled by Communists or members of the Labor Progressive Party, or any person espousing Communism or advocating the violent overthrow of our institutions shall be allowed representation or recognition in this Congress or any organization chartered by it."

That the second paragraph of Section 6 of Article V be amended to read as follows:

"Section 3—All delegates must be members of an affiliated organization for at least twelve months prior to and at the time of election. This shall not apply to bodies organized or affiliated to this Congress less than twelve months. All delegates representing a Trades and Labor Council or Federation of Labor must be members of a local union affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

As mentioned previously, President Percy Bengough, who officially opened the Convention, made particular mention as to an ani-communist policy of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and which policy was adopted by the 65th Annual Convention.

Gordon Cushing, General Secretary-Treasurer gave a detailed report of the financial statement, as well as a report indicating that the Congress is composed of 2,704 Local Unions in all parts of Canada, 60 Trades and Labor Councils and 5 Provincial Federations of Labor. The 2,704 Local Unions as per the report of membership of June 30th, which is the fiscal year end, totalled 497,418 members.

Likewise, the report of the Secretary-Treasurer shows 70 International Unions; 5 National Unions and 10 Provincial Organizations. It was also reported that during the year 35 Local Unions were chartered by the Congress.

In conclusion my report by no means covers every detail of the said Convention, but highlights the important matters.

I considered it a privilege to represent the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at the 65th Annual Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

With best wishes, I remain

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them, Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory, And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

JAMES ADAMSON, L. U. 2375, Wilmington, Cal.

WILLIAM ARBER, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y. CHARLES BALL, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill. W. H. BOWYER, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.

W. A. BROWN, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.

L. S. BRUNNER, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal. BENJAMIN A. BURGESS, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.

C. B. DAVID, L. U. 2119, St. Louis, Mo. REGINALD DILLINGHAM, L. U. 601, Hender-

son, Ky.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
F. J. DYE, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.

ROBERT F. EDWARDS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga. CARL ERICKSON, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

R. A. FARMER, L. U. 2375, Wilmington, Calif.
J. E. FISHER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
LEE FOLSOM, L. U. 2375, Wilmington, Calif.
W. C. FOWLER, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
H. P. FRIDAY, L. U. 2261, Ft. Myers, Fla.
LONNIE G. GARNER, L. U. 817, Bessemer, Ala.
JOHN C. GONCALVES, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.

ARTHUR L. GRAY, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore. RICHARD HAGLUND, L. U. 2065, Iron Mountain, Mich.

MICHAEL HARKISS, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.

WILLIAM ELI HAYNES, L. U. 1469, Charlotte, N. C. G. B. HENDRICKS, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W.

Va.
OSCAR HODGSON, L.U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
JOHN HOFFMAN, Sr., L. U. 246, New York,

R. Y. FRITZ B. HOLMQUIST, L. U. 1606, Omaha, Nebr.

JOHN HUBERT, L. U. 2119, St. Louis, Mo. FORREST L. JOHNSON, L. U. 109, Sheffield,

BEN B. JONES, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
FREDERICK LEROY KENT, L. U. 30, New
London, Conn.

AXEL KNUDSEN, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y. GEORGE KROETTCH, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

EUZEBE LAMONTAGNE, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.

CHAS. LANDECK, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.

JOHN ODA LAXSON, Sr., L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.

CARL L. LOCKWOOD, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga. PETE LOUTENSOCK, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah

MATTHEW J. LYMAN, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.

ALEXANDER McADAMS, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Calif.

F. E. MABRY, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala. JOSEPH L. MARTIN, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.

HERMAN S. MILLER, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga. E. G. MOORE, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas IRA MOORE, L. U. 2119, St. Louis, Mo. SAM MORROW, L. U. 1673, Morganton, N. C. GEZA NOGA, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich. Y. NORDLOF, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore. JOSEPH ONG, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.

JULIUS PERZENTKA, L. U. 1367, Chicago, III.
GEORGE PETZING, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.

HARRY POLLARD, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore. GROVER PULLIAM, L. U. 2375, Wilmington, Calif.

OTIS L. ROMANS, L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia. OTTO ROMO, L. U. 2065, Iron Mountain, Mich. WALTER RUCKER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore. ANTHONY RYDLEWSKI, L. U. 2375, Wilmington, Calif.

B. C. SMITH, L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La. HAROLD STAPLETON, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio

ALEXANDER STEWART, L. U. 27, Toronto, Ont., Can.

JOHN H. STILLWELL, L. U. 4, Davenport, Ia. GEORGE STONUM, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla. HARRY B. STRAIGHT, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass. ELMER B. TUPPER, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THOMAS E. WATTS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md. A. R. WEARING, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas W. E. WELLS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga. WM. YOUNG, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

BRICK BONDS-BRICK JOINTS-BRICK TYPES

A carpenter who wishes to know more about building construction than is covered by his own trade may find this article helpful. We don't claim it to be technically 100 per cent correct. It is compiled for those whose knowledge of brickwork is not extensive. It deals mainly as a matter of interest with brick bonds as shown in the wall. The real structural bond built into the wall is a subject for somebody more expert to write about.



FIG. 1 Except for the starter in alternate courses this bond consists of all stretchers. It is used mainly on facing, veneer, or cavity walls. When used on the latter it is bonded with metal ties laid across the bed joints, one to about every 3 square feet. Some codes permit this bond in a bearing wall if metal ties are used.



FIG. 2 Many building codes call for the equivalent to a full header course every 6 courses. This bond just complies with that law. It is made up of 5 courses of stretchers and 1 course of full headers. The starter in the header course is a three-quarter brick. This is about the only bond used in this section nowadays.

AMERICAN COT COMMON)

FIG. 3 When a code calls for 4 per cent of the wall surface to be full headers this bond is good enough, even if 6 courses of stretchers are used. The bonding course is laid Flemish style, alternate stretchers and headers. The starter in this course is always a threequarter brick. This is the common bond in many sections.



FIG. 4 This bond is easy to lay and can be made into many varied designs. It is made up of alternate stretchers and headers in each course. The starter in alternate courses is most often a three-quarter brick. This bond was used quite a lot in this section, but gave way in recent years to the American bond. You can guess why.

FIG.3 COMMON-FLEMISH

FIG. 5 The word double refers to the double stretcher which is the feature of this bond. To give the effect of one long stretcher it should really be laid with a blind joint. The joint is omitted in the drawing to show the idea. But a blind joint is apt to leak so the full cross joint is generally used.



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ALIDANU KATAGAN SARAHU KATAGAN SARAHU KATAGAN SARAHU KATAGAN SARAHU KATAGAN FIGS DOUBLE FLEMISH

FIG. 6 This is the common bond in England. It consists of alternate courses of stretchers and headers. The second brick in the header course is a Queen closer. This forms what is called an English corner. If a three-quarter brick is used to start, it is a Dutch corner. This looks three times stronger than our bond.



FIG. 6 ENGLISH

FIG. 7 This is often called the English Cross bond. But the stretcher course starts with a three-quarter brick, so it is not laid English fashion, as shown in Fig. 6. The separate and distinct Cross pattern is formed by shifting the stretchers in alternate courses half a lap, and using a half-brick closer. Note, that unlike the English bond, all stretchers do not line up.

FIG. 8 A garden wall is usually built 8 inches thick of cheap, common brick, 2 sides showing good. Cheap bricks vary in length so all headers must be picked for size. To save labor as few headers as possible are used. The three-stretcher bond shown is also called the Sussex bond. Two and four stretchers are often used also.

FIG. 9 Also called Block bond. Used in panels and small dreds for decorative effect.

FIG. 10 Used to build a curved wall with a short radius. Three-quarter starter breaks the joint.

FIG. 11 This type of hollow wall is called Ideal All-Rolok. We don't know why Rolok, except as it might be connected with rowlock, which, strictly speaking, is a row of bricks, and not a particular type. An 8 inch wall built with this bond has 3½ inch space between. Bricks are laid on edge.

FIG. 12 FLUSH, mortar sliced off with trowel. STRUCK and WEATHER, formed with trowel tip. CONCAVE and V, formed with jointer or job-made tool. RAKED, scraped out with a sort of router. STRIPPED, a strip is laid on edge of under course. Mortar is laid flush behind it. Strips taken out after mortar has set. TAPPED, mortar is struck off flush. Bricks are tapped to force out mortar slightly.

FIG. 13 A STANDARD BRICK is 24x34x8 inches. A jumbo brick is 234 inches thick. Five courses of jumbo equal 6 courses of standard, which is why they are so much used today. Closers are bricks cut to close the course. A QUEEN is a brick split along its face. A SOAP or split is a brick reduced to half its thickness, and is used to bring a course up to line. A KING closer is miter-clipped to show a 2 inch face. SOLDIERS are used ornamentally in various parts of a wall. ROWLOCK headers are seen in sills, arches, belt courses, and header courses. Any corner brick is a QUOIN. STRETCHERS lie lengthwise along the wall, HEADERS crosswise. A FLATTER is a brick set on its long edge often used in small designs. Half a brick or more, either broken or clipped, is a bat, also known as brickbat.



FIG.7 DUTCH



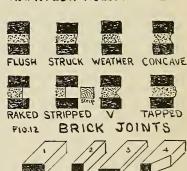
FIG.8 GARDEN WALL

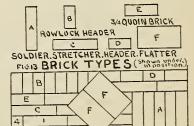
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FIGS CHECKER BOARD TO RUNNING HEADER



FIG.11 ROLOK-HOLLOW WALL





FULL BRICK. QUEEN. SOAP. KING

Correspondence

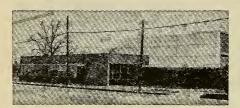


This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

BAKERSFIELD DEDICATES FINE NEW HOME

Labor Day evening, Sept. 4th, Local No. 743, Bakersfield, Cal., dedicated its new hall, bringing to a climax a dream of many years.

J. R. Copeland acted as master of ceremonies and introduced various County and City dignitaries. Edward Newton, Field Representative of the Apprenticeship Training Program and long a member of the Brotherhood, delivered the principal address.



Frank West, an old timer himself, introduced a group of 18 old timers whose total membership totaled in excess of 700 years. This list included William Bestor, Jack Krough, George Hoendervoogt, E. E. Holm, S. G. Williams, Bob McKayl, Tom Foley, Robt. Nelson, Ted Conarty, Frank West, Jack Richardson, Clyde Allen, E. E. Tolle and Wm. Bryan.

Mrs. Robert Pentzer with a group from

the Modern Dance Studio furnished entertainment, including songs, tap and modern dancing. The Kellog Trio, whose father is a member of 743, presented songs and instrumental numbers. Sandwiches and punch were served by Ladies Auxiliary No. 232.

After the entertainment the auditorium was cleared of chairs and the orchestra of Brother Jo Guthrie took over and furnished music for the dance which carried on until after midnight.

LOCAL 543 JOINS GOLDEN CIRCLE

Recently Local Union No. 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding with a dinner at Lawrence Inn on East Boston Post Road. Some 400 members, friends and guests were on hand to help the union take proper notice of its completion of fifty years of service to the carpenters of the community and to the community itself. Following a fine dinner, many dignitaries from both within and without the labor movement paid high tribute to the great accomplishments of Local No. 543.

Featured speaker was Brother Charles Johnson, Jr., General Executive Board member, who not only congratulated the officers and members of the union for the great record which they have written into the history books of organized labor but also admonished them to keep eternally vigilant lest anti-labor legislation tear down everything that has been built up through years of struggle.

Robert Bowker, president of the Carpenters' District Council, traced the growth of the local union to its present membership of 300. He also referred to the fact that carpenters are getting today as much for one hour's work as they got for one day 50 years ago.

John S. Sinclair expressed the best wishes of the Building and Construction Trades Council of which he is president,

Supervisor Owen A. Mandeville, who was introduced as a former member of Local Union 543, said that the organization "has done a great job, not only for yourselves but for your folks."

Mayor B. J. Santoro thanked the carpenters and joiners "for helping to make Mama-

roneck the friendly village it is."

Louis R. Tolve, business agent, who served as toastmaster, paid tribute to Alfred Bull, only surviving charter member, who was warden when the local was organized with 16 members in 1900.

Guests at the speakers table were Village Manager William H. Johnson, Judge Henry Hornidge, Anthony Posillipo, Port Chester trustee; John B. Holand, Mamaroneck trustee; H. Richmond Campbell, editor and general manager of The Daily Times, and Supervisor Salvatore Tocci of New Rochelle, who congratulated the local for its 50 years' progress.

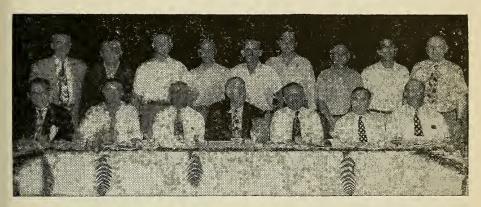
Also introduced were leaders of delegations from local unions in Port Chester, Yonkers, Jamaica, White Plains, New Rochelle, New York City, Mount Vernon, Mount Kisco, the Carpenters' District Council of Westchester, the Building and Construction Trades Council of Westchester, the Mamaroneck painters and hodcarriers unions, New Rochelle Hod carries Local, Pipe Fitters of Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess Counties and the lathers' local of White Plains.

Mr. Tolve was chairman of the anniversary committee which included Mr. Decea, John C. Zeh, Harold Mellor, Fred Luhrs, William Lagani, Edward Giampoli, James Cumming, Leonard Turso, Jr., Michael Tolive, Patsy Bernabei, Rocky Del Porto, Santa Fiore, Jesse F. Griffen, Charles Doria, Anthony Macri, Ernest Tolive and Victor Carpinelli.

BAYONNE MARKS 50th BIRTHDAY

In 1899, a small group of craftsmen banded together and applied for a charter. Thus Local Union 383 of Bayonne, New Jersey was born. Through all these years the members have cherished this charter, and even though times have been pretty rough and morale low, by sticking together as a unit affiliated with the United Brotherhood, Local 383 has come out on top.

Back in the early days our pioneers toiled 10 hours a day for the huge sum of \$1.50 per day. Through their efforts and those that followed in their footsteps, we are proud of



Reading from left to right: Seated: Anthony Brancia, Secretary of Hudson County District Council, Henry Cook, Business Agent Hudson County District Council, Louis Botwinick, President Local Union 383, Albert Beck, Jr., Business Agent, Hudson County District Council, O. Wm. Blaier, Board Member Second District, Raleigh Rajoppi, General Representative, Louis Denerstein, Financial Secretary Local 383.

Standing: Louis Hyman, Recording Secretary Local 383, Harry Greenblatt, Outgoing Vice-President, Julius Shapiro, Conductor Local 383, Harry Schanbaum, Co-Chairman of Arrangement Committee, Morris Botwinick, Delegate to District Council, Meyer Wendroff, Treasurer Local 383, Meyer Alenick, Co-Chairman Arrangement Committee.

our conditions today. Our pay scale is the highest in the world-\$3.00 per hour, a 7-hour day ond a welfare fund paid for only by the employer.

On July 8th, 1950, Local 383 celebrated its 50th Anniversary with a roast beef dinner and all the trimmings. Although there are no charter members living today, many real old-timers were present on this happy occasion.

The invited guests included Board Member, O. Wm. Blaier and Raleigh Rajoppi, representing General President William L. Hutcheson; Alfred Beck, Jr., and Henry Cook, Business Agents of the Hudson County District Council; Anthony Brancia, Secretary of Hudson County District Council, and a delegation of three members from Local 1073 of Philadelphia, Pa., and ten members from Local 1782 of Newark, N. J.

GENEVA GRADUATES THREE JOURNEYMEN

From border to border and from coast to coast, thanks to the interest of Brotherhood

local unions, finished journeymen carpenters are being turned out in adequate numbers through comprehensive and efficient apprenticeship training. Geneva, N. Y. is no exception. Recently Local Union No. 187 awarded journeymen's certificates to four young men who satisfactorily fulfilled the required program of study and work experience.

Pictured herewith (left to right) is Wilbert Lemieux, union president, handing out certificates to graduate apprentices Gerald Morley, Dale Shaw, and Charles Phillips. Brothers Shaw and Phillips also received New York State apprenticeship certificates.



ST. JOHN HOLDS FIRST GRADUATION CEREMONY

Before a large gathering of guests and members, Journeyman Carpenter Certificates were awarded to seven candidates who had successfully completed their apprenticeship training. The presentations were made by the Honorable S. E. Moores, Minister of Labor, Provincial Government, who congratulated the new journeymen and stressed the impor-

tance of the Building Trades to the whole life of the community.

Front Row, Left to Righ: E. L. McGinnis, Financial Secretary and Business Agent of Local 1386, Apprentices R. McDonald, George H. Newall, L. W. McCumber, J. R. McClusky, Joseph A. Arseneault, Harold Floyd and E. Hughes.

Back Row, left to Righ: Herbert Jessome, Past President of Local 1386 and local representative of Prov. Apprenticeship Training Committee; Hon. S. E. Moores, Minister of Labor, Prov. Gov., Hugh McGill, President Local 1386; John Flood, President Flood Construction Company and District Representative of Canadian Construction Association; A. E. Skaling, President St. John Trades and Labor Council; George Melvin, Secretary Prov. Branch Canadian Federation of Labor.

The meeting was addressed also by Mr. John Flood, President of Canada's oldest construction company and the local representative of the Canadian contractors' Association. Brother N. Jessome, a past President of Local 1686 and the union representative on the provincial apprenticeship committee, (of which he is chairman) gave a talk on apprenticeship training. Addresses were also given by Mr. George Melvin, Secretary of the Prov. Branch of the Canadian Federation of Labor, and by Mr. A. E. Skaling, President of the St. John Trades and Labor Council.

The speakers were introduced by the President of Local 1386, Hugh McGill, who presided over the meeting.

As each new journeyman stepped forward to receive his certificate, he was introduced to the Honorable Minister of Labor and to the gathering by the Local's Business Agent and Financial Secretary, E. L. McGinnis.

On behalf of the Local, the candidates were presented with a Union pin by the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

A vote of thanks was moved and given to the speakers on behalf of the Local by the President after which the meeting was turned over to the Entertainment Committee which had a pleasing program of music and ventriloquism. Community singing was enjoyed after which lunch was served under the sponsorship of the President Elizabeth Brown and the entertainment committee of the Ladies' Auxiliary 535.

The presentation of Certificates to the members of Local 1386, was the first ceremony of its kind to be carried out by any Labor organization in this area, and the candidates were a class from the first group of tradesmen to be trained under the guidance of the

Prov. Apprenticeship Training Branch of the Department of Labor of the Prov. Government.

Journeymen receiving Certificates were: Joseph A. Arseneault, Harold Floyd, Philip Casey, Jr., E. Hughes, J. R. McClusky, L. W. McCumber, V. Mayo, Robert Woods, J. W. Cuirns, R. MacDonald and George H. Newall. All are veterans of World War II, representing all three branches of the service.

ISLIP SPONSORS FIRST CLAM BAKE

With a fine turn out of members, families and friends, Local Union No. 357, Islip, N. Y., recently sponsored its first clam bake and get together. Plenty of fine food, com-



bined with a great program of entertainment, made the event an unqualified success. In fact, practically all who attended are in favor of making it an annual affair. As the smiles in the above photo, taken at the clam bake, show, the members of Local No. 357 know how to enjoy a good time as efficiently as they know how to wield the tools of the trade.

MONTREAL CARPENTERS HONOR THREE FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS

Many members of Local 1244, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, turned out on June 29th to honor three of their brothers who had been members of the union for more than 50 years. Receiving the coveted gold buttons of the International Brotherhood signifying 50 years or more of continuous membership and unfail-

ing loyalty were William R. Johns, Joseph

Scruton and John P. Clancy.

Local 1244 is the "League of Nations" of the Carpenters and the labor movement of Montreal. President Shears of the Local says that at one time or another every language and national group has been represented in its ranks.

The 50-year gold buttons were presented as the gifts of the Quebec Provincial Council of Carpenters by Brother Leopold Francoeur.

Gustav Francq, who joined the Quebec Local of the International Typographical Union in 1888, was guest speaker and paid tribute to the three members as exempli-

fying the true traditions of the trade union movement. He also did honor to his life-long friend, the late Arthur Martel.

Brother Johns, Scruton and Clancy began their long trade union careers in the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. All of them joined this British international union before the end of the last century. When, in 1925, the carpenters in Montreal decided to bring the membership of the two internationals into one body under the United Brotherhood, the decision was reached that membership in the Amalgamated should be carried forward in the new local without impairment.

As the three brothers received their 50-year buttons from Brother Francoeur of the Provincial Council, there could be seen members of the Negro and Japanese races among



the enthusiastic and cheering membership. When the conversation between the members broke forth again, it was obvious that many languages were being spoken: Among those present were English, Scots, Irish, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Polish, Czech.

President Shears told us that often he had had to have an interpreter present when administering the obligation. He could not understand the new member's language. The new member could speak neither English nor French. Brother Francoeur says he needs a working knowledge of more than two languages to carry on his work as Council Secretary.

Brother Eduoard Larose, International representative, and newly-elected Secretary of the Quebec Provincial Federation of Labor, spoke to the members after the presentation had been completed. He told the members of the continued growth of the Carpenters throughout the province and of the continued demand for additional charters, some in the far corners of the area.

Brothers Johns, Scruton and Clancy also received gifts of cash from the Local. Said President Shears, "We're paying you off."

TWIN CITY UNIONS WELCOME 203 GRADUATE APPRENTICES

Recently the Twin City Building Trades Joint Apprentice graduating ceremony was held in Coffman Memorial Union on the campus of the University of Minnesota to pay tribute to the 203 young men who have completed their apprenticeship training during the past year. Of this number, some 147 were graduates in the trade of carpentry. Starting with a delicious steak dinner, the entire evening was devoted to honoring the young men who were just entering journeyman status in the building trades.

Following the close of World War II, the building tradesmen of the Minneapolis-St. Paul area realized that something had to be done to make available to the large numbers of returning veterans decent training which would enable the returned service men to enter honorable trades as qualified mechanics. The result was formation of the Greater Minneapolis-St. Paul Area Joint Apprenticeship Conference, an organization in which the Twin City District Council and affiliated local unions played an important part. Against all sorts of disheartening odds, the Conference began mapping out plans for doing the necessary job. That the efforts were not in vain was eloquently attested to by the graduation of 203 well qualified, thoroughly trained journeymen at this year's graduation exercises.

GREAT OLD TIMER OF LOCAL 854 STEPS DOWN

Another link with the early struggles of the United Brotherhood was severed when J. Edward Putz resigned as President of Local Union No. 854, Madisonville, Ohio to enter the Masonic Home at Springfield with his wife. A grand old timer of the Ohio labor movement, Brother Putz served as president of Local No. 854 for the past twenty years and was active in other offices for thirty years prior to that. In all of the struggles

for better wages and working conditions down the years, Brother Putz has always been in the thick of battle. Courage, unselfishness and a burning desire to keep his union strong have always characterized all of Brother Putz' years of service. Probably as well as any man in the middle west he remembers the eventful days of the Eighties and Ninties when the Brotherhood was struggling to build a lasting organization against tremendous odds. He recalls how painfully slow was the growth of the union in those hard days, especially outside the larger cities.

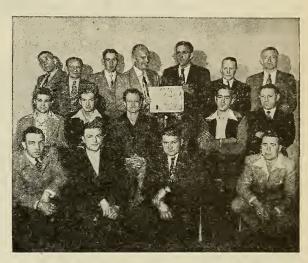
However, Madisonville was in the thick of the union picture in those days. Local No. 369 was organized around 1890. For several years it flourished, but the prolonged depression from 1892 to 1896 forced the union to the wall. But not for long. In 1901 Local 854 was organized. In June of next year it will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. Of the twenty-three names which appeared on its charter list, all but three have passed away.

Succeeding retiring President Putz in Office is another old timer, Brother Ernic Neubauer, a veteran of some forty-eight years membership in the union. Having joined Local No. 327 in April, 1902, Brother Neubauer will also round out fifty years of service to his union in a little over a year.

TACOMA MILLMEN GRADUATE TEN APPRENTICES

At a fine banquet tendered by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee on June 2nd, some ten apprentices who successfully wound up their four years of apprenticeship training at the Tacoma Vocational School received their journeymen's certificates and a hearty welcome into Millmens Local Union No. 1689, Tacoma. Many representatives of the Union, the employers, and public school officials were on hand to extend the hand of fellowship to the young men who displayed the necessary fortitude and determination to finish the prescribed apprenticeship course.

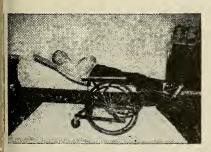
Formulating Millmen's apprenticeship standards has been a hard and exacting job. However, under the chairmanship of W. H. Hedburg, business representative of Local No. 1689, a good job has been done by the committee. The ten young men who enter the trade as fully qualified journeymen testify to the effectiveness of the apprenticeship committee.



Lower, left to right: Joseph Drazba, Clyde Rushton, George Stevens, Robert Jordin. Middle row: Vernon Hague, George Grimm, Jr., Alan Stevens, Frederick Koury, Ralph Zander. Top row: James Berrens, Union member Joint-Apprenticeship Committee, Arnold Hagberg, Union President; Harry Daly, Member Joint-Apprenticeship Committee; W. H. Hedberg, Business Representative and Chairman Joint-Apprenticeship Committee; W. L. Duncan, Receiving Brotherhood certificate; Arne Skaugset, Union Member Joint-Apprenticeship Committee; and Charles M. Morgan, Union Member and Instructor of Apprenticeship Training.

CLEVELAND BROTHER INVENTS NEW CHAIR

Mr. K. K. Kissell, a veteran member of Local No. 11 in Cleveland, Ohio, has invented an invalid chair which he calls the "Kissell All Purpose Chair". This chair can be used



not only as an invalid chair which is its primary use, but also as a piece of porch or lawn furniture simply by removing the large wheels and replacing them with the two extra small wheels in front. The chair can be propelled and guided by the feet. When the chair is used as a carrier it can be held at any angle desired by ½" turn on the lock rod. The spreaders in the seat are 2%" below the carpet on the seat which prevents all parts of the body from coming in contact with any hard surface. Brother Kissell has not as yet found a manufacturer for his new and improved invalid chair. Any member knowing of a manufacturer who

might be interested in making the chair would earn the gratitude of Brother Kissell by passing the information on to him at P. O. Box 2772, Cleveland 11, Ohio.

For 48 years Mr. Kissell has been a member of the Carpenters and Joiners Union. Above is a snapshot of Mr. Kissell and his "All Purpose Chair."



NORTH PLATTE AUXILIARY CELEBRATES FIRST BIRTHDAY



Auxiliary No. 550, North Platte, Neb., recently celebrated its first birthday with a banquet and get-together. As the smiles in the above photo taken at the banquet indicate, everyone had a fine time. Auxiliary members and their husband are eagerly looking forward to more such affairs.

BONNER AUXILIARY ADVANCING STEADILY

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 492 of Bonner, Montana. We would like to take this opportunity to extend a cordial invitation for visits and correspondence from other Auxiliaries.

We were organized on October 12, 1947 and received our charter on November 7, of the same year. We are very proud of our Auxiliary, having steadily advanced since its organization.

Our Auxiliary has sponsored several benefits and donated to many good causes.

Our meetings are held in the Milltown Library each month and every other month we invite our husbands to lunch.

We are now putting on a membership drive with high hopes of doubling our present number of members.

The following members were elected and installed: President, Leona Denning; Vice-President, Alvina Hazelhurst; Secretary, Ellen Cantrell; Treasurer, Lucille Wagner; Conductor, Marjorie O'Hara; Warden, Ruth Gendrow; and Trustees, Elizabeth Meade, Catherine Towsley and Gerda Nelson.

We would like to express our appreciation for the privilege you have given all Auxiliaries to publish their letters in the Carpenters' Magazine. We enjoy reading the letters and have gotten a lot of very good suggestions from other Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally.

Ellen Cantrell, Recording Secretary

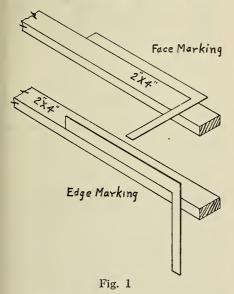
Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele LESSON 266

Simple Application of Square.-Most of the applications of the steel square are rather simple-even those that are considered difficult by the ordinary carpenter. What the carpenter, particularly the apprentice, should strive for is the skill in handling the square, that will eliminate false motions to the extent that they will be kept as low as possible. In order to do this, it will be necessary to study new movements and make them deliberately until they become automatic. This achievement will cost mental effort and actual practice on the part of the student, but it is one of the best investments he can make, if he wants to be a master in the use of the steel square.

The Square Cut.-Fig. 1 shows by the upper drawing the square applied to a 2 x 4



for marking a square cut across the face. The bottom drawing shows the square applied for marking a square cut on the edge of a 2 x 4. These two applications of the square are perhaps the simplest of them all, and are made on all kinds of sawed timbers.

Squaring Openings.—Fig. 2 shows to the right a rough door opening, framed for a 2' 8" by 6' 8" door. In this drawing the square is shown placed in the left corner to test the squareness of the opening. The cross section of the opening, to the left,

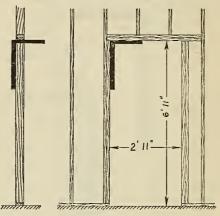
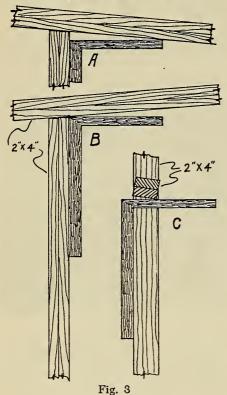


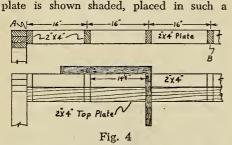
Fig. 2

shows the square in position for testing the header as to whether or not it joins the studding square across. Fig. 3 shows three details, somewhat exaggerated, of out-of-square opening constructions. At A the heel of the square does not contact the corner. At B the heel is in contact, but the tongue of the square is flying in the air. At C the test shows a cross section of a poorly joined header.

Sixteen-Inch Spacing.—The upper drawing of Fig. 4 shows an outside 2 x 4 plate in part, with the corner studding and three wall studding in place. It should be noted, that the first space is measured from point A to the center of the first wall studding, and following that the measuring is done from center of studding to center of studding. The reason for starting at point A is that when the lather butts the lath against the corner studding, they will center the wall studding at B. The bottom drawing shows the same plate marked for the corner studding and for the three wall studding. The square is shown applied for marking the second space. Notice that the distance between the spaces is shown as 14½ inches. The distance between the studding when they are in place is only 14% inches. The reason for this difference lies in the fact that the studding materials is 1% inches thick. For measuring the spaces for 1%inch studding, use the 141/2-inch point on



the inside edge of the square, which will measure the distance between the spaces, to which the tongue of the square will add 1½ inches, making the 16 inches. The top



way that the two can be marked with one operation.

Two-Foot Spacing.—The upper drawing of Fig. 5 shows a plate in part, with the corner studding in place and two of the wall studding. Here, as in the sixteen-inch spacing, the first space is measured from

point A to the center of the first wall studding. The bottom drawing shows the same plate marked for the studding and the

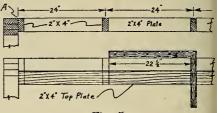


Fig. 5

square in position for marking the second space. The top plate is shown and placed in such a position that the two plates can be

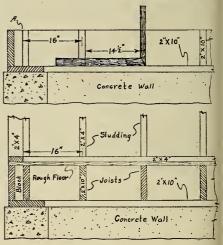


Fig. 6

marked at the same time. The distance between the marked spaces in two-foot spacing is 221/2 inches, as shown on the drawing, while the distance studding is 22% inches, when 15%-inch studding are used.

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Marking for Joists.—Fig. 6, the upper drawing, shows the square in position for marking the second space for the joists. It should be noted that the measuring for the first space is done from point A, just as it was in spacing for the studding. The reason for this is to bring the studding directly over the joists. This is shown by the bottom drawing, where the rough floor is in place—also the foot plate and the studding, which are shown in part. Compare and study the two drawings.

Squaring up Joists.—Fig. 7 shows two ways to apply the square for squaring up joists. The upper drawing shows the square, as it were, hooked over the joist and the blade resting on the edges of two joists. The inside edge of the tongue, in this case,

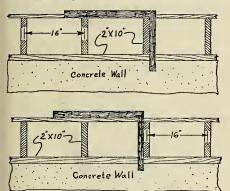


Fig. 7

contacts the joist and shows whether or not it is square. The bottom drawing shows the square resting on the spacing board and butting against the joist. Here the outside edge of the tongue contacts the joist, showing the squareness of the joist, or the lack of it.

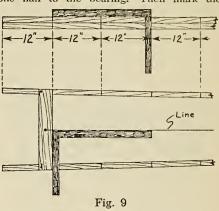
Spacing for Ladders.—Fig. 8 shows two views of the uprights of a 12-foot ladder.



The upper drawing shows to the left the square applied for marking the third space, and to the right the square is shown in position for marking the last step. It

should be noticed that the steps are spaced 12 inches from top to top, which is the standard spacing for ladders. The bottom

drawing shows how to square up a ladder when it is wider at the bottom than at the top. Nail the first and last steps on with one nail to the bearing. Then mark the



center of the two steps, as at points A and B, and a stretch line from one to the other. Apply the square to the first step as shown. When the blade is perfectly parallel with the line, the ladder is square. Ordinarily this is not necessary, but in cases where accuracy is important, this is a good way to square up a ladder. Fig. 9 shows details of the left parts of the drawings shown in Fig. 8.

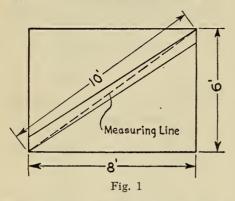
Wants to Pass It On

A reader wants to pass on a method of obtaining bevels for braces.

Fig. 1 shows an oblong, 6 feet by 8 feet, that is to be held in a square position with a brace cut as shown. In order to get the right bevel, a measuring line (chalk line will do) should be made on the material, as shown by dotted line on the drawing. To do this it is necessary to know the diagonal distance, which in this case is 10 feet. This distance can be obtained by taking 6 squared



and 8 squared and extracting the square root. A more practical method would be to transfer the distance with a steel tape to the brace material, marking one end on one edge of the material and the other end on



the other edge, as indicated by the dotted measuring line on the drawing.

Fig. 2 shows the square applied to the measuring line of the brace, shown in part, for obtaining the bevel of one end of the

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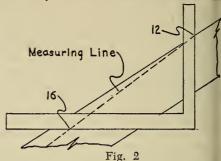
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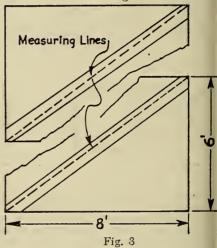
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brace. The other bevel is obtained in the same way. In this case 16 is taken on the



blade and 12 on the tongue. These figures were obtained by multiplying both 8 feet and 6 feet by 2, which resulted in 16 and 12.

Fig. 3 shows two braces with double bevels on the ends. To get these bevels the



principle is the same as in the single bevel The square must be applied to the measuring line, using either the original figures on the blade and 6 on the tongue, or doubling them and use 16 and 12, as explained under Fig. 2. The figures 6 feet and 8 fee were taken for convenience; in practice the figures would more often come out in fractions.

Moving Garages

Recently a man who had had some experience in having buildings moved, offered carpenter what he thought was a fair price for moving a garage a few miles. He was little surprised when the carpenter too him up, because, while he considered the price fair, he still believed that he was get ting a good deal out of it. What the carpenter did, is illustrated by the drawings.

Fig. 1 shows a side view of a garage loaded on a truck. The garage in this case, was packed up off the foundation. Then the truck was backed in, about as shown, and

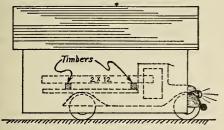
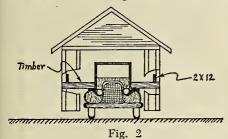


Fig. 1

two timbers were placed on the truck that reached from one side of the garage to the other. The ends were secured to the side walls, and reinforced by fastening 2x12's directly over the ends, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

Fig. 2 shows a front view of the layout. One of the timbers is pointed out with an



indicator—also one of the 2x12's. Where the timber is shown the front of the garage is cut out, so as to show the fastening of the timbers.

I am not going into details about the fastening of the timbers to the walls of the garage, because that must be determined by the way the walls are constructed, and also

by the amount of weight there is to be carried. The important thing is to fasten the ends of the timbers securely to the walls of the garage.

When the carpenter had the garage loaded, he drove away with it, and soon had it resting on its new foundation. But the owner smiled when he paid the carpenter, and jokingly said, "That was a clever piece of highway robbery."



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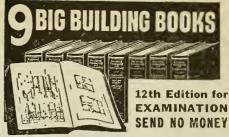
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Through Regulation M-4, the government not only places a ban on forty-five types of "frivolous" construction such as race tracks and theaters ,but also it adds uncertainty to all kinds of construction projects. Branding the measure as premature, First General Vice President Hutcheson urges suspension of the regulation until such time as national security makes it imperative.

Just For The Record

- 8

While it is gratifying to know that the nation has at last become awakened to the perils of communism, it is amusing to note that many of our leading politicians are acting as if communism were some new evil which they personally discovered. The record shows that the United Brotherhood was wrestling with the communist problem twenty-five years ago. A circular letter on the subject sent out by the General Office on January 21, 1925, shows how vigorously the United Brotherhood was moving against the disruptive communist elements at a time when much of the rest of the nation scoffed at the communist threat.

Designed For Efficiency

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The Standard Apprenticeship Training Course complied by the United Brotherhood for the purpose of standardizing apprenticeship training is meeting with an enthusiastic response from all people connected with such training. School authorities and government apprenticeship officials are among the most enthusiastic.

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M-4 CURBS ARE DANGEROUS

*

S THE winter season sets in, it is becoming increasingly clear that the government's restrictions on new construction are beginning to disrupt the building industry. Although a slump in construction is natural during the severe winter months, there are many indications that the present lethargy in the industry goes far deeper than seasonal causes would normally dictate. There is no machinery for gathering accurate statistics on unemployment in the construction industry. However, spot checks indicate that some sections of the Pacific Coast are comparatively hard hit. The eastern seaboard also has some areas in which the supply of building tradesmen is in excess of available jobs. The plain states and the Rocky Mountain area are beginning to feel the pinch here and there; this despite the fact that the full effect of the government's restrictions on building have not as yet begun to make themselves fully apparent since the curtailment program did not affect projects already under way. As major projects reach completion and restrictions cut down on the start of new projects, the crippling effects of the ruling will reach their peak.

Known as Regulation M-4, the government's new restriction on building specifically prohibits the construction of some forty-five different kinds of structures. However, by its broadness, the order jeopardizes all types of building. Regulation M-4 became operative October 27th, and was subsequently amended to delete one of the provisions under which the National Production Authority, administrative agency handling the regulation, could stop any construction project after it was started regardless of whether or not the project was forbidden at the time the regulation became effective.

In a sharp letter of protest to William H. Harrison, NPA administrator, Maurice A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President, strongly urged suspension of Regulation M-4 until such time as the national security makes such restriction imperative. Reprinted herewith, is First General Vice-President Hutcheson's letter to the NPA head:

The Hon. William H. Harrison, Administrator National Production Authority Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Harrison:

This is to inform you that the officers and members of the organization which I represent are seriously concerned with the crippling effects which Regulation M-4 is imposing on the building industry. Already the effects of Regulation M-4 are making themselves apparent in various sections of the nation. Building

craftsmen whose skills and know-how form an essential part of our defense mechanism are already facing unemployment and distress in these areas. Should this unhappy state of affairs become widespread—and I am afraid it will if Regulation M-4 continues in effect much longer—many of them may be compelled by circumstances to seek livelihoods in other fields of endeavor. Whether or not it would be possible to recruit them back into the building industry in the event of a major national crisis is extremely dubious.

Understand that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America places national security above all other considerations. Whatever sacrifices become necessary to insure the safety of the United States will be accepted by the members of the United Brotherhood not only willingly but proudly as well. However, in view of the existing situation, we deem Regulation M-4 not to be in the best interests of the nation at the present time.

Two facts lead us to this conclusion. First, as far as I have been able to ascertain, neither building materials nor building tradesmen are in particularly short supply. Second, end use control, upon which this regulation is primarily based, is neither effective nor advisable. If any building materials are becoming scarce, I believe the interests of the nation could best be served by control at the source through an allocation system that would earmark for defense purposes an adequate supply of each material. The remainder could then be made available to the building industry through normal channels. With what was available to it, the building industry could struggle along as best it could. Believe me, the industry is ingenious and the building tradesmen are versatile. Through substitutes and shortcuts and redesigning to supplement what material supplies existed, I am sure the industry could fulfill a major portion of the civilian demand as well as all the defense demand for building. To arbitrarily jeopardize much of civilian construction as a means of conserving building materials-especially where no acute shortage exists-seems extremely dangerous to me. If I felt the regulation was essential for national defense as of right now, I would be boosting it rather than opposing it. My only opposition to it now is that it is premature, and, therefore, dangerous.

It is no secret to you that the building industry is the second largest contributor to the wealth of our nation and the biggest employer of labor as well. My personal feeling is that a serious disruption of the building industry would inevitably lead to an economic crisis in spite of the immensity of any defense program which might be undertaken. Furthermore, I am firmly convinced that once the manpower of the building industry is dissipated (as well it might be through M-4) it can never again be assembled in time to meet any all-out war crisis.

The contractors with whom I have discussed this matter are extremely perturbed. In addition to the normal hazards of contracting (which are not negligible) Regulation M-4 adds many imponderables which create a risk load that is more than any but the most venturesome and well-financed contractors can buck. You are well aware that contractors usually take on very sizable obligations long before any substantial construction work gets under way on a project. The provisions of Section 22.3 (c) and 22.3 (cl) seem to impose a tremendous risk on the average contractor. It is not unusual for a contractor to have made obligations for specially-cut steel, granite, marble, etc., as well as standard building materials such as lumber, hardware, etc., long before a shovelful of concrete is poured or a single nail driven. The definition of "commence work" as outlined in this section seems to make it entirely possible for a contractor to get stuck with these materials in the event new curbs on construction are ordered—a contingency that cannot be overlooked in view of the seriousness of the times. Under the circumstances, contractors, materials suppliers, as well as prospective builders, are all going to be extremely chary insofar as new commitments are concerned. The entire construction industry is bound to operate in a climate of uncertainty and suspicion so long as such a situation exists. With the restrictions on "frivolous" construction, I am not too much concerned. But with the inherent threat to all construction contained in M-4 I am genuinely worried.

The main thing we are fighting to preserve is our free enterprise system. To me it does not seem logical to abandon the free enterprise system in the construction industry before such a measure becomes absolutely imperative. Credit controls have already slowed down house construction to a walk. If controls are to jeopardize civilian construction as well, the future for the industry looks very gloomy indeed.

I respectfully urge that you consider these facts seriously. I am sure that if you do you will reach the same conclusion that I have long since reached—namely, that M-4 is premature and dangerous so long as it exists in its present form. Again I want to assure you that national security outweighs all other considerations as far as the United Brotherhood is concerned. If an all-out war makes discontinuance of all civilian construction necessary, we will do the best we can under the circumstances. But in the meantime it seems unwise to me to disrupt the building industry and possibly court disaster for the day when the industry may mean the difference between victory and defeat.

Sincerely,

M. A. HUTCHESON,

First General Vice-President.

Just For The Record

* *

T TOOK Potsdam, China, the Berlin Blockade, the Hiss case, and finally the war in Korea to awaken the nation to the menace of communism. Now that everyone finally understands how impossible it is to do business with international gangsters to whom integrity and honesty are only words in the dictionary, something is being done about communism. Measures are being adopted to check the insidious spread of communism at home through the nefarious, underhanded tactics which American communists have developed for spreading hatred, confusion and misery. At the same time the nation is undertaking the greatest peacetime mobilization in history to insure security against any attacks from communist forces abroad. At long last, the communist issue is being met head on and without any hedging. Stopping communism has become the major issue in Washington and Ottawa. Big wigs from all parties and all political faiths are knocking themselves out orating and fuming against the perils of communism.

That such unanimity against communism has been achieved is heartening. However, many of the big wheels who are now so vociferously anti-communist are acting as if the communist menace is something new which they personally discovered. Unfortunately it is not. Communism has been an active force in America for thirty years. A way back in the Twenties, The Workers Party, a pseudonym behind which the communist party operated at that time, was actively sowing the seeds of dissension throughout the length and breadth of the land. The labor movement was its chief target then the same as it is today. Communist disrupters were sneaked into every possible union. It was during those turbulent years that the smear tactics and character assassination campaigns were worked out as standard strategy.

Year in and year out the labor unions of America bore the brunt of the communist attack. The Fosters and the Browders concentrated their efforts

on trying to smash the American unions, knowing full well that democratic unionism constitutes the main bulwark against totalitarianism. That they did not succeed is a tribute to the astuteness and foresight of the men who led the international unions which compose the American Federation of Labor.

Under the leadership of General President William L. Hutcheson, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been a major thorn in the flesh of the American communists. Year in and vear out the United Brotherhood has met the communist issue head on without flinching or compromise. While others in high places in politics and business and even the government were apologizing for and compromising with the communists, General President Hutcheson was standing four-square for no apology and no compromise with the Reds. The years have proved who was right. While the apologists of the

Twenties and Thirties are now covering up their past mistakes with anti-communist oratory and agitation, General President Hutcheson and the United Brotherhood stand exactly where they stood twenty or thirty years ago — unalterably opposed to communism and all it stands for.

It is interesting to note a circular letter which the General Office mailed out to Local Unions and District Councils away back in 1926. At a meeting of the General Executive Board held December 10, 1925, the issue of communism came up for discussion, as it had at many previous meetings. The Board on January 21, 1926, over the signatures of General President Hutcheson and General Secretary Duffy, mailed a circular letter to all Locals and Councils. Excerpts of that letter are herewith reprinted:

From time to time the General Executive Board has warned our members against joining organizations whose policies and principles are antagonistic to the policies and principles, rules and regulations of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, such as the Industrial Workers of the World; the One Big Union; the Trade Union Educational League and similar or kindred organizations.

Our conventions in the past have done likewise and fixed the penalty of expulsion for any member joining such organizations, or any member giving recognition, support, assistance or encouragement to any such organizations.

We now find there is a movement under way to disrupt our Local Unions through propaganda, pernicious, deceitful and untruthful, by the Workers Party of America, which in plain language is the Communist Party of America.

On August 4, 1925, the Daily Worker-the official organ of the

Workers (Communist) Party of America, published a letter from the Executive Committee of the Communist International, addressed to the Workers (Communist) Party of America, which is a section of the Communist International, in which it is stated that-'It is of extreme importance to the life and growth of the Workers Party that its members as a whole realize better the necessity of more intensive work in the Labor Unionsthe capture of leadership of the Labor Union masses is vitally necessary, not only for the Workers Party at the present time, but also for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary struggle. The capture of the Labor Unions is our first and foremost task:'

For this purpose the Workers (Communist) Party advocates:

That every Communist be a Union member.

To organize a Communist faction in every Union.

To make fights in elections for officers of Unions and delegates to conventions.

At all conventions to introduce systematic and well prepared campaigns against officers.

To resist expulsion from the Unions.

To arouse the masses to take up strikes and wage movements and to then skillfully utilize such movements for political ends.

To make use of independent, dual and rival unions.

To promote general discontent and hatred in contempt for the existing order of things, especially among the foreign born.

A Communist elected or appointed to any official position in a Union is under strict control of the Communist organization and the immediate instructions of the party faction of his Union.

While our obligation guarantees to every member no interference with his political opinions, this matter is not and cannot be considered a political matter or a party political matter, but on the contrary, an attempt on the part of the communists and their agencies to hamper and cripple labor Unions.

The General Executive Board herewith clearly points out these facts and calls attention to the antagonistic attitude of the Communist International, the Red International, the Workers (Communist) Party of America and the Trade Union Educational League to our organization, and warns all members not join them or have anything whatever to do with them or similar kindred organizations under penalty of forfeiture of membership

in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Particularly interesting is the next to last paragraph. Away back in 1925 the General Executive Board determined that the Communist Party is not a political party but rather a tool of the Kremlin. Had the government had equal foresight at the time, young Americans might not be spilling their blood on frozen Korean mountainsides today.

That the nation has finally awakened to the communist peril is extremely gratifying. It is only too bad that the voices of men like General President Hutcheson were ignored thirty years ago when American labor was standing off communism almost singlehandedly and crying in vain for national support.

Prompt Action Can Still Book U. B. Films

Television may be cutting down on attendance in motion picture theaters, but apparently it is having no effect on the popularity of the three movies produced by our Brotherhood. All three Brotherhood films, "The Carpenter," "This Is Your Brotherhood" and "Carpenters Home" are being booked steadily for several months ahead. However, twenty prints of each film are available for distribution to Locals, Councils and Auxiliaries; which means subordinate bodies can still make arrangements for showings of the films without too much difficulty if they act promptly.

Lavish praise is being heaped on our Brotherhood's newest film, "The Carpenter," from all areas where it has been shown. A fifty-five minute film in color and sound, it shows the various skills Brotherhood members employ in the pursuit of their daily bread. "Carpenters Home" tells the story of the Lakeland home for aged members and the splendid care which old time members receive there. "This Is Your Brotherhood" shows the General Office in action.

The films are booked out to Locals and Councils on a first come, first served basis. Therefore it is advisable for all subordinate bodies contemplating showing the films to contact the General Office immediately regarding a booking. Every effort will be made to meet all requests. However, the earlier requests are made for a definite date the better will be the chances of securing the desired film or films for that particular date. Interested Locals or Councils should contact First General Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., for complete information.

DESIGNED FOR EFFICIENCY

* * *

F THERE were a book-of-the-year award for labor publications, there is little doubt but that the Standard Apprenticeship Training Course, compiled by the United Brotherhood, would be the leading candidate for the 1950 award. Response to the Brotherhood's announcement of release of the course has been tremendous in both size and enthusiasm. School authorities, state and federal apprenticeship officials, as well as union officials in all branches of the labor movement, have placed their stamp of approval on the course. Many letters of commendation and congratulation have been received by the General Office. The general consensus of opinion seems to be that the training course compiled by the Brotherhood is the most compresensive, thorough and understandable yet worked up by a labor organization.

At the Twenty-sixth General Convention held in Cincinnati last September, a copy of the training course was handed to each delegate. Since that time, many localities have adopted the Brotherhood Apprenticeship Training Course as the standard curriculum for their apprenticeship training programs. Many other sections have the matter under consideration, and new inquiries are being received almost every day.

The first thing the Standard Apprenticeship Training Course does is set up standards which a training program should meet if it is to accomplish its goal of turning out qualified craftsmen. It outlines the things which must be done to get apprenticeship training under way in any locality. It offers a standard progress chart upon which the advancement of a trainee in both classroom instruction and work experience can be recorded, and many other standard forms which are designed to insure maximum efficiency in the operation of an apprenticeship program.

The Brotherhood Apprenticeship Training Course breaks the trade of

carpentry down into twelve sub-divisions. They are:

- 1. Tools, Materials, Ethics and History of the Trade.
- 2. Foundations.
- 3. Rough Framing.
- 4. Exterior Finish.
- 5. Roof Framing.
- 6. Interior Finish.
- 7. Stair Building.
- 8. Cabinet Making (Mill).
- 9. Mill Work.
- 10. Heavy Timber Construction.
- 11. Reinforced Concrete Form Construction.
- 12. Blueprint Reading and Estimating.

Each of these sub-divisions is thoroughly covered in one unit of the course. Each unit is published as a separate booklet although all units can be combined in an efficient ringbinder set of hard covers. In each unit of instruction, the subject matter is covered concisely, thoroughly and in such a way as to be understandable to anyone who can read. Illustrations are numerous and are drawn in such a way that each point is made crystal clear. The course eliminates the necessity of looking through a great mass of useless falderal to find a grain of useful information — a weakness most textbooks on carpentry possess. The terms used are the simple, everyday terms which carpenters have used

ence to give the apprentice the sort of well-balanced training that he must have before he can become a top notch journeyman.

The Standard Apprenticeship Training Course is the fruit of four years of hard work by the Brotherhood Apprenticeship Committee. Ever since it came into existence in 1881 the United Brotherhood has been interested in



for many years and which the apprentice will run into when he goes out onto the job as a journeyman.

In addition to the textbook units which the apprentice must study, the course also contains an Instructor's Manual which is helpful to instructors in laying out their teaching programs in such a way as to achieve maximum efficiency. This Instructor's Manual also offers teachers valuable information as to how classroom teaching can best be integrated with work experi-

the proper training of young men to follow the trade of carpentry. Almost from the beginning Brotherhood unions in various localities have struggled with apprenticeship training programs. Some have been good, some have been not so good, and a few even have been busts. Consequently, the need for standardization on a concise, efficient program has grown year by year.

The Twenty-fifth General Convention held in Lakeland in 1946 took up

the matter of apprenticeship training in dead earnestness. As a result, the General Office was directed to set up a standing committee to work out a complete apprenticeship training program capable of meeting the growing needs for standardization. First General Vice-President Maurice A. Hutcheson, chairman of the committee, appointed Brothers Asgar Andrup, Local Union No. 181, Chicago; Leo Gable, Local Union No. 710, Long Beach; John McMahon, Local Union No. 9, Buffalo, and Carl J. Schwarzer, Local Union No. 1108, Cleveland, to assist him in working out the program.

For several years the committee wrestled with the problem. Text books on carpentry were studied and other training programs were analyzed. Good points were adopted here and bad points were eliminated there. After a great deal of hard work the committee began assembling a training program that combines the best points of all other programs and eliminates the weaknesses that experience has uncovered. The result is the Standard Apprenticeship Training Course, which many experts consider a model of efficiency and clarity.

The first seven units of instruction were completed in time for the Twenty-sixth General Convention last September. These now are ready for distribution, and thousands already have been ordered by local unions and district councils. The remaining five units, which deal with the advanced phases of the trade, are in the process of being compiled. As soon as they are completed they will be made available to all subordinate bodies. Since each unit is published as a separate booklet, the five units as yet uncompleted can easily be added to the first seven in the hard cover ring binder which is supplied with the

course. One of the advantages of this system is that units can be ordered individually so that unions can order exactly what they need rather than being required to order the whole course for each trainee, regardless of his status.

Copies of the Course were recently presented to the Provincial Directors of Apprenticeship and also the Regional Directors of Vocational Training in Canada by the General Office. The presentation was made at a joint conference in Ottawa on November 1st by a Representative of the Brotherhood who explained the purpose and objective of the Course and suggested that it be used as the basic course of training and the text for all apprentices in carpentry in Canada.

The suggestion was wholeheartedly concurred in by the Directors of Apprenticeship, some of whom termed the Course the greatest contribution ever made by a trade union toward the training of apprentices, and recommendations to that effect will be made to the respective Provincial Apprenticeship Boards. This has already been done by the Local Advisory Committees to the Apprenticeship Board in Alberta, and without doubt the Course will soon be adopted as the basis for training all carpentry apprentices in Canada.

In the United States, many localities have already adopted the Brotherhood Course and are now in the process of switching over to it from their old courses. Local unions and district councils interested in securing full information about the Brotherhood Course should write to:

Maurice A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President, 222 E. Michigan Street Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

PLANE GOSSIP

UNWELCOME GUEST

A man who wrote a weekly column for a newspaper had a brother-in-law who arrived for a week-end visit—and remained for six months. The journalist finally hit on a plan to get rid of the pest.

"Tonight at dinner," he told his wife, "I'll say that my column was especially good today. You will disagree and say that it was terrible. We'll then ask your brother for his opinion. If he agrees with me, you'll order him from the house. If he agrees with you, I'll order him from the house. So in either case, we'll be rid of him."

"I thought my column was pretty good today," he said.

"You're crazy," retorted his wife. "It was terrible."

She turned to her brother. "What do you think, John?" she asked.

The guest shrugged. "I don't know anything about it," he observed placidly. "I'm staying four more weeks."

After last month's election, it seems to us that the Taft-Hartley law is going to be like the brother-in-law—it is going to be with us for a while longer.



"Daddy just told me about the bees and the flowers!.. The drones are in clover cause the workers ain't organized!"

A PRIZE ESSAY

A little boy's essay on geese:

"A geese is a low, heavy-set boid which is mostly meet and feathers. His head sits on one side and he sits on the other. A geese can't sing much on account of dampness of the moisture. He ain't got no between-his-toes and he's got a little balloon on his stomach to keep him from sinking. Some gooses when they gits big has curls on their tails and is called ganders. Ganders don't haff to sit and hatch, but just eat and loaf and go swimming. If I was a goose, I'd rather be a gander."



RUSSIAN FREE ENTERPRISE

The Hat Worker, official organ of Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, blasts the "vicious, capitalistic propaganda" that there is no opportunity for an ordinary citizen to go into business for himself in Russia. A representative of the Hat Workers tells of an interview with a Russian escapee who worked in a Russian cap factory.

Asked if one is allowed to go into business for himself in Russia, the ex-cap maker from behind the Iron Curtain replied: "Well, I once knew a man who started making shirts. When he had used up all his wife's bed sheets and pillow cases he stopped making shirts."



WE KNOW IT IS TRUE

"Bright Eyes Indicate Curiosity" says a character analysis columnist in a daily paper. What he failed to add is that black eyes indicate too much of it.



SO SAYS PAUP

"A chaperone," says Joe Paup who thinks himself a wit and is half right, "is an old maid who never got on the first team but still wants to intercept a few passes."



NO GREAT LOSS

Recently a masculine-looking old woman, wearing baggy slacks and a man's hat, walked into a Texas telegraph office and sent the following wire to her brother down on the farm: "My husband died this morning. Loss fully covered by insurance."

WHAT IS A BOY? (Author unknown)

Between the innocence of babyhood and the dignity of manhood we find a delightful creature called a boy. Boys come in assorted sizes, weights, and colors, but all boys have the same creed: To enjoy every second of every minute of every hour of every day and to protest with noise (their only weapon) when their last minute is finished and the adult males pack them off to bed at night.

Boys are found everywhere-on top of, underneath, inside of, climbing on, swinging from, running around, or jumping to. Mothers love them, little girls hate them. older sisters and brothers tolerate them, adults ignore them, and Heaven protects them. A boy is Truth with dirt on its face, Beauty with a cut on its finger, Wisdom with bubble gum in its hair, and the Hope of the future with a frog in its pocket. When you are busy, a boy is an inconsiderate, bothersome, intruding jangle of noise. When you want him to make a good impression, his brain turns to jelly or else he becomes a savage, sadistic, jungle creature bent on destroying the world and himself with it.

A boy is a composite—he has the appetite of a horse, the digestion of a sword swallower, the energy of a pocket-size atomic bomb, the curiosity of a cat, the lungs of a dictator, the imagination of a Paul Bunyan, the shyness of a violet, the audacity of a steel trap, the enthusiasm of a firecracker, and when he makes something he has five thumbs on each hand.

He likes ice cream, knives, saws, Christmas, comic books, the boy across the street, woods, water (in its natural habitat), large animals, Dad, trains, Saturday mornings, and fire engines. He is not much for Sunday School, company, schools, books without pictures, music lessons, neckties, barbers, girls, overcoats, adults, or bedtime.

Nobody else is so early to rise, or so late to supper. Nobody else gets so much fun out of trees, dogs, and breezes. Nobody else can cram into one pocket a rusty knife, a half-eaten apple, 3 feet of string, an empty Bull Durham sack, 2 gum drops, 6 cents, a slingshot, a chunk of unknown substance, and a genuine super-sonic code ring with a secret compartment.

A boy is a magical creature—you can lock him out of your work shop, but you can't lock him out of your heart. You can get him out of your study, but you can't get him out of your mind. Might as well give up—he is your captor, your jailer, your boss, and your master—a freekled-face,

pint-sized cat-chasing bundle of noise. But when you come home at night with only the shattered pieces of your hopes and dreams, he can mend them like new with the two magic words—"Hi, Dad!"

* * *

HARD TO UNDERSTAND

With the entrance of Chinese Communist troops into the Korean war, the situation has become thoroughly confused. What the ultimate results will be, no one can prophesy with any degree of certainty. The Oriental mind has always been an enigma to the western world—as a great humorist found out on a trip to the Far East.

Walking with a native guide on the outskirts of Shanghai, the late George Ade found his passage impeded by the passing of a long and solemn procession. A mournful chant, broken by the intermittent clangor of kettle-drums, tom-toms, and cymbals, moved Ade to uncover and bow his head, and stand solemn and silent until the marchers were gone.

"Buddha?" the American author inquired of his guide, when the procession had disappeared.

The guide stared back, unspeaking.

"Confucius?" Ade asked.

"I do not understand," the guide replied.
"Was not that a funeral?" the Hoosier inquired.

The guide grinned.

"No funeral," he replied; "toothpaste advertisement."



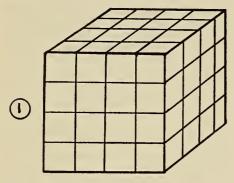
"Sure it's a grindstone! When a working man loses an election bet, that's the payoff!"

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

No advanced knowledge of trigonometry or integral calculus is required to answer these questions. All you need is a sixth grade certificate and a clear head. This is a good chance to find out who's the brightest in the family. If you want to make a contest of it each one should write the answers on his own paper. When all have finished the answers will be found on the next page.

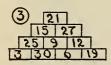
1. A number of small cubes are glued together to form this large cube. If each adjoining side is glued, then the total number of glued faces is how many?



2. An illiterate painter painted this sign, copying in his own way an inscription written by an innkeeper. Can you read it?

ORE STABIT FORTI SAR AREP LACET ORESTAT

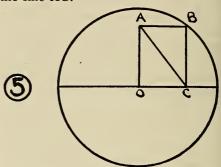
3. What 3 of these numbers total fifty?





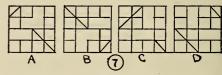
- 4. This is easy too. What 3 of these letters spell an English word meaning twisted?
- 5. Common reasoning rather than geometry is involved here. O is the center of a circle 18 ins. in diameter.

OABC is a rectangle. How long is the line AC?

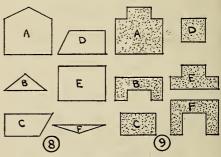


6. How many F's in this sentence?

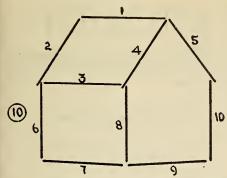
French foods are famous and are the result of scientific experiment combined with years of informal experience.



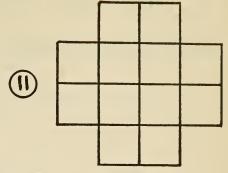
7. Which of the figures B, C, D, is constructed similar to A?



- 8. Which of the figures B, C, D, E, F, can be put together to form the figure A?
- 9. Which of these pieces if fitted together would form an outline similar to A?



10. 10 matches form this house. The gable faces right. Pick up 2 matches and relay them to show the gable facing left.



11. How many squares and oblongs can you find in this figure? Bet you're wrong.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

- 1. 288. Altogether there are 64 cubes. 6 faces to each. 384 faces. Only the outside faces are unglued. These total 6 x 16 = 96. Subtract this from the total faces (384) and you get the answer. That the way you did it?
- 2. O REST A BIT FOR 'TIS A RARE PLACE TO REST AT. We have heard there is such a sign outside an inn in England. If the innkeeper sells a beer every time a question is asked about it he should be doing nicely.
- 3. 6, 25, 19. You shouldn't have had much trouble with that.
- 4. Wry. Some people get stuck on that one.
- 5. 9 inches. If the diagonal were drawn the opposite way from O to B it would be readily seen that it is the radius of the circle. So if OB equals 9 inches then AC must be 9 inches also.

- 6. 7 F's. Some people make it 5.
- 7. B.
- 8. C and D.
- 9. C and F. 7, 8 and 9 used to be Army tests for aptitude in visual ability and form recognition. Not a very severe test you'll admit.
- 10. Pick up 3 and 4. Lay 3 down directly over 9 to form the eave. Lay 4 paired up with 2 to form the gable.
- 11. 51. Here's a practical way to do this. 1 x 1 squares . . . 1 x 2 . . . 1 x 3 . . . 1 x 4 . . . 2 x 2 . . . 2 x 3 . . . 2 x 4 . . . Total 51.

NOTE: Some of these problems are hoary with age. It's hard to explain where they originated. They go in for this sort of stuff quite a lot in England. Very likely that's where most of them come from.

NEW LOCALS CHARTERED

2347 Algoma, Wis. Socorro, N. Mex. 2349 Kansas City, Mo. 2358 2360 Columbia, Tenn. 2361 Roscommon, Mich. 2363 Denver, Colo. Detroit, Mich. Berry's Mills, N. B., Can. 2365 2366 2372 Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y. 2382 Spokane, Wash. 2387 Williamsport, Penn.

2387 Williamsport, Penn 2388 Newark, N. J. 2392 Cadillac, Mich. 2394 Philadelphia, Penn.

2399 Durham, N. C. 2402 Wickenburg, Ariz.

2403 Richland, Wash. 2411 Jasksonville, Fla.

2412 Qualicum, B. C., Can. 2413 Glenwood Springs, Colo.

2418 Thomasville, Ga.

2590 Bierne, Ark. 2595 Asheville, N. C.

2596 Georgetown, S. C. 2987 Ludington, Mich.

2598 Georgetown, S. C.

Official Information

General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN R. STEVENSON Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR. 111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER 933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER 1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS 712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C. Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS 3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

The Sixty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in Houston, Texas, in the City Auditorium, beginning September 18, 1950 and lasting six days.

The record of the Convention shows 572 delegates as follows:

Number	Name	Number	Number
of		of	of
Unions		Delegates	Votes
94 4 38 122 43 2 ————————————————————————————————	National and International Unions Departments State Branches Central Labor Unions Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions Fraternal Organizations	366 4 38 122 39 3	66,872 4 38 122 361 3 67,400

The report of the Executive Council sets forth, in part the following:

The past year has been one of unusual tensions due to our realization that an implacable foe of our way of life was constantly plotting and contriving to gain an advantage over the nations that were honestly trying to live up to agreements. Repeated incidents of territorial aggression through trickery and the use of Communist emissaries, trained in revolution and the corruption of nationals, has kept the world uneasily conscious that no security existed through the United Nations, through peaceful conference or through treaty.

The same undercurrents of uncertainty and apprehension characterized our economic and political life. We have continuously felt the need to be on the defensive to protect our institutions and almost afraid to let them operate normally for fear any readjustment may be interpreted to mean breakdown. The situation forces many expenditures when economies would be the part of wisdom.

Yet, in spite of these unfavorable facts, there has been wholesome progress in our trade union movement. Our fundamental principles have withstood additional tests and many more have come to share our belief that our problems are fundamentally economic and are best dealt with through collective bargaining. We have relearned the lesson that

what law-makers may give, they may also take away.

We grow increasingly restive under the Taft-Hartley Act and of the continued failure of Congress to give us relief from provisions of a law which prevents unions from performing normal and necessary functions and imposes provisions which the administrators cannot apply. The Taft-Hartley law is repressive, not constructive and energizing.

CHARTERS ISSUED

During the twelve months ending August 31, 1950, there have been issued 170 charters to central, local trade and federal labor unions; of this number, 15 were issued to the following central bodies:

Arizona, Yanapai; California, Sacramento; Colorado, Carson City, Durango, Los Animas County; Illinois, Salem; Indiana, Columbus; Iowa, Iowa City; Missouri, Jefferson County; Montana, Whitefish; New Jersey, Dover, Salem County; North Dakota, Williston; Oregon, Grants Pass & Vicinity; Wisconsin, Park Falls.

The following is a statement showing the number of charters issued during the twelve months of this fiscal year:

	1949-1950
Central Labor Unions	15
Local Trade Unions	
Federal Labor Unions	53
Total	170

RESTORATION OF CHARTER AND CHANGE OF TITLE INTERNATIONAL METAL ENGRAVERS UNION

The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Council that the charter be restored and the name of the organization be changed to:

International Metal Engravers and Marking Device Workers Union.

There is no problem of jurisdiction involved.

Your Committee would note that year after year we report the establishment of new unions, the merging of others, and at times, the decline or disassociation of a union.

Your Committee believes that there is more involved in the changes than merely the establishment of "a new union."

The growth of our movement indicates a growth, a change of our nation; a manifestation of significant social and economic trends. These trends merit our study as much as the events command our attention.

Your committee recommends that the Research Department of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to prepare for the Executive Council a study of the economic and social trends involved in the growth and change of membership of the American Federation of Labor itself, and changes envisaged which are likely to affect the whole functional structure of the whole labor movement.

Committee Secretary Borchardt moved the adoption of this section of the committee's

report.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

The following is the yearly membership in the past 54 years:

Year	Membership	Year	Membership
1897	264,825	1924	2,865,799
1898	278,016	1925	2,877,297
1899	349,422	1926	2,803,966
1900	548,321	1927	2,812,526
1901	787,537	1928	2,896,063
1902	1,024,399	1929	2,933,545
1903	1,465,800	1930	2,961,096
1904	1,576,200	1931	2,889,550
1905	1,494,300	1932	2,532,261
1906	1,454,200	1933	2,126,796
1907	1,538,970	1934	2,608,011
1908	1,586,885	1935	3,045,347
1909	1,482,872	1936	3,422,398
1910	1,562,112	1937	2.860,933
1911	1,761,835	1938	3,623,087
1912	1,770,145	1939	4,006,354
1913	1,996,004	1940	4,247,443
1914	2,020,671	1941	4,569,056
1915	1,946,347	1942	5,482,581
1916	2,072,702	1943	6,564,141
1917	2,371,434	1944	6,806,913
	2,726,478	1945	6,931,221
1919	3,260,068	1946	7,151,808
	4,078,740	1947	7,577,716
	3,906,528		7,220,531
1922	3,195,635	1949	7,241,290
1923	2,926,468	1950	7,142,603

The report of the Executive Council to the 69th Annual Convention consists of 228 pages; is large in scope, covering every phase of the labor movement, such as:

Gompers Centenary.

National and State Legislation.

Taxation.

U. S. Government Employees.

Minimum Wage Law.

Maritime.

International Labor Organization.

Physically Handicapped.

School Health Program.

Housing.

Developments in Social Security.

Unemployment Compensation.

Educational Legislation.

Public Relations and the Labor Press.

RESOLUTIONS

Within the meaning of Section 3, Article 6 of the A. F. of L. Constitution there were submitted 54 resolutions—by consent of the Convention 74 additional resolutions were presented, making a total of 128 resolutions. Most of these resolutions were handled by the Resolution Committee and acted on by the Convention.

The resolutions covered varied subjects, such as:

Taft-Hartley Law.

Price and Wage Control.

Social Security.

Adequate Tariff.

Taxes.

United Nations.

Condemning Stockholm Peace Petition.

Displaced Persons.

Election Day.

Unemployment Law.

Military Encroachment.

American Copyright Law.

State Federations.

Anti Poll Tax.

Public Relations, Radio and the Labor Press.

BENEFITS

Benefit services of National and International Unions reported for the year of 1949 amounts to \$67,170,322.72.

LABOR'S LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

A session was devoted to the reports on the work of the League.

Senator Wayne Morse was the special guest speaker. Vice-president Barkley and Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois were scheduled to address the Convention; however they were detained by legislative pressure in Washington.

Administratively Secretary Meany reported on the funds collected for Educational and Political Funds, as well as to the large scale Public Relations and Education activities of the League.

Director Keenan gave a political analysis-state by state. His report was very concise and positive, despite certain setbacks in recent elections.

Presidential Aide Averell Harriman gave a very forceful and convincing address during the Convention and which has direct relations with the League's activities, i.e., "It is the responsibility of every American to vote."

Likewise, Senator Morse's remarks were very timely—particularly as to the various ramifications under the cover of Taft-Hartley Act.

The selection of the Convention City for the 1951 Convention was referred to the Executive Council.

Fraternal Delegates-Selection was left to the Executive Council,

The officers elected for the ensuing term are as follows:

President-William Green

Secretary-Treasurer-George Meany

Vice President and Members of the Executive Council

- Wm. L. Hutcheson 1
- 2 Matthew Woll
- 3 Joseph N. Weber
- 4 George N. Harrison
- Daniel J. Tobin Harry C. Bates 5
- 6
- 7 Wm. C. Berthright
- 8 Wm. C. Doherty
- David Dubinsky 9
- Charles J. McGowan 10
- Herman Winter 11
- 12 Daniel W. Tracy
- 13 Wm. L. McFetridge

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson, M. A. Hutcheson, Frank Duffy, Charles W. Hanson, Mike J. Sexton, Al J. Maier, Thomas Hogan, Earl Hartley,

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-third Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board: Greetings:

The Forty-third Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor convened in the ballroom of the Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas, beginning September 25, 1950. Ninety-two delegates were present from nineteen International Unions affiliated.

The President of the Department made a very lengthy and comprehensive report, which, in part, is as follows:

In the year which has passed since I made my last report the Department has been called upon to meet many situations which have challenged our experience and abilities to the full. The obstacles which have been placed in the way of building and construction trades unions by the Taft-Hartley Act have forced us to abandon most of our time-tested practices and techniques, and to develop new ways of handling our relationships with our employers, and with each other. I have done my best to keep informed at all times as to the effects the law was having on building and construction trades unions, and to attempt to determine how best we could operate to avoid the destruction of our organization, which was so obviously the purpose of the men who wrote the law. That we have not yet felt to the full the effects of the law is due in large part, I believe, to the fact that the building and construction industry has been operating at an all time high level of activity, and even the most persistently anti-union employers are unwilling to risk the delays involved in invoking the law.

The report continues in more detail on the developments of the year.

ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE INDUSTRY

A year ago we were concerned primarily with the problems involved in readjustment from the period of inflation which followed immediately the close of the war. At that time the Departments of Commerce and Labor were predicting that the volume of construction in 1950, measured either in dollar or physical volume, would just about equal that of 1949. That prediction now, at the end of June, appears much too modest. In the first six months of this year total new construction was up 17 per cent in dollar volume in comparison with the first six months of 1949. Nor has private construction declined, as was expected. The dollar volume of private construction on the contrary went up by 20 per cent in the first half of the year, in comparison with the same period a year ago, while residential building rose by 48 per cent in the same period. It was this unexpected and spectacular rise in housing during the last half of 1949 and the first half of 1950 which has in large part been responsible for the all-time high level of activity in the building and construction industry. Indications are that the remainder of this year will be equally good as far as housing is concerned, although emergency and war needs may cause a falling off in the last months of the year. Well over a half-million non-farm housing starts were made in the first six months of 1950, in comparison to the 449,050 units started in the first half of 1949. During 1949 housing starts numbered 1,025,100. This record is very impressive, but it must not be taken as an indication that the housing shortage is at an end. The best estimates available are that the housing needs of the country can be met only if 1,500,000 units are put under construction each year for the next ten years.

All our judgments and estimates of the future are, of course, profoundly modified and changed by the plunge into a defense and war economy which occurred with the Communist invasion of South Korea in late June. There was no immediate effect on housing starts, which totaled 144,000 in July, the highest figure ever reached. It is certain, however, that before many months material shortages will appear, and increased material prices will result in a falling off of civilian construction. Even before the invasion of Korea an exceedingly rapid rise in building material prices was evident. The index of wholesale prices, for example, had jumped from 285.2 in December, 1949, to 310.8 in early June and by the end of that month they had reached an all-time high. The wholesale price index of all building materials in June, 1950, was 6 per cent above that of June, 1949, and stood at 202.6. By August 8 of this year, it had gone up to 212.7.

As costs of construction increase, efforts are again being made to place much of the blame for the increase on labor. That this is false is shown by the recorded increase in hourly wage rates and in weekly earnings of building tradesmen. In the first six months of this year union wage scales of building trades workers, according to studies made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, advanced by only 2.8 per cent, and between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950, the increase in union wage scales was only 4 per cent, approximately the same as the increase for the year between July 1, 1948, and July 1, 1949. Average weekly earnings of building tradesmen on contract construction in May of this year were \$73.60. While employment has certainly been steadier in the past year than has been customary in our industry, it is still true that much time has been lost by most building tradesmen because of weather and other interruptions of the work. Judged on the comparison of the increase in hourly wage rates of union building tradesmen and the consumers' price index of the Department of Labor, building tradesmen have hardly been able to hold their own, and the inflation which began immediately after the invasion of Korea has seriously worsened their position.

There is no doubt that the man-hour productivity of building tradesmen has increased very greatly during the past year. Some estimates are that it has increased by as much as 25 per cent in some localities, and there is general agreement that it has been noteworthy in all parts of the country. Comparison of the total volume of construction, of the average hours of work, and of the average number of men employed in construction show that a greater volume of work was turned out in the past year by fewer workers, on a shorter average work week. While this is not an accurate measure of the amount by which man-hour productivity has increased, it is proof that such an increase has taken place. If material shortages again become serious, as now seems very probable, there is danger that man-hour productivity may again decline.

On the whole we can look back at the past year with pride, and forward to the coming year with the conviction that we are prepared, as we have always been in the past, to bear the full measure of our responsibility in the crisis which our country faces.

APPRENTICE TRAINING PROGRAM

The apprenticeship program in our industry slowed down somewhat during the past year. There was, however, a gradual increase in the number of joint apprenticeship committees. As of December 31, 1949, there was a total of 3,244 joint apprenticeship committees in the building trades. As of March 1, 1950, the best estimates we were able to secure indicated a total of close to 130,000 apprentices, both registered and unregistered, in training in the various trades. The Bureau of Apprenticeship anticipated, in January of this year, that some 36,000 craftsmen will be added to the skilled labor force in the building and construction industry in 1950. Basing their estimates on the date of entry into apprenticeship, and on a later check of those who had continued in training, the Bureau said that 13,344 carpenters' apprentices will complete their training this year, with an additional 1,913 in cabinet making; the second largest number of completions will be in the electrical trades, with a total of 6,540; in the brick, stone and tile-laying trades, 3,533 apprentices are expected to complete their training; in the plumbing and pipefitting trades, 3,415; in sheet metal, 3,007; in painting; 1,815; in plastering, 1,494. These figures are a categorical answer to the critics of building and construction trades unions on the ground that they have failed to develop apprentice training as rapidly as possible.

JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES

When I submitted my report last year on the National Joint Plan for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, revisions of the original Plan had been approved by the Executive Council of the Department for submission to our Forty-second Annual Convention. The representatives of the contractors' associations participating in the Plan had also accepted the proposed revisions.

The changes in the Plan were approved by the Convention and went into effect on October 1, 1949. The revised Plan is to remain in effect until December 31st of this year, and each year thereafter unless it is terminated by one of the parties to the Plan. Notice in writing of a desire for change, or for termination of the Plan, is to be given at least thirty days prior to the 31st of December of any year subsequent to 1949. The Plan may, of course, be changed or ended at any time by mutual consent.



We Can Defeat Ourselves Through Taxes

Probably by the time these words reach print Congress will be working on a new tax bill, since digging up enough revenue to pay the cost of the Korean War is one of the most pressing problems of the moment. That any new tax bill will hurt goes without saying in view of the tremendous squeeze which steadily mounting prices are exerting on the average wage earner. Most people already are finding it hard to make ends meet; any additional tax burden will necessitate a lower standard of living for most of us in spite of anything we can do. However, if our tax dollars can prevent a major war and protect us from the menace of communism, nearly any price will be a cheap one to pay.

On the other hand, it is time that the nation faced the fact that unbridled taxation can sap the vitality of a country and lead it to complete disintegration as fast as any other one thing. History is replete with examples of empires that crumbled under unbearable tax loads. It is not beyond the realm of possibility for communism to gain the ultimate victory by bleeding our nation dry through taxes made necessary by cold wars and threats of hot ones. In fact there are those experts who already are convinced precisely that is the Kremlin's present game.

It is time that all of us understood the tax situation thoroughly. As of now, the average American is paying out something like twenty-eight cents out of every dollar he earns in taxes. Put another way, you and I are working three and a half months out of each year to keep ourselves governed at the local, state and national level. Breaking it down on a weekly basis, each of us contributes better than eleven hours of his weekly earnings (based on a forty-hour week) to keep the municipal, state and federal governments going. Some taxes we pay in the form of withholding tax, some we pay as state income taxes or gasoline taxes or tobacco taxes. These are the taxes we are aware of. But there are many others we are not aware of. For example, we pay through higher prices for merchandise all taxes which are levied on corporations. The corporations have to make a profit if they want to stay in business. Whenever the government slaps a tax on them, they pass it along to the consumer by adding it into the prices they charge. In the end, you and I pay the tax.

However, despite the large slice government is now taking out of our earnings, the revenue obtained thereby is not enough. Congress must immediately devise ways and means of raising more money. The only way the government can raise money is through more taxation. Whether we like it or not, more taxes are coming. The only alternative most of us have will be to cinch up our belts another notch.

In drawing up the new tax bill, Congress ought to bear two things in mind. First, cutting expenses is the equivalent of taking in more money. All non-essential spending should be pared to the bone. Second, ability to pay should be given top consideration. It is elementary that those who have most can pay most without suffering.

However, there are many indications that the new Congress will be little disposed to sympathize with the working man. Last month's election went to the Big Business interests. Big Business will derive the benefits. Already it seems certain that an excess profits tax is a dead pigeon. Instead there is plenty of talk about some other kind of a corporation tax. If an excess profits tax is passed up, the consumer will have to pay through the nose.

Outside of the moral considerations involved in corporations making enormous profits out of wars in which other citizens are giving their lives, an excess profits tax serves another very useful purpose; it tends to hold down prices. If corporations can only make so much money, there is little incentive for them to profiteer. On the other hand, a small increase in ordinary corporation taxes (which the consumer pays anyhow) merely makes it a little bit harder to amass extraordinary profits. In fact, the temptation to whip up enormous profits through profiteering is enhanced.

What happened in last month's election is beyond the power of this journal to analyze. However, most political observers are inclined to think that the tax burden had more to do with the results than any other one thing. Such could very well be the case. People are getting more benefits from their government than they ever did. But they are also paying more taxes than they evere did. What they have to decide is, are they getting their money's worth? The average man now pays out something like twenty-eight per cent of his income in taxes. In return he gets many social benefits. The point is, could the man do better if, say, his taxes were reduced to fourteen per cent without any benefits and he were permitted to keep the other fourteen per cent to provide his own security?

It is not only the federal government which is gouging increasingly large chunks out of the average citizen's dollar; municipal and state governments too are getting bigger shares all the time. Their combined take has more than doubled in the past ten years. And the trend is still upward. Despite the huge tax increases, most cities and states are virtually bankrupt nevertheless.

All in all, the tax situation is extremely serious. The people must be aroused to the dangers involved. If it takes more taxes to beat communism, we are all willing to pay them. But let us not bleed ourselves into defeat through unfair, impossible taxes and thereby give communism a victory by default.

A Boon To The Reds

A number of corporations which are constantly receiving literature from various employers' organizations telling them how wonderful the Taft-Hartley Law is must be scratching their heads in wonderment. Particularly must this be true of some half dozen firms which have recently tried to rid themselves of employes strongly suspected of being communistic. These firms are find-

ing out that the Taft-Hartley Law makes it extremely difficult if not virtually impossible for them to get rid of suspected communists.

As this was being written, Buick was vainly trying to dump an employe logically branded as a communist. The Automobile Workers not only convicted the worker of being a communist, but once actually threw him out of the plant bodily. However, at this writing, he was still on the job.

The Auto Workers have a modified maintenance-of-membership agreement with Buick. When the union satisfied itself that the man in question was a communist, it preferred charges against him and expelled him. Under the contract, the union could ask the employer to fire the man for not maintaining his membership in the union. But this clashes with the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law. The law provides that no union can insist on the discharge of a worker except for failure to keep his union dues paid up. In other words, non-payment of dues is the only valid reason a union has for demanding under its maintenance-of-membership contract that a man be discharged.

So Buick has been caught in the bite of the line by the Taft-Hartley Law. By firing the man in accordance with the union's wishes, the company would lay itself open to a court suit by the discharged man under the no-discrimination provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law. On the other hand, keeping the suspected communist on the payroll would cause the employer to violate his contract with the union. There the matter stood at the time this was written. The union wanted to get rid of the red; undoubtedly the company wanted to get rid of him too. But the Taft-Hartley Law says no. Any way you look at it, the only person benefited by the Taft-Hartley Law is the red. The communist gets the protection and the employer and the union get the razzberry. And that is the great "American" law the NAM likes so well.

Some half dozen other firms have found themselves in a similar predicament recently. The Taft-Hartley Law stands in the way of unions trying to rid themselves and industry of men whose communistic leanings are beyond any reasonable doubt. To that extent, the Taft-Hartley Law is a boon and a balm to the communists.

Labor unions have borne the brunt of the communist attack for thirty years. But for the valiant fight which unions have put up against communism, the nation today might be all communistic. The unions were fighting communism while the rest of the nation was asleep. Over the years the unions had to devise their own ways and means of dealing with reds. Through trial and error, they worked out a system that got results. But passage of the Taft-Hartley Law changed all that. What the anti-labor forces probably had in mind at the time they wrote the no-discrimination provisions into the Taft-Hartley Law was the paving of the way for company stooges and stool pigeons to enter unions for the employers' benefit. Whatever the motive, one thing is clear; communists are now basking in the protection the Taft-Hartley Law offers them. This was something labor warned against very emphatically at the time the law was in debate. However, the anti-labor interests seemed more interested in cracking down on unions than in fighting communism and they are now paying a high price for their bullheadedness. And they still say the Taft-Hartley Law is a good piece of legislation.

(Continued from page 23)

The Plan now in effect has speeded up the settlement of jurisdictional disputes, and has succeeded in reducing the number of work stoppages because of such disputes. A National Joint Board has replaced the Board of Trustees which was set up under the original Plan. The National Joint Board consists of the impartial chairman, four labor members selected by the Executive Council of the Department, and four employer members, two of whom are selected by and represent the general contractors' associations, the other two of whom are selected by and represent the specialty contractors' associations. The National Joint Board held thirty-four meetings between October 1, 1949, and the end of August, 1950. I participated in twenty-one of the meetings. The others I was unable to attend because of unavoidable absence from Washington. At the meetings which I could not attend I was represented by proxy.

The principal change in the Plan, and the one which is primarily responsible for the greater speed with which disputes are being adjusted, is that which permits the National Joint Board to render job decisions. Such decisions were not possible under the original Plan. When a dispute is filed the National Joint Board investigates the claims of the unions which are party to the dispute, and determines whether or not the dispute is covered by an agreement or a decision of record. If it is, the National Joint Board issues a ruling to that effect, and decides which one of the disputing unions has the rightful claim to the work in question. When the Joint Board finds that no agreement or decision of record exists, it makes a job decision, applicable only on the job affected, after a con-

sideration of the established area practices.

A national decision may be secured in one of three ways: (1) a dispute may be submitted with the request that it go to a Hearings Panel; (2) a job decision of the National Joint Board may be appealed to a Hearings Panel by any of the national or international unions concerned in the dispute (no contractor or contractor's association has this right of

appeal); (3) the National Joint Board may itself refer a case to a Hearings Panel.

Before a case goes to a Hearings Panel the impartial chairman arranges a conference with the General Presidents of the unions involved in an attempt to reach an agreement. Only one Hearings Panel had been established as of July 31, 1950. Two agreements were reached during the year, between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, on the stripping of forms, and between the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America and the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers on the installation of wire mesh on stacks and breeching. In addition a number of temporary understandings have been reached between the General Presidents of unions involved in disputes, and these have kept work going in a number of

cases without the necessity of intervention by the National Joint Board.

The National Labor Relations Board has continued its refusal to process complaints of jurisdictional disputes involving only building trades unions, on the theory that they should be taken care of under the National Joint Plan. Since the National Labor Relations Board has consistently followed its policy on jurisdictional disputes, announced last year, of permitting an employer to assign work as he sees fit so long as his assignment does not run counter to an order or decision of the Board itself, we have in large part been protected by the National Joint Plan from the confusion and even chaos, which could have resulted from the jurisdictional dispute provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act if these disputes had gone to the National Labor Relations Board. While the National Joint Plan, either as originally drafted or as now in effect, is by no means the answer to the problem of the quick, peaceful and orderly settlement of jurisdictional disputes, it has in all events helped to overcome some of the difficulties created by the Taft-Hartley Act. We still have far to go to work out a completely satisfactory method not only of settling jurisdictional disputes as they arise, but of preventing such disputes from arising. Intelligent, forward-looking and cooperative efforts of all building and construction trades unions can go far to reduce the number and the impact of jurisdictional disputes.

THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

The Republican-Southern Democrat coalition which was created almost immediately after the 1948 election ruled out all possibility of repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act in the 81st Congress. We have urged, and will continue to urge, all state and local building and construction trades councils to put forth their utmost efforts to elect men in November who are pledged to repeal of the Act. I am far from optimistic about the future of our organization if we are forced to live for long under the Taft-Hartley Act.

In the main the decisions which the National Labor Relations Board has handed down in the past year have followed the general principles it established in earlier decisions. There have been many cases decided against our unions in the year just ending, and they prove beyond doubt that no other single group of organized labor has been so adversely affected by the Act. Even yet, however, we have not felt the full impact of the law, since the continued high level of activity in our industry has made many anti-union contractors unwilling to take action which might interrupt their work.

The customary practices and customs which have helped to make our organization one of the strongest in the entire labor movement are now, for the most part, denied us. We are forced to work under open-shop conditions. Even the limited union-security possible in other industries is not available to us, because the National Labor Relations Board has found no way to hold either representation or union-security elections among building tradesmen.

The chaotic and uncertain conditions brought about by the Taft-Hartley Act have necessarily demanded a large share of the time and energies of the Department.

The President of the Department made specific reference to some of the cases—in the matter of representation, elections, injunctions, etc., and cited certain court decisions.

He concluded his portion of the report by saying that our best efforts have failed to protect us against the destructive effects of the worst anti-labor legislation this country has ever known. Our efforts to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act must be redoubled in the months to come.

The President of the Department likewise made comprehensive outline of such subjects as:

Public Works.

Government Agencies and Observance of Prevailing Wage Rates.

Housing.

Atomic Energy Commission.

Department of Labor.

State Labor Legislation.

The Report of the President was adopted.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer shows the granting of new Charters and Charter renewals.

NEW CHARTERS 1950

Washakie County, Wyoming (Worland).
St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada and vicinity.
Bemidji, Minnesota, and vicinity.
Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas (Harlingen).
Lawrence, Kansas (Douglas County).
Tillamook County, Oregon (Tillamook).
Floyd and Clark Counties, Indiana (New Albany).
Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania (Monroe and Pike Counties).
Brantford, Ontario, Canada, and vicinity.
Copper County (Hancock Michigan).

STATE COUNCILS

Alabama State Wyoming State.

CHARTER RENEWALS

Marion, Indiana (Grant, Huntington and Wabash Counties). St. Cloud, Minnesota (Stearns and Benton Counties). Southwestern, West Virginia (Huntington). Coos Bay, Oregon, and vicinity. Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and vicinity. Natchez, Mississippi, and vicinity. Venango County, Pennsylvania (Franklin). Auburn, New York (Cayuga County). Columbiana County, Ohio (Lisbon). Matoon, Illinois and vicinity.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer shows that quarterly audits were made during the year by Certified Public Accountants and copies of same were sent to the Presidents of the National and International Unions affiliated with the Department.

NUMBER OF DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

Based on Per Capita Tax Paid

	Delegates
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers	2
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers	6
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union	6
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	8
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	7
International Union of Elevator Constructors	3
International Union of Operating Engineers	7
Granite Cutters International Association	1
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers	6
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union	8
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union	3
International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and	
Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and Terrazzo Helpers	2
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	7
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association	5
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe- fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	7
	1
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers	3
Association Sheet Metal Workers International Association	5
Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America	1
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers_	5
international brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauneurs, Waterlousemen and Therpers_	J
TOTAL DELEGATES	92
TOTAL DELLOTTED	0-2
TOTAL AFFILIATES	
Building and Construction Trades Councils	564
State Building and Construction Trades Councils	18
International Unions	19
TOTAL AFFILIATES	601

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was adopted.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REPORT

During the ficsal year the Executive Council held four regular Council Meetings. Since the Convention in St. Paul, Minnesota, the Council had before it many cases; in their report they acted on 53 cases.

Many of the cases dealt with various subjects, such as:

Application and reapplication for Charters.

Report on Armed Forces situation.

Agreements.

National Housing Conference Inc.

Dam Projects.

Public Housing Administration, etc.

Question on relief from certification elections in the building industry.

At the January meeting President Gray made a report on the developments in the above case and a general discussion was held on this matter.

At the August meeting President Gray advised of a number of requests received from national and international unions regarding the application of the United Associations of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry for certification elections and particularly regarding the jurisdictional claims of the United Association.

A thorough discussion was held on this question regarding the possible intervention by affiliated trades and a number of proposals were suggested in an endeavor to have the

United Association request a postponement of the elections in order that a unified effort could be made to show how impractical the law is and request declaratory injunction from the courts.

Vice-President Durkin stated the position of the United Association regarding this matter and on inquiry from President Gray relative to possible request to the N. L. R. B. for postponement in order that concerted action could be taken in the matter of certification elections, Vice-President Durkin advised the Executive Council the United Association intended to proceed with the certification elections.

President Gray stated it would be necessary for him to advise all affiliated national and international unions of the position of the United Association in order that they could intervene to protect their jurisdictional claims.

The above was known as Case No. 4 and the Committee's report on this particular case was as follows:

Case Number 4, regarding application of United Association of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry for certification of election. The Executive Council has taken no direct action upon this case, but we are advised that several International Unions have intervened and the case is still pending. Therefore, we do not feel that any further comment is necessary.

The Committee on the Executive Council's report recommended concurrence and approval of their report as a whole. Following this Delegate Martin J. Durkin who is President of United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada, made a lengthy statement on Case No. 4.

Considerable discussion took place in which General President Wm. L. Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as delegate, participated, endeavoring to clarify the situation. Likewise, other delegates voiced their views on Case No. 4.

Furthermore the President of the Department took a definite position on this issue which resolved itself to one question—"Have the plumbers withdrawn their jurisdictional claims they filed with their original petition?"

A motion to adopt the report of the Committee was carried unanimously.

There were five resolutions reported to the Convention which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions and the Committee recommended their adoption.

All the officers of the Building and Construction Trades Department were unanimously re-elected.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson,
M. A. Hutcheson,
Frank Duffy,
Albert E. Fischer,

Hugh Russell, Wm. A. Johnson, Clell Harris, Martin McDonald, Delegates.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Netherland Plaza Hotel Cincinnati, Ohio September 1, 1950

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

June 14, 1950

Lancaster, Pa., L. U. 59.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.70 to \$2.00 per hour, effective May 29, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Winfield, Ala., L. U. 476.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.65 per hour, effective August 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Framingham, Mass., L. U. 860.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.10 to \$2.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Bristol, Conn., L. U. 952.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.10 to \$2.25 per hour, effective June 6, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Manistee, Mich., L. U. 1226.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00

per hour, effective August 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Albuquerque, N. M., L. U. 1319.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective August 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Denton, Texas, L. U. 1526.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.871/2 per hour, effective August 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

White River Junction, Vt., L. U. 2256.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65

to \$2.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

De Ridder, La., L. U. 2985. (Lumber and Sawmill Workers)-Movement for an increase in wages from \$.83 to \$.95 per hour, effective July 17, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, D. C., Providence, R. I.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.10 to \$2.35 per hour, effective September 24, 1950. Official

sanction granted, without financial aid.

Tri City Carpenters, D. C., Rock Island, Ill.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.121/2 to \$2.25 per hour, effective June 5, 1950. Official sanction granted.

July 18, 1950

Newport, R. I., L. U. 176.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.90 to \$2.10 per hour, effective August 5, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Douglas, Wyo., L. U. 629.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00

per hour, effective August 1, 1950. Official sanctioin granted.

Hawthorne, Nev., L. U. 632.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective August 8, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Peru. Ind., L. U. 932-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per

hour, effective September 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Emporia, Kans., L. U. 1224.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective August 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

August 2, 1950

Prairie du Chien, Wisc., L. U. 394.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective September 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Newport News, Va., L. U. 396.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.70 to \$2.00 per hour, effective September 25, 1950. Official sanction granted without financial

Freeburg, Ill., L. U. 480.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective August 14, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Taylorville, Ill., L. U. 748.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per

hour, effective July 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Ardmore, Okla., L. U. 1028.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.55 to \$1.871/2 per hour, effective August 14, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Chester, Ill., L. U. 1361.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.85 to \$2.10

per hour, effective August 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Three Rivers, Mich., L. U. 1551.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.10 per hour, effective October 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

McLeansboro, Ill. L. U. 1895.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective July 20, 1950. Official sanction granted.

August 9, 1950

Dixon, Ill., L. U. 790.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.921/2 to \$2.25 per hour, effective September 6, 1950. Official sanction granted.

August 11, 1950

Nallen, W. Va., L. U. 2510.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$.90 to \$1.00 per hour, effective August 16, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid. Raleigh, N. C., L. U. 2089.-Movement for increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per

hour, effective August 4, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Plainfield, N. J., L. U. 155.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per hour, effective September 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Aug. 25, 1950

Texarkana, Texas., L. U. 379.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 25, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., L. U. 1049.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 25, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Leadville, Colo., L. U. 1351.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.92½ to \$2.00 per hour, effective September 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Spruce Pine, N. C., L. U. 2262.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.50 per hour, effective August 18, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Cairo, Ill., L. U. 812.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 (residential) \$2.25 (heavy construction) per hour, effective October 25, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Netherland Plaza Hotel Cincinnati, Ohio September 1, 1950

The General Executive Board met in regular session at the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio on September 1, 1950.

The General President reported fully on all matters of importance to the organization which developed since the previous meeting of the Board.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted by the General Executive Board, September 1, 1950. Submitted to the Twenty-sixth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and likewise unanimously adopted by the Convention:

A Memorial to P. J. McGuire, the Father of Labor Day

Whereas Peter J. McGuire the founder of our great Organization and its first General Secretary for twenty years was born in New York City, New York on July 6, 1852 and died in the City of Camden, New Jersey on February 18, 1906 and

Whereas he devoted all his life to the Labor Movement and the betterment of the working people and was popularly known as the most vigorous and aggressive defender of the wage earners at all times and on all occasions and

Whereas he was one of the most active men in the formation of the Federation of Trades having drafted the Call for a Convention to be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on November 15, 1881 to form a Congress of Labor or a Federation of Trades so as to unify Labor on matters of material interest and concern to all involved and thereby present a solid and united front to its enemies and

Whereas on May 8, 1882 he proposed to the newly formed Central Labor Union of New York City that

One day in the year be designated as Labor Day and be estab-

lished as a General Holiday for the laboring people and

Whereas he re-organized the then dying Labor Movement—The Federation of Trades—at a specially called meeting in Columbus, Ohio on December 8, 1886 into what is now known as the American Federation of Labor where he was unanimously elected Secretary by acclamation, although he strenuously objected but without avail. He was unanimously elected Secretary of the American Federation of Labor by acclamation for the years 1887, 1888 and 1889, when he steadfastly refused to hold that position any longer as he wanted to give all his time to organizing the carpenters. He was then elected Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and in 1890 First Vice-President by acclamation and held that position for ten years when he retired on account of ill health and

Whereas all these activities on his part clearly, definitely and distinctly show and prove that he did his best to make the working and living conditions of the workers better and more satisfactory and agreeable, to abolish slavery and to make this world better than he found it and Whereas on June 28, 1894 by act of Congress, Labor Day—the first Monday in September each year was made a Legal Holiday and thereafter, Peter J. McGuire was known and referred to as the

Father of Labor Day

Now therefore be it

Resolved that as the centennial of his birthday falls on July 6, 1952 celebrations of that great event be held in his honor by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and all its subordinate bodies until the end of the year 1952 and be it further

Resolved that as a strong sentiment exists among all the unions comprising the American Federation of Labor that a monument or memorial be

erected to his memory as the

Father of Labor Day

THAT THE United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America erect such a monument or memorial under the authority and supervision of the General Officers and the General Executive Board so that his memory and the good he accomplished for the American workers may be perpetuated for all time.

/s/ WM. L. HUTCHESON FRANK DUFFY

Several Local Unions have requested information from the General Office concerning the status of their members who enter Military Service, either by enlistment, or induction, within the meaning of the Selective Service Act of 1948, or by voluntary enlistment beyond the meaning of the Act, or by holding reserve status.

In this respect, the Board, by unanimous action, decided that the same procedure adopted during World War II should prevail in the present emergency in regard to members entering the Armed Services.

The International Organization will assume the responsibility of keeping all members entering the Armed Forces under the 1948 Selective Service Act, as amended to meet the present emergency, in good standing, and pay all donations that would accrue to such members. The donations referred to mean, of course, death and disibility donations.

Arkansas City, Kans., L. U. 2179.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Lufkin, Texas, L. U. 2242.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00

per hour, effective October 2, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Fayetteville, Ark., L. U. 1249.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.62½ to \$2.00 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Portsmouth, Va., L. U. 303.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective September 19, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Roanoke, Va., L. U. 319.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 (Carpenters) and \$2.00 to \$2.25 (Millwrights) per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

San Angelo, Texas, L. U. 411.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00

per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Brazil, Ind., L. U. 431.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 16, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Hannibal, Mo., L. U. 607.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.12½ per hour, effective October 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Sullivan, Ind., L. U. 706.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per

hour, effective October 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Percy, Ill., L. U. 733.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 24, 1950. Official sanction granted.

September 6, 1950

A communication from the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., was read, wherein they request a financial contribution, in addition to that previously granted. After some discussion it was decided to make a further contribution of \$5,000.00.

Appeal of Local Union 272, Chicago Heights, Illinois, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Albert J. Meek, of said Local Union, was considered, and same was referred back to the General Treasurer.

Appeal of Local Union 2140, Mt. Vernon, Washington, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Susie Nunn, wife of Clyde Nunn, a member of said Local Union, was considered and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained for the reason he was not in benefit standing at the time of her death.

Appeal of Local Union 1335, Wilmington, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Eldred E. Norris of said Local Union, was considered, after which it was referred back to the General Treasurer.

Metropolis, Ill., L. U. 803.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.87½ (residential) \$2.00 (commercial) per hour, effective September 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Manhattan, Kans., L. U. 918.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00

per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Franklin, Mass., L. U. 1230.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.90 to \$2.25 per hour, effective October 10, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Morgantown, W. Va., L. U. 1339.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to

\$2.50 per hour, effective October 2, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Gadsden, Ala., L. U. 1371.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 (Carpenters) \$2.25 (Millwrights) per hour, effective October 3, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Bedford, Ind., L. U. 1380.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.971/2 to \$2.15

per hour, effective September 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

September 7, 1950

In accordance with the records of the Twenty-sixth General Convention of the United Brotherhood a protest was entered against the seating of delegates Julius Kovner, Local Union 1913, San Fernando, California and Harry Prosin, Local Union 1976, Los Angeles, California.

The protest was recognized by the Chairman in the seating of the delegates and concurred by the Convention. The Chairman announced that the General Executive Board would convene in Parlor G of the Netherland Plaza Hotel and the General Executive Board to act as an appeal board on the protest entered against the two delegates.

The two delegates, Julius Kovner and Harry Prosin were present, as well as the dele-

gates who protested their credentials.

Following is the report of the General Executive Board on the delegates protested; namely Harry Prosin, Local Union 1976, Los Angeles, California and Julius Kovner, Local Union 1913, San Fernando, California, by Charles H. Burge, a member of Local Union 721.

The General Executive Board held a hearing on the matter and permitted those who entered the protest to present evidence to support their statements that the two delegates

were believed to have aided Communist organizations.

In the case of Julius Kovner he admitted that he attends meetings sponsored by organizations classified by agencies of the United States government as subversive. That he holds meetings outside of the Local Union and discusses the business of the union. That he did not know if his own wife is a Communist or not. That he admitted his mind is not clear on the justice of our government's position in the present Korean situation, and that he acted evasively in answering questions of the General Executive Board members relative

to his activities in his home locality.

The Board recommends that he be required to file an affidavit with the General President that he is not now and never has been a member of the Communist Party, or any subversive organization, and that he will not give aid, comfort or support to any such organization, and further promises that he will not affiliate with any such organizations in the future, and will refrain from attending any meetings where that philosophy is advocated. That he be debarred from holding office, delegate or committeeship in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. That he be permitted to attend meetings of his Local Union, but he shall not be permitted to have voice or vote in any chartered body of the United Brotherhood. That he be placed on probation for a period of not less than five years, under the supervision of the Los Angeles District Council.

However the Board feels that consideration should be extended to this delegate and recommends that he be seated in this Convention, without voice or vote,

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, Chairman ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

CASE OF HARRY PROSIN, LOCAL UNION 1976

In the case of Harry Prosin, Local Union 1976, Los Angeles, California, as in the case of Julius Kovner, this delegate denied any connection with the Communist Party or any of its affiliated organizations and denied that he had ever participated in any meetings held under the Communist Party or any other subversive organizations.

There was not sufficient evidence submitted at this time by the delegates challenging the seating of the delegate to warrant action by the Board to debar this member from further membership in the Brotherhood, but we recommend that he be required to file an affidavit with the General President that he is not now, and never has been a member of the Communist Party, or any subversive organizations, and will not give aid, comfort or support to any such organizations, and further promises that he will not affiliate with any such organizations and will refrain in the future from attending any meetings where that philosophy is advocated. We further recommend that he be placed on probation under the Los Angeles and Vicinity District Council for a period of five years.

However, the Board feels that consideration should be extended to this delegate and recommends that he be seated in this Convention, without voice or vote.

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, Chairman ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Harry Prosin of Local Union 1976 signed the required affidavit aforementioned, under date of September 9, 1950.

Request for financial assistance from Local Union 3182, Portland, Oregon. Motion prevailed that their request be granted.

Request by Local Union 2458, Nelson, British Columbia, Canada, for a donation in the sum of \$200.00 was presented to the Board, and it was decided that the matter be referred to the General President.

Appeal of Local Union 488, New York, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Meyer Lepofsky of said Local Union, was considered, and upon motion was referred back to the General Treasurer.

Appeal of Local Union 246, New York, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Ernest Bochmann, for the reason he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was considered, and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 853, Bound Brook, New Jersey, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of John Morecraft, Jr. was considered, and it was decided to refer same back to the General Treasurer.

Charlotte, N. C., L. U. 1469.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 15, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Gulfport, Miss., L. U. 1518.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 10, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Petersburg, Va., L. U. 1534.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.88 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 16, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Malvern, Ark., L. U. 1674.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective October 23, 1950. Official sanction granted.

El Dorado, Ark., L. U., 1683.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 (Carpenters) \$1.87½ to \$2.12½ (Millwrights) per hour, effective October 16, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Galesburg, Ill., L. U. 1692. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.46 to \$1.70 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

September 9, 1950

Renewal of bond of Acting Secretary Albert E. Fischer, in the sum of \$20,000.00 for one year expiring August 23, 1951, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

Communication from Local Union 946, Los Angeles, California, requesting additional financial assistance was discussed by the Board and by unanimous action the request was

referred to the General President.

Appeal of Local Union 159, Charleston, S. C. from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Bryant H. Poston, a deceased member of former Local Union 1728, Myrtle Beach, S. C., was carefully considered, whereupon a motion prevailed that the death claim be referred back to the General Treasurer.

Request for financial assistance from Local Union 2556, Ketchikan, Alaska was pre-

sented to the Board, and upon motion it was referred to the General President.

Wilton, Conn., L. U. 1700.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.12½ to \$2.25 per hour, effective October 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Jacksonville, Texas., L. U. 1768.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to

\$2.00 per hour, effective October 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Columbia, S. C., L. U. 1778.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective October 2, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Macomb, Ill., L. U. 1883.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00

per hour, effective October 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Rome, Ga., L. U. 1977.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective September 30, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Anna, Ill., L. U. 2010.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per

hour, effective September 25, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Front Royal, Va., L. U. 2033. Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.75 (Millwrights) per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Logansport, Ind., L. U. 2060.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.80 to \$2.05 per hour, effective October 3, 1950. Official sanction granted.

The General Executive Board recessed, to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Houston, Texas Rice Hotel September 19, 1950

The General Executive Board reconvened their recessed meeting at the Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas, on September 19, 1950.

The General Executive Board in session gave careful consideration to the various subjects which were to come before the American Federation of Labor's Sixty-ninth Annual Convention and the Forty-third Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

The General Executive Board also gave consideration to the various subjects which were adopted at the Twenty-sixth General Convention of the United Brotherhood.

Altus, Okla., L. U. 285.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Joplin, Mo., L. U. 311.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.821/2 to \$2.12 per

hour, effective October 17, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Ashland, Ky., L. U. 472.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 (Carpenters) \$2.37½ (Millwrights) per hour, effective October 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Sparta, Ill., L. U. 479.-Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.85 to \$2.10 per

hour, effective October 15, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

September 20, 1950

The General Executive Board commenced co-ordinating the proposed amendments to our Constitution which were adopted at the Twenty-sixth General Convention for submission to referendum.

Whereas, The Delegates to the Twenty-sixth General Convention of our Brotherhood held in Cincinnati, Ohio, by unanimous vote approved of the recommendations of the

Committee upon the General President's Report, which reads as follows:

"The General President calls to the attention of this, Our Twenty-sixth General Convention, to the action by him in 1942, relative to salaries of General Officers, General Executive Board Members, and General Representatives. The Twenty-fifth General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, April, 1946, unanimously concurred in his action of that time. We note with great interest his comments in his report, under the paragraph entitled "Laws" wherein he calls the attention of the delegates to this Convention to the great advances in wage structures of our membership since 1942 and that no increases have been given to the General Officers, General Executive Board Members, or General Representatives during the period from 1942-1950, despite the tremendous increases in the cost of living during this period.

"In accordance with Section 10, Paragraph "H" of the Constitution and Laws, entitled General President, and we quote, 'He shall supervise the entire interests of the United Brotherhood.

"We, your Committee, therefore, recommend that the General President shall be instructed to make adjustments of salaries of General Officers, General Executive Board Members and General Representatives."

Whereas, According to the action of the General Convention, and authority vested in me under the General Constitution as per Paragraph "H", Section 10, I hereby decide and decree that beginning October 1, 1950, the salaries of the General Officers, General Executive Board Members, and General Representatives shall be as follows:

First General Vice President \$400.00 per week Second General Vice President \$350.00 per week General Secretary \$300.00 per week General Treasurer \$300.00 per week General Executive Board Members \$250.00 per week General Representatives \$175.00 per week

William L. Hutcheson, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Norfolk, Va., L. U. 567.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 26, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Chickasha, Okla., L. U. 653.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October I, 1950. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Beardstown, Ill., L. U. 741.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.00 per hour, effective November, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Sonora, Texas., L. U. 859.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective November 21, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

September 21, 1950

The General Executive Board continued to co-ordinate the various proposed amendments to the Constitution for referendum.

September 22, 1950

The General Executive Board completed co-ordinating the various proposals to the Constitution and Laws as adopted by the Twenty-sixth General Convention, and the Board decided that the sections to be amended be submitted for referendum without delay— the results returnable on or before November 15, 1950.

The General Executive Board further decided that a committee of the Board be ap-

pointed by the General President-to codify the laws.

In conformity with the action of the Twenty-sixth General Convention of the United Brotherhood, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5–12, which directed and authorized the General Executive Board to increase the salary of the General President, the Board decided that the General President be paid a salary of Six Hundred Dollars (\$600.00) per week.

Cleburne, Texas, L. U. 923.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$1.87½ per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Borger, Texas, L. U. 1201.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.37½ per hour, effective September 22, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Jasper, Ala., L. U. 1203.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Bluefield, W. Va., L. U. 1228.—Movement for and increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.87½ per hour, effective October 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

The General President appointed a committee to make arrangements for the installation of the General Officers on Saturday, April 7, 1951, at the General Office.

The General Executive Board met as Board of Trustees.

The Certified Public Accountants examined the securities held by the General Treasurer in the Vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana and their report as of June 30, 1950, shows the following:

GENERAL FUND

	GENERAL FUND				
\$1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	$2\frac{1}{2}$ S	1963-68		
1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	21/28	1964-69		
500,000,00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69		
50,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1953		
50,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1954		
50,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1954		
100,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1957		
25,000.00	U. S. Certificate	1½s	1950		
20,000.00	c. s. commone				
1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury	21/4s	1959-62		
20,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s			
700,000.00	U. S. Treasury	11/ss	1951		
100,000.00	O. D. Heastry	2,00	1001		
100,000.00	Adams Packing Debentures	due	1950		
210,000.00	Adams Packing Assn. Preferre				
107,000.00	Canadian Bonds	Ss	1959		
50,000,00	Canadian Bonds	4s	1960		
50,000.00	Canadian Victory		1956		
100.000.00	Canadian Bonds	13/4s	1950		
100,000,00	Canadian Bonds		1958		
	Canadian Bonds	- 3s	1966		
100,000.00	Canadian Bonds	08	1900		
2	DEFENSI	E FUND			
\$ 50,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1954		
105,000.00	U. S. Certificate	11/4S	1951		
50,000.00	U. S. Defense	$2\frac{1}{2}$ S	1953		
,		•			
	HOME AND PE	ENSION	FUND		
\$ 50,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1953		
50,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1954		
50,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1954		
50,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1955		
100,000.00	U. S. Defense	2½s	1957		
500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1963-68		
100,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69		
500,000.00	U. S. Treasury	2½s	1964-69		
140,000.00	U. S. Certificate	1½s	1950		
500,000.00	U. S. Certificate	1745 11/85	1951		
	U. S. Certificate	1788 11/88	1950		
300,000.00 150,000.00					
	Adams Packing Assn. Stock-	roon sua	000 00 anah		
250,000.00	250,000.00 Adams Packing Debentures-5 at \$50,000.00 each				

There being no further business to be acted upon the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,
ALBERT E. FISCHER,
Acting Secretary

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them, Not dead, just gone before; They still live in our memory, And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother CHARLES W. ALLEN, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.

Brother HERMAN ANDERSON, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother L. ANGBY, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.

Brother IRWIN VESTIR AYERS, Local No. 539, Los Banos, Calif.

Brother A. R. BLAIR, Local No. 665, Amarillo, Tex.

Brother DON O. BURNHAM, Local No. 665. Amarillo, Tex.

Brother DAVID F. BYARD, Local No. 1497, E. Los Angeles. Calif.

Brother FRANK D. BYARD, Local No. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Calif.

Brother VICTOR E. CARLSEN, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.

Brother JOHN DONALDSON, Local No. 2163, New York, N. Y.

Brother RALEIGH FLINT, Local No. 472, Ashland, Ky.

Brother ROBERT C. FRENCH, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.

Brother LOUIS GERRINGER, Local No. 2022, Perryville, Mo.

Brother WILLIAM HENDERSON, Local No. 2163, New York, N. Y.

Brother JOSEPH HENNEMAN, Local No. 2022, Perryville, Mo.

Brother GEORGE HLAVACEK, Local No. 416, Chicago, Ill.

Brother A. L. HOLLAND, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.

Brother ROBERT W. HOWIE, Local No. 101, Baltimore, Md.

Brother LOUIS E. JACOBSON, Local No. 416, Chicago, Ill.

Brother WILLIAM KEMPF, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother J. KERSCH, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.

Brother HERBERT W. McCOY, Local No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.

Brother JOHN MAJEWSKI, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.

Brother HUGO MORALO, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.

Brother CHARLES C. NODINE, Local No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.

Brother O. B. OLSEN, Local No. 1112, Marshalltown, Ia.

Brother MAX V. RIEMER, Local No. 416, Chicago, Ill.

Brother WILLET SECOR, Local No. 746, Norwalk, Conn.

Brother CHARLES SHLAPIN, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.

Brother GEORGE STANLEY, Local No. 833, Berwyn, Pa.

Brother FRANK STELTZNER, Local No. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.

Brother ANTON SWANSON, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.

Brother GUSTAF T. SWANSON, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.

Brother JAMES A. TILLER, Local No. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Calif.

Brother THOMAS E. WATTS, Local No. 101, Baltimore, Md.

Brother HENRY WEIBE, Local No. 3119, Tacoma, Wash.

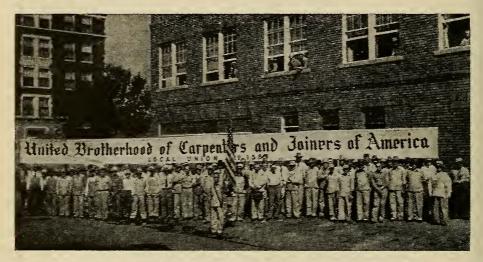
Brother OTTO WEIDE, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.

Brother WILLIAM J. WIGHTMAN, Local No. 101, Baltimore, Md.

Correspondence

HUTCHINSON DISPLAYS GRANDAD OF BANNERS

Pictured above is the proud banner which the members of Local Union No. 1587 Hutchinson, Kansas, carried in the Labor Day parade. Undoubtedly it is the grandad of all banners since it measured three feet wide by fifty feet long. With better than 200 members of the Union marching behind it, Local Union No. 1587 carried off second prize in the parade.



After its appearance in the Labor Day parade, the banner was put on display at the Kansas State Fair where thousands upon thousands of visitors viewed it with a good deal of interest. The banner is now hanging in the big dance hall in the Labor Temple where it is still evoking a good deal of favorable comment and winning much favorable publicity for Local Union No. 1587.

Working Families Contribute Most

About 82 per cent of total individual contributions to charitable causes in 1948 and 1949 came from families with income below \$5,000.

Most trade unionists, constantly being solicited for some worthy cause, fall in this category.

Giving in the United States exceeded \$4 billion in both 1948 and 1949 according to estimates released by Russell Sage Foundation. These figures include gifts to churches, educational institutions, community chests, health and welfare agencies, and all other organizations where contributions are tax-deductible.

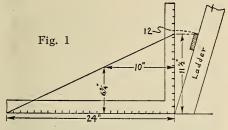
A "statistically average" family was taken as an example of what giving looked like in 1949. This family of four, 2 adults and 2 children, had a gross income of \$5,004. Its charitable contributions were \$96.89, or nearly 2 per cent of income.

Craft Problems

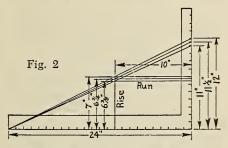
Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele LESSON 267

Among the problems treated in the last lesson was that of making a ladder. This was done to connect the lesson to what is to follow, for these lessons are the beginning of a series of lessons dealing with the steel square and its practical uses in framing porch steps and building different kinds of stairs.

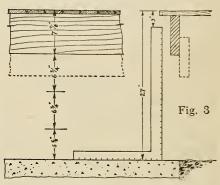


Determining Rise and Run.—Fig. 1 shows a method of determining the rise and run of the step in building either steps or stairs. In this case 24 inches on the blade and 11½ inches on the tongue are taken as points, which are connected by the diagonal straight line, as shown. Now if the run of the steps were limited to 10 inches, (or any other practical figure) square up at the 10-inch point on the blade, and the distance between the edge of the blade and where this squaring contacts the diagonal line would be the rise, or as shown by the draw-

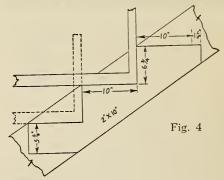


ing, 6% inches. Multiply this figure by the number of risers in the flight of steps, and you have the total rise of the steps. On the other hand, if the rise of the steps were limited to 6% inches (or any other rise) then

square from that point on the tongue to the diagonal line, and the distance between the edge of the tongue and where this squaring contacts the diagonal line would be the run.



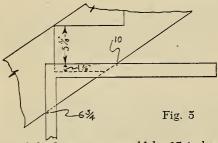
However, it should be remembered that this method is basic; that is to say, the stair builder should not take the results as hard and fast. When the rise or the run, whichever the case may be, has been found, the workman should make such adjustments as in his judgment are necessary to make the



finished job fulfill its purpose satisfactorily. The method is based on the rule, that the sum of the rise and the run in inches should be around 16½ inches, roughly, between 16 and 17 inches. To the right of the drawing is shown how the spacing of steps on a ladder can be determined by this diagram, although the standard spacing for ladders is 12 inches.

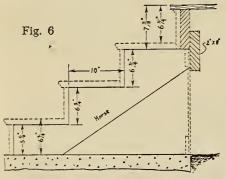
Fig. 2 shows a similar diagram, giving three different points to be used on the tongue, 11, $11\frac{1}{2}$, and 12 inches. Here the

figure used on the blade, 24 inches, remains the same, which leaves the run of the step in the three cases the same, or as shown, 10 inches. But the figures taken on the tongue of the square being different, the figures that give the rise will also be different, as shown on the drawing. The sum of the rise and



run of the largest step would be 17 inches, the second largest, 16¾ inches, and the smallest would be 16¾ inches. This gives the stair builder enough leeway to make necessary adjustments in both the rise and the run of the steps. Study Figs. 1 and 2.

Determining the Rise.—Fig. 3 shows to the right that the total rise for a flight of porch steps is 27 inches. Now to find the number of steps and the rise for the individual steps, let's divide 27 by one of the rises shown in Fig. 2, say, 7 inches. Seven will go into 27 not quite 4 times, which determines the number of risers, but does not give the rise per step. Let's try 6% inches by multiplying it by 4. Four times 6% equals 25½, which is too small, but 6%



might do. Four times 6¾ equals exactly 27, determining the rise per step as 6¾ inches. The last figures were purposely made to come out even; in practice, adjustments usually have to be made. In using diagrams to determine the rise and run of steps, the workman should use as a basis, a rise or a run that will fit in with the circumstances under which he has to work. To the upper left of the drawing is shown in part the out-

side porch joist and the ends of the porch flooring. The figures shown to the left, give the risers for the rough horse, which will be more fully explained in following illustrations.

Stepping off Horses.—Fig. 4 shows in part, a 2x10 from which a horse for the steps is to be cut. The two squares shown in part are in place for marking the rise and the run for two steps. The rough horse has only a 5%-inch rise for the first step. The other two risers are 6% inches. The fourth riser, as shown in Fig. 3, will be 7% inches, which is not cut on the rough horse. Fig. 5 is a detail of the first rough step, with the square applied for marking the base cut. The dotted lines at the bottom of the horse show why the rough step has only a 5%-inch rise—

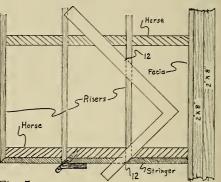


Fig. 7

enough is cut off the bottom of the rough horse to take care of the thickness of the finished tread. By doing this, the thickness of the tread is added to the last rise of the flight of steps, which is as it should be. This is shown to the right in Fig. 6, where the treads are indicated by dotted lines. Study the figures given on this drawing, particularly those of the first and the last risers.

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Finish Risers and Stringers.-Fig. 7 shows a top view of the steps without the treads, in part. Two rough horses are pointed out, three risers, one stringer, and the 2x8 porch joist-also the 2x8 to which the rough horses are fastened. The steel square is shown applied for marking the miter cut for the risers where they join the risers of the stringers. This, it will be seen, would be rather inconvenient, or clumsy. To overcome this handicap, the workman establishes the bevel with the steel square, and sets his bevel square to it. Then with the bevel square he marks both the risers and the risers of the stringer. A bevel square in position for marking the bevel on a riser of the stringer is shown applied to the second riser at the bottom of the drawing.

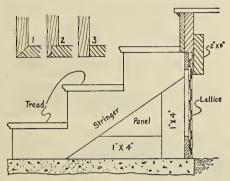


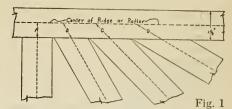
Fig. 8

The finished Steps.—To the upper left of Fig. 8 are shown three different joints that can be used in joining the risers to the risers of the stringer. The one numbered 1, is a true miter joint, such as shown in Fig. 7. This joint is commonly used. A shouldermiter joint is shown at number 2, while number 3 shows a simple joint that is often used. This joint is stronger than the other two, gives better service and drains better, consequently it will last longer, but it doesn't look quite as well as the other two. The main drawing in Fig. 8 gives a side view of the finished steps. The illustrations should be studied as a whole, giving special attention to what is in between the lines.

Wants to Know

A reader wants to know how to get the amount to be deducted for a ridgeboard, or for hip and valley rafters.

This is quite a simple problem. Make a full-size drawing in plan, of the particular joint you are working with, on the order shown in Fig. 1. In this drawing, as indicated, a 1%-inch ridgeboard (or rafter) is



shown, to which four rafters at different angles are joined, as at A, B, C and D. It doesn't make any difference whether these rafters join another rafter or a ridgeboard:





1st-Measure tread or riser in 10 seconds

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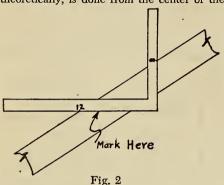
ELIASON TOOL CO. 2121 E. 56th St.,

Dealers and Distributors Wanted

2nd—Mark board with gauge for perfect fit



always take half the distance through the timber at the angle (in plan) the rafter joins the timber, and deduct that from the run of the last step, in stepping off the pattern. It will be noticed by referring to the drawing, that the distance A, B, C and D, as indicated by the arrows, are not the same. It is important that the drawing be made full size, and in plan. All roof framing, theoretically, is done from the center of the



rafter, and therefore the deductions are shown here in line with the centers, which are indicated by dotted lines.

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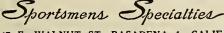
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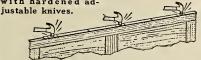
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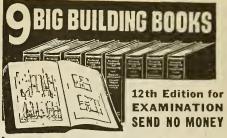




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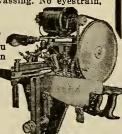
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